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EDITED FOR THE TRUSTEES BY
PAUL W. LAPP

THE 1957 EXCAVATION AT BETH-ZUR

Conducted by McCormick Theological
Seminary and the American School of
Oriental Research in Jerusalem

BY

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EDITORIAL FOREWORD

The *Foreword* tells the story of the delay of the publication of the results of the 1957 campaign through 1960, but the 1968 publication date requires further explanation. After a considerable delay in the publication of American School *Annuals,* the responsibility of editing the Beth-zur manuscript was given to the undersigned in 1966. Instructions were to put the material into publication with as little revision as possible. This means that while several of the chapters were rather thoroughly revised in 1960, nothing has been subsequently updated.

Without debating the wisdom of putting this long cold material to print, the pain of the process deserves recording. The text provides repeated demonstration of the transitory character of archaeological conclusions. The conclusion of Chapter V that Beth-zur Late Bronze material indicates a date as late as 1400 B.C. could have been contested in 1960, but subsequent evidence, especially from Taanach, indicates that this date should be raised by more than half a century. New evidence from Shechem and Taanach makes it clear that the classical collared-rim of Iron I storage jars continued to develop in the tenth century B.C. (cf. pp. 44-47). Recently a flood of new evidence on ware with impressed design (pp. 68-69) and the heterogeneous material from the Persian and Early Hellenistic periods (pp. 70-71) has been forthcoming. Most of it has not yet been published, but the characteristics of the Early Hellenistic period have already been defined by Nancy Lapp and Fauzi Zayadin. For references see the latter's "Early Hellenistic Pottery from the Theater Excavation at Samaria," *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan,* 11 (1966), pp. 53-64.

Publication has been delayed for an additional year by the June, 1967, war in the Near East. The Schneller Press in Amman was about to begin printing Chapter I when war broke out. Since the war the editor has made three trips to Amman to supervise printing. Special thanks are due Mrs. Donald Tweedy, who guided the printing between the editor's visits. This situation was further complicated by the lack of an adequate archaeological library in Amman and the necessity of printing the book in smaller sections over a long period. Considered with the fact that the manuscript itself had been prepared in four different styles and had gone through three editorial redactions, this background explains some of the shortcomings and inconsistencies of the volume.

Bibliophiles will undoubtedly wince at the reversal of title and chapter headings, inconsistencies in the use of f-ligatures, and other inadvertencies. These shortcomings should be considered in light of the fact that the press is not equipped or experienced for production of technical publications and its staff is not versed in literary English. Considering this background, especially warm-hearted thanks are due Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Schneller and the entire staff of the Schneller Press for their hospitality and painstaking efforts under difficult circumstances. Final responsibility for inadequacies of the volume belongs to the editor. There would have been more had he not had the faithful assistance of his wife.

Amman, Jordan
15 March 1968

Paul W. Lapp

FOREWORD

Results of the first campaign at Khirbet et-Tubeiqa in 1931 by the writer and Professor W. F. Albright, with a capable and efficient staff (Pl. 1a), were published in a joint article in *BASOR*, 43 (Oct., 1931), pp. 2-12, and *The Citadel of Beth-zur* (Philadelphia, 1933). While the latter was called "a preliminary report of the first excavation conducted by the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago, and the American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem," it proved to be in a number of items definitive. At the time of its publication there was contemplated further excavation at the site in the next few years; but the depression of the thirties and then war prevented carrying out our plans. Then in 1957 there came opportunity to have a second campaign at Beth-zur. Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Rehnborg, through the Nutrilite Foundation, made a gift for archaeological work to McCormick Theological Seminary, the institution which in 1931 was Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago. I was in Jerusalem for the year at the American School of Oriental Research and there was at the School a staff experienced in excavation. Moreover, we had the loan of tents and equipment of the Drew-McCormick expedition at Shechem and the Pittsburgh-Xenia expedition at Bethel. So we were spared the expense of bringing over archaeologists and purchasing camp equipment, tools, and baskets.

As Director of the expedition I was fortunate in having the able collaboration of Dr. H. Neil Richardson, Director of the School, as archaeological adviser; Drs. Robert W. Funk, John L. McKenzie, and Paul Lapp as area supervisors; Mrs. Lapp as pottery supervisor; Mrs. Funk and Mrs. Sellers as assistants in drawing and classification; Emil Abu Dayeh as general foreman and business manager; S. F. Muhtadi as surveyor; Mahfuz Nassar as formatore; and Spir Jahshan as area foreman (Pl. 1b). Imran Abdo was driver and mechanic, Mohammed Milhem (our water boy in 1931) and Abdul Fatha Shaheen assistant foremen, Ahmed Ibau houseboy and cook, and Abdul Karim Mishal (one of the owners) watchman. Dr. Beatrice Goff, who was present part of the month, helped in the classification of objects. Mr. and Mrs. G. R. H. Wright visited the site after the season and took measurements which clarified some of the problems in Fields I and III before they were closed, and Dr. Joseph Fitzmyer on several visits took some useful photographs.

Through the good offices of Said Bey Durra, Director of Antiquities of the Jordanian government, and Dr. Awni Dajani, Assistant Director of Antiquities (now Director of Antiquities) we received a permit to dig. Negotiations for the use of the land were made by Emil Abu Dayeh, who had performed a similar service for Professor James L. Kelso at Bethel. These negotiations were complicated. In 1931 Khirbet et-Tubeiqa was community owned by residents of Ḥalḥul. The *mukhtar*, 'Abd el-Yûsef, acted for the community and by his cooperation facilitated all arrangements, not only in designating the area to be dug but also in keeping amicable relations among the workers. Now three young *mukhtars* exercise authority in the area, and the hill is divided into individually owned plots. In 1931 the hill was practically barren and on the summit stones of the old Hellenistic citadel projected above the surface. When we filled in the area at the close of our excavation, we put the stones on the bottom and the dirt on top, so that now this summit is a fertile vineyard. The slopes of the hill have been further terraced and produce excellent grapes and tomatoes. In places there are olive and fig trees (Pl. 2). Fortunately an area on the eastern slope, where we wanted to dig, was fallow, so that no trees or crops were involved. Eventually arrangements were made with two owners for two plots. As work progressed we learned that a third owner was involved, and it was necessary to compensate him. A fourth owner had to be paid for parking our car on the corner of his land. During the week end of October 26-27, though our watchman was supposed to be on duty, vandals demolished some of the installations in Fields I and III, particularly a series of three basins (Pl. 7).

The camp consisted of a large tent for eating, recording, and the storing of equipment and two small tents for sleeping. Most of the staff commuted daily from the School, using one of the School's station wagons and occasionally the Lapps' private car. Departure was at six in the morning and return before the five o'clock curfew in the afternoon. For lunch we took sandwiches and fruit from the School, supplemented by soup and coffee prepared at the camp. Breakfast and dinner were prepared at the camp for those who remained overnight. We began digging on October 14 and continued until November 8.

Our aim was to learn more of the extent of the city and its fortifications. We dug in three areas (Plan I). Fields I and III in the northeast showed remains of Early Bronze (very little), Middle

Bronze, Late Bronze, Iron I, Iron II, and Hellenistic; Field II at the southeast showed only Iron II and Hellenistic. The areas excavated were limited in extent and comparisons were constantly made with the 1931 results. Therefore it has seemed appropriate to describe the areas in detail, thus intending to give the reader a feeling for the peculiar character of the site as well as showing the basis for analysis and comparison.

The coming of heavy rains necessitated our stopping one day short of the four weeks planned. As is the case in many excavations, there were unsolved problems at the end and the feeling that a few more days of digging would have produced gratifying results. If the walls could be traced at the north and northwest of the hill, more could be learned of the ancient city. Such excavation would be expensive; for it would involve removal of modern boundary walls and the disturbance of highly cultivated land for both digging and dumping.

Many persons were helpful in the making of arrangements and in consulation. Special thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. Rehnborg for funds; Dean Floyd V. Filson of McCormick Theological Seminary for negotations in America; Said Bey Durra and Dr. Awni Dajani for securing the permit and subsequent help; Professors. G. Ernest Wright and James L. Kelso for the loan of equipment from the Shechem and Bethel expeditions; Mr. Joseph Saad for making available the facilities of the Palestine Archaeological Museum; and Mayor R. Khatib of Jerusalem for many courtesies. Valuable advice came from Professor Albright, for whose presence in this second campaign I longed; Dr. Charles Nims of the University of Chicago and Dominican Fathers de Vaux, Benoit, and Couroyer for consulations; Franciscan Father Aug. Spijkerman for help in identifying the coins and Mr. Varhan Melikian for weighing them; and Abbé J. T. Milik, who examined the objects. Mrs. Marjorie Lambert of the Museum of New Mexico has kindly pointed out parallels in American Indian archaeology. We were indebted to Omar Abdullah Jibril and other members of the School staff for serving early breakfasts and preparing our lunches.

Preliminary accounts have appeared in *Archaeology,* XI (1958), p. 125; *RB,* LXV (1958), pp. 266-7; *BASOR,* 150 (April, 1958), pp. 8-20, by Robert W. Funk; *BA,* XXI (Sept 1958), pp. 71-76. "A Comparative Study of a Hellenistic Pottery Group from Beth-zur," by Paul and Nancy Lapp, *BASOR,* 151 (Oct., 1958), pp. 16-27, is the first detailed study of the 1957 ceramics. The Beth-zur pottery of the Hellenistic period is treated also in Lapp's *PCC.*

This report has been delayed by the loss of a good portion of the manuscript in May, 1960. The sections written by Funk, McKenzie, and myself, together with the relevant photographs, were in a briefcase which was lost on a flight from New York to Brussels. Hence it has been necessary to compile a new manuscript from carbon copies and notes and to locate negatives from which to have made new prints for the illustrations. For a time the manuscript of the Lapps was unavailable. It was with them on a ship which crashed the rock of Gibraltar, and they were sent on to Jerusalem without their heavy baggage. Eventually their trunk containing the manuscript arrived. One advantage of this delay was the opportunity to utilize some late publications and also to consider the ceramic evidence of the 1960 excavation at Shechem, where there appeared definite Hellenistic stratification.

Ovid R. Sellers

ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	*Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*
AASOR	*Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research*
AJA	*American Journal of Archaeology*
Ant.	Josephus, *Antiquities*
AP	W. F. Albright, *The Archaeology of Palestine.* Baltimore, 1960.
APEF	*Annual of the Palestine Exploration Fund*
AS I-V	Elihu Grant *et al., 'Ain Shems Excavations (Palestine),* Parts I-V. Haverford, 1931-39.
BA	*Biblical Archaeologist*
BASOR	*Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*
Bel. Jud.	Josephus, *Bellum Judaicum*
Bethany	Sylvester Saller, *Excavations at Bethany (1949-53).* Jerusalem, 1957.
BRL	K. Galling, *Biblische Reallexikon.* Tübingen, 1934.
BS	Elihu Grant, *Beth Shemesh.* Haverford, 1929.
BSP	G. M. Fitzgerald, *Beth-Shan Volume II: The Four Canaanite Temples of Beth-Shan, Part II: The Pottery.* Philadelphia, 1930.
CBZ	O. R. Sellers, *The Citadel of Beth-zur.* Philadelphia, 1933.
CPP	J. Garrow Duncan, *Corpus of Palestinian Pottery.* London, 1930.
DP II	Carl Watzinger, *Denkmäler Palästinas II.* Leipzig, 1935.
Gaza III, V	F. Petrie *et al., Ancient Gaza III* and *V.* London, 1933 and 1952.
Gerar	F. Petrie, *Gerar.* London, 1928.
Gezer I-III	R. A. S. Macalister, *The Excavation of Gezer: 1902-05 and 1907-09,* 3 vols. London, 1912.
Hazor I-II	Y. Yadin *et al., Hazor I* and *II.* Jerusalem, 1958 and 1960.
HE I-II	George Andrew Reisner, Clarence Stanley Fisher, and David Gordon Lyon, *Harvard Excavations at Samaria, 1908-1910,* 2 vols. Cambridge, 1924.
IEJ	*Israel Excavation Journal*
JAOS	*Journal of the American Oriental Society*
JBL	*Journal of Biblical Literature*
JPOS	*Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society*
Lachish III	Olga Tufnell, *Lachish III: The Iron Age.* London, 1953.
Meg. I	Robert S. Lamon and Geoffrey M. Shipton, *Megiddo I: Seasons of 1925-34, Strata I-V.* Chicago, 1939.
Meg. II	Gordon Loud, *Megiddo II: Seasons of 1935-39.* Chicago, 1948.
MT	P. L. O. Guy and Robert M. Engberg, *Megiddo Tombs.* Chicago, 1938.
pc	pottery cache
PCC	Paul W. Lapp, *Palestinian Ceramic Chronology 200 B.C.-A.D. 70.* New Haven, 1961.
PEFA	*Palestine Exploration Fund Annual*
PEFQS	*Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly Statement*
PEQ	*Palestine Exploration Quarterly*
QDAP	*Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine*
Rapport I	R. de Vaux, "Fouille au Khirbet Qumrân: Rapport préliminaire," *RB,* LX (1953), pp. 83-106.
Rapport II	R. de Vaux, "Fouilles au Khirbet Qumrân: Rapport préliminaire sur la deuxième campagne," *RB,* LXI (1954), pp. 206-36.

Rapport III	R. de Vaux, "Fouilles de Khirbet Qumrân: Rapport préliminaire sur les 3e, 4e et 5e campagnes," *RB*, LXIII (1956), pp. 533-77.
RB	*Revue Biblique*
SS I	J. W. Crowfoot, Kathleen M. Kenyon, and E. L. Sukenik, *The Buildings at Samaria* (*Samaria-Sebaste*, Vol. I). London, 1942.
SS III	J. W. Crowfoot, G. M. Crowfoot, and Kathleen M. Kenyon, *The Objects from Samaria* (*Samaria-Sebaste, Vol. III*). London, 1957.
Tarsus I	H. Goldman, ed., *Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus Vol. I: The Hellenistic and Roman Periods*. Princeton, 1950.
TBM I	W. F. Albright, "The Excavations of Tell Beit Mirsim, Vol. I: The Pottery of the First Three Campaigns," *AASOR*, XII (1930-31).
TBM IA	W. F. Albright, "The Excavation of Tell Beit Mirsim, Vol. IA: The Bronze Age Pottery of the Fourth Campaign," *AASOR*, XIII (1931-32).
TBM III	W. F. Albright, "The Excavation of Tell Beit Mirsim, Vol. III: The Iron Age," *AASOR*, XXI-XXII (1941-43).
TN I	C. C. McCown *et al., Tell en-Naṣbeh I: Archaeological and Historical Results.* Berkeley and New Haven, 1947.
TN II	J. C. Wampler, *Tell en-Naṣbeh II: The Pottery*. Berkeley and New Haven, 1947.

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CHAPTER I

ECHOES OF THE 1931 CAMPAIGN

Ovid R. Sellers

The Citadel of Beth-zur presented the main findings of the 1931 campaign. If there were to be revision of the volume, very few changes would be necessary. Our suppositions about the history of the site remain essentially as they were presented in *CBZ*, Chapter I. Intensive occupations of the hill were in the Middle Bronze II, Iron I, Iron II, and Hellenistic periods. From Funk's study of the pottery it seems likely that there was a little more occupation in the first Late Bronze century (roughly 1500-1400 B.C.) than we had thought, though there was no substantial building in that period. In 1931 we called the time from the end of the 6th century until the middle of the first century B.C. Hellenistic because it seemed that during the time of Persian rule the cultural influence was predominantly Greek, and there was no attempt at chronological classification within that period. Now it is possible to be much more detailed in the differentiation of Hellenistic pottery, as is shown by the Lapps' discussion in Chapters IV and VI and in *PCC*.

Three stages of the Hellenistic citadel we attributed to Judas, Bacchides, and Simon. Watzinger, after examining the plans, took the second stage to be oriental in character and suggested that it be attributed to the autonomous high priests of Judah in the 3rd century, while the third stage be credited to the Syrian Bacchides.[1] Albright, however, in a later appraisal on the basis of references in I Macc., proposed crediting the second phase to Judas.[2] Thus the first phase would go back to the Persian period "when relations between Judah and Idumea were tense," the second phase would belong to Judas, and the third phase to Bacchides. Funk has made a new study of the evidence and presents his conclusions in Chapter II.

The installations which we provisionally called "foot baths" (*CBZ*, pp. 18-19), with the reservation that they may have been used for dyeing, now seem definitely to have been used for washing purposes.[3] Probably "foot bath" is too restrictive; for, as we noticed, some of the basins seemed inconveniently placed for foot washing. Our present thought is that they may have been used for foot baths, *Sitzbaden*, face washing, or in the case of the larger ones sponge bathing. Some, particularly those found in the series in Field III (Pl. 7), may have been used for washing clothes or even on occasion for dyeing, as is the case with a wash bowl in a modern bath-room. The basin found in Field II (Pl. 12) seems to have been a bath. Dr. Nims has called our attention to similar installations found in Egypt from Ptolemaic to Roman times.[4] The installations at Edfou and Kom el-Aḥmar show long tubs as well as basins such as we found in 1931.[5] Nims comments: "I wonder if clothes were not beaten with a stick and I doubt if the plaster would stand this. Could they be used for bathing children? Or were they *Sitzbaden?* Certainly the evidence shows that they were common enough in Egypt in a period somewhat later than Beth-zur."

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[1] *DP II*, pp. 24, 25; Taf. 2, 3.

[2] *AP*, pp. 151-2.

[3] *BASOR*, 150, pp. 19-20; 151, pp. 17-18.

[4] Bruyere, Manteuffel, Michalowski, *Tell Edfou 1937* (Cairo, 1937), pp. 65 ff.; Abd el-Mohsen el-Khashab, "Ptolemaic and Roman Baths of Kom el-Ahmar," *Annales du Service des Antiquites de l'Egypte, Supplement, Cahier No. 10* (Cairo, 1949), p. 31 and Plan 1a-b, and "Les Hammams du Kom Trougah," *Annales du Service des Antiquites de l'Egypte*, LIV (1956), Pls. IX-XI, pp. 117-39; Balcz, Bittel, Nöldeke und Roeder, "Deutsche Hermopolis-Excavation 1931-32," *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Instituts für Ägyptische Altertumskunde in Kairo,* III (1932), p. 4, Taf. XVIII.

[5] *CBZ,* Fig. 6, p. 17.

The series of three basins found in the 1957 Field III seems to indicate that they were not used only for bathings.

Some bone spatulae which we took to be cosmetic implements[6] probably were no such things. What at present seems to us the most plausible theory is that of Miss Olga Tufnell: that they were pattern sticks used to pick up and hold threads in weaving (see Ch. VII).

The smallest object found in 1931 has provoked the largest amount of discussion. It is a tiny silver coin showing an owl and two words in pointed Hebrew letters. One word was clearly the name YḤZQYH, Hezekiah. Our identification of this Hezekiah with the Ezekias of Josephus (*Contra Apionem* I, 186-7), a friend of Ptolemy I, has been generally accepted.[7] The other name was first taken by Albright to be YHḤN[N] and to be that of Yehoḥanan, Onias, who was *the* high priest at the time of Ptolemy I, while Ezekias was *a* high priest.[8] For a time the reference to Onias was not challenged. The late E. L. Sukenik, however, on the basis of other coins and stamps proposed the reading of YHD, Judah.[9] This interpretation has been generally accepted,[10] though there has been some disagreement as to the letters after YH. Recent discussions have been by N. Avigad[11] and Albright.[12] Avigad accepts Sukenik's reading YHD, but Albright would read YHWD. Y. Aharoni says of Albright, "His proposed reading of the Beth-zur coin is not beyond doubt."[13]

The enlarged photograph which we published in *CBZ*, p. 74, is not so good as the more enlarged photograph of Sukenik; but the coin is so small that it is difficult to tell exactly what was intended. I have examined the coin again and Mr. Najib Albina of the Palestine Archaeological Museum has kindly made several new photographs (Pl. 2b). Now it appears to me that Avigad was misled by Sukenik's photograph in considering the "supposed *yod*" to be incised rather than in relief. Naturally there is some uncertainty in estimating minute details from a photograph alone. To me, from reexamination of the coin itself and from new photographs, the *yod* appears clearly in relief. There may have been some erosion in the handling of the coin since it was first photographed; but it seems certain to me, and also to Abbé Milik, that the letters in relief back of the owl are YHWD, as Albright now reads them. The figure behind the owl's head appears to be a decoration and not a letter. If it is a letter it may be part of a *he*, so that the word would be YHWDH, the full name of Judah; but in view of the parallels this seems unlikely. As Avigad and Albright have shown, some stamped jar handles have the full writing YHWD and, making allowance for the tendency of man to find what he seeks, I feel confident that the reading is YHWD.[14]

In 1936 A. T. Olmstead wrote: "So long as this was the only reference to Ezekias, its authenticity might be denied, but . . . excavations at Beth-zur [have] given us another witness, again contemporary, a Philisto-Arabian coin. . . . Jehonan is Honnas or Onias, the true high priest. Hezekiah or Ezekias is a high priest, his chief financial officer, what the Greeks call *dieketes*, who naturally placed his name also on the coins he minted. With this unexpected proof that Hecataeus knew more than his critics, we are constrained to accept his other statements, that Jewish soldiers were taken to Egypt by Ptolemy I, given some sort of modified citizenship, and granted lands under military tenure."[15] While the supposed reading of YHḤNN has yielded to YHWD (or YHD), the reference to Hezekiah (Ezekias) stands.

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[6] *CBZ*, p. 62.

[7] *BASOR*, 148, pp. 29-30.

[8] *CBZ*, pp. 73-4.

[9] "Paralipomena Palestinensia," *JPOS*, XIV, p. 184.

[10] A. Reifenberg, "Encient Jewish Coins," *JPOS*, XIX, pp. 60, 78.

[11] *IEJ*, VII, pp. 146-53.

[12] *BASOR*, 148, pp. 28-30.

[13] *IEJ*, IX, p. 36, n. 9.

[14] For the reading YHWD on stamps, see N. Avigad, "YHUD or HAcIR," *BASOR*, 158, pp. 23-27.

[15] Quoted by Ralph Marcus in Loeb's *Josephus*, VII, p. 6.

In all published references it has been considered that the obverse side is blank. Abbé Milik has suggested that there may have been a design which was so badly struck or so worn as to be illegible. So herewith is an illustration of both sides. Striations on the obverse show that the coin was considerably handled. It may be that we should have called the legible side obverse if it alone (as in some Greek coins) contained a design; but the owl was on the reverse side of Greek coins with generally a divine or human head on the obverse.

CHAPTER II

THE HISTORY OF BETH-ZUR WITH REFERENCE TO ITS DEFENSES

Robert W. Funk

It would be more accurate, in referring to the history of Beth-zur as revealed by an excavation of the site, to speak of periods rather than strata. There were only a few points, such as Field II, at which the stratigraphy was well defined or where closed loci lent assistance to the interpretation of the data. Thus the 1957 campaign more than amply confirms the situation encountered in 1931 (*CBZ*, pp. 10 and n. 4, 15-31, 32, etc. *BASOR*, 43, p. 4). On the other hand, the fortunate choice of sites (see Foreword) and careful clearing made several sharp distinctions possible and provided, it is hoped, sufficient evidence to outline the defense system of the city in various epochs. While some of the conclusions are speculative—as they always are in archaeology—the broad outlines now appear certain.

We shall deal first with the history of the defenses of Beth-zur, reserving for subsequent sections a discussion of subsidiary structures.

I

The Bronze Age City

It is abundantly clear that Beth-zur can no longer be thought of merely as a Hellenistic (Maccabean) site. The massive fortifications discovered in 1931 on the southwest side and those discovered in 1957 (Plan I) on the northeast originated in the MB period (Hyksos) and were so well made that they were repaired and reused down into Hellenistic times. The total area enclosed by the MB walls was between slightly over two acres (2.075) and nearly 3.75 acres, depending on where the city walls were located on the north and west.[1] While Beth-zur would be a city roughly only half the size of Tell Beit Mirsim or ʻAin Shems, which themselves were small cities, it would have been something more than a citadel.

The establishment of Beth-zur as a stronghold goes back to late MB times, perhaps the late 17th or early 16th century, making it contemporary with Tell Beit Mirsim E (late) or D, ʻAin Shems V, and Megiddo XI-X (cf. discussion of pottery in Ch. V). The conclusion of Sellers and Albright in 1931 was well-founded (*CBZ*, pp. 9, 26; *BASOR*, 43, p. 6): the MB II city was fortified in the Hyksos period and was destroyed near or shortly after the close of this era.[2] The wall discovered on the east side of the hill compares in detail with that found on the southwest in 1931. Both walls are approximately 2.50 meters thick (Wall A varies between 2.60 and 2.75 m.)

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[1] See *CBZ*, Pl. I. It cannot now be determined whether the extension of the wall to the northwest shown on this map (cf. *CBZ*, Pl. III, for the limits of the excavated area) was founded on substantial surface evidence. There is no good reason to believe that the walls did not enclose a substantial portion of the city to the west and north of the citadel, and the evidence of this season's campaign for the extension of the MB wall farther to the north (cf. *infra*) bears this out.

[2] The lower chronological limit of the Bronze age city depends on an analysis of the pottery. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Beth-zur pottery covers the gap between TBM D and C and extends down into C1 in spite of the conspicuous absence of imported ware (cf. discussion of pottery in Ch. V). Beyond stating that *ca.* 1560 was the date of the beginning of the Egyptian reconquest of Palestine we cannot go; the decision to destroy a fortified town such at Beth-zur would depend on local contingencies and need not have taken place under Amosis I or even Amenophis I. Cf. Albright, *From the Stone Age to Christianity* (Garden City, 1957), pp. 206 f.

and are constructed in the same fashion: huge stones, often polygonal, not always regularly coursed, but well chinked with smaller stones (cf. Pls. 5a, 6).

This type of MB II wall was found in 1934 and 1957 at Bethel (the photograph, *BASOR*, 56, p. 5, could well have been taken at Beth-zur) and Shechem (Wall B cleared in 1956-57; cf. *BASOR*, 148, p. 15).[3] The walls in these cases were vertical inside and out, although both Bethel and Shechem were strengthened with a sloping revetment on the exterior. No evidence for such a revetment was discovered at Beth-zur. Albright (*BASOR*, 43, p. 6, n. 1) compares a Bronze age wall at Tell Beit Mirsim dating to about 1500 B.C. with the Beth-zur wall; but in *AASOR*, XVII (1936-37), he reduces the date to the fourteenth century and dates the Beth-zur wall to the second half of the sixteenth century (p. 63; note also his remarks concerning the Bronze age walls at Bethel and 'Ain Shems).

The MB defense wall at Beth-zur has been traced both on the east and on the southwest, but has not been identified elsewhere. By comparing Plan I of 1957 with the contour map of 1931 (*CBZ*, Pl. I), it will be seen that both sections of the wall fall at approximately the same contour level, but it is difficult to imagine the shape of the city from the positions of the two segments.[4] It is clear that the original MB wall continued to the north beyond the limits of Field III (Plans I, V), but how far is unknown. All traces of the wall must long since have vanished on the southeast corner since this corner was closest to the Byzantine-Arab site at Burj eṣ-Ṣûr just across the shallow valley and was no doubt a stone quarry for the building program at the latter. The remaining sources for determining the outline of the MB city are on the north and west sides, unfortunately untouched in 1957, due both to the shortage of time and the presence of huge modern terrace walls.

The problem is further complicated by the fact that the "East Gate" identified in 1931 (perhaps a more accurate designation would be ramp, since no evidence of a gate itself remained), which must have led up to a street level in the Hellenistic city (cf. *CBZ*, Fig. 17) and must have been a later structure (cf. *infra*), intersects the line of Wall A, provided the latter continued to the south in an uninterrupted direction. The clearance of the face of Wall A to the south of Locus 274 (Plan II) revealed two strange features, both of which defy interpretation on so little evidence. The first is that there is apparently a sharp break in Wall A along the line of the south section of the original locus; this suggests that there may have been an opening through the wall at this point, perhaps a gate, which was later blocked. The second is that Wall A presumably turns to the west at the extreme south end of the area and forms the southern boundary of the cistern mouth in Locus 295 (Plan II). A huge terrace wall (capped with our own stone dump) prohibited the extension of the area and so brought down the curtain on this interesting line of inquiry. It may be further noted that the wall abutting Wall A on the east (outside face) exhibits the same kind of masonry as the cross-wall in the north section of 274, and so may be a parallel casemate construction; these walls belong to the Hellenistic reconstruction of the defense system (cf. *infra*).

From the foregoing it can be seen that a reconstruction of the east line of the MB wall is extremely speculative. Lapp feels certain that the whole of Field II lay outside the limits of the city in the Bronze and Early Iron ages (cf. *infra*). If this be the case, we can only assume that the wall continued south, was connected in some way at a later period with the "East Gate," or that it jogged to the west and ran along a line close to the shelf of bedrock which formed the surface of the Hellenistic street immediately inside the gate. Our earlier view that the MB wall must be located further down the hill to the east must be abandoned on the evidence from Field II.

It is entirely probable that the outline of the city was very irregular and the only safe means of determining the question would be to locate the wall at a sufficient number of points so as to make its course self-evident.

Another feature of the MB defense system which appeared in 1957 but was unknown from

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[3] Unlike the Shechem wall, the Beth-zur wall was not topped with brick nor was it as massive.

[4] Cf. n. 1 *supra.*

1931 is the secondary wall system discovered in Field I (Loci 280, 296; Plan II); Walls G-I-L-M are MB structures as proved by the lower level in 280 and 281 (cf. Ch. V on pottery). These walls vary in thickness, but average ca. 1.50 m.; they are constructed in typical Hyksos fashion of polygonal masonry chinked with small stones (cf. Pl. 3). Their character as well as their arrangement strongly suggests either a secondary defense system of the casemate type, or a series of guard or storage rooms constructed in such a way as to reinforce the outer wall.

The difficulty in assuming that we are dealing with a casemate arrangement is that no evidence was discovered in 1931 on the southwest side of a comparable feature. The loci immediately inside Wall A (*CBZ*, Pl. III: 145A, B, 137, 135, 254, 156, etc.) provided no features which fit this type of construction. The evidence, however, for this area is not at all clear; the various walls making up the complex are undated except that the two walls between 133 and 134 are Iron I and MB (*CBZ*, p. 26). It may be that an inner MB wall was obliterated in later periods since the Hellenistic houses here rest on bedrock.

In Field I, moreover, the inner wall is not continuous: Wall G interrupts I-L and the latter are not on a line. Walls I and L are not bonded into G, nor, incidentally, is G bonded into A. Though there is absolutely no stratigraphical proof, the evidence of the masonry itself suggests that the inner structures (G-I-L-M) are subsequent to Wall A. On this assumption, we have confirmation that the MB wall was strengthened at a time subsequent to the construction of the original wall, just as was discovered to be true of the MB tower and wall on the southwest (*CBZ*, p. 26; *BASOR*, 43, p. 6), except that in the latter case the rebuilding had to do with the wall itself.

In Field III (Plan V) there was no trace of an inner wall comparable to Walls I and L in Field I; the picture here is complicated by the fact that our western extension was limited by contractual agreement, and, while we were extended west to approximately the same distance as Field I, the area in Locus 294 was mostly Hellenistic debris, indicating that whatever MB structures were there may have been destroyed.

In view of present evidence, it is only safe to conclude that the rooms in Field I bounded by I-G (assuming that there was a wall along the north side of the cistern in 295 comparable to G) and G-L-M were guard or storage rooms constructed so as to buttress Wall A and serve some utilitarian purpose at the same time. Since Locus 296 had been cleared in the Iron age and the MB level in 280 and 281 was very thin, the function of these rooms in the Bronze age can only be conjectured: if the sherds in Locus 295 (the cistern) represent the debris which had collected in Locus 280 during the Bronze age, then we may assume that these rooms were used for storage (cf. Ch. V).

The major disappointment of our search for the MB city limits and defenses was the inability to locate a gate on the east side. Our interest was prompted by the abundance of data concerning MB II gates available from other Palestinian sites such as Bethel and Shechem although the size and type of occupation at Beth-zur indicates that nothing quite so formidable could have been found here.[5]

II

The Iron Age City of the Eleventh Century[6]

The MB city of Beth-zur was destroyed some time near or shortly after the close of the Hyksos period and remained unoccupied for three centuries more or less (1400-1100 B.C.); the evidence of the 1957 campaign thus supports the conclusions of the 1931 dig (with the possible exception of the lower date of the MB II city which must have come down into LB I). Compare Albright's remarks (*BASOR*, 43, p. 7) where he dates the Iron age reoccupation of the site late in the 13th or early in the 12th century; he also states that "During *most* [italics mine] of the Late Bronze Age Beth-zur remained unoccupied." The Iron I city in turn was destroyed toward the close of the eleventh century as the pottery from Loci 296 (Field I) and 286 (Field III) clearly indicates, and this abundantly confirms Albright's observations in 1931 (*BASOR*, 43, p. 7).[7]

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[5] Cf. Albright's discussion, *AP*, pp. 89 f. For further discussion of MB II Hyksos fortifications cf. *AASOR*, XVII (1936-37), p. 28, n. 2, and the references cited there.

[6] See discussion of pottery in Ch. V on the question of date.

Little can be said of the Iron I fortifications. Albright stated in 1931: "No trace of a city wall belonging to either EI I or EI II has so far been found; but, since we have not traced the pre-Hellenistic city wall more than forty meters, no conclusion can be drawn as yet" (*BASOR*, 43, p. 8). The results of the recent campaign bring us a step forward in this regard.

In Locus 286 (Field III, Plan V) we encountered Iron I pottery immediately below surface debris (mostly Hellenistic) and were inclined to believe that we were inside a tower belonging to Rehoboam's time. But, on the evidence of abundant sherds found in this corner of the city, it became clear that the locus must fall in the eleventh century. Exactly the same situation prevailed with regard to Locus 296 (Plan II). These two loci afford clear evidence that the Iron I city reused the Hyksos wall as an outer defense; nothing in the way of Iron I occupation was found outside Wall A, but the reuse of the room in Locus 296 and the excellent Iron I deposit in Locus 286 makes it virtually certain that the Iron I city extended as far east as the old city wall. It is worth noting in this connection that the only certain remains of Iron I structures found in 1931 were in Loci 217 and 218, just west of the area cleared in 1957. The proximity of these two Iron I loci suggests that further Iron I remains, if any, will be found on the east and north sides of the hill (cf. *BASOR*, 43, p. 7).

As in 1931, no part of the city wall can be attributed to this period (*BASOR*, 43, p. 8), though the Israelite builders must certainly have repaired the MB wall when they rebuilt the city. Since the wall has been robbed out wherever it was left exposed, little remains of the later phases of the wall. The extant portion seems to belong in the main to the MB period, though there is much evidence of repair which cannot be dated with certainty (cf. *infra*).

There is one possibility worth mentioning that suggests the Iron age city was contracted from the MB limits. Locus 293 (Plan V) is an area bounded by the top of Wall A at a point where it makes a corner (cf. Pl. 6b); according to the best observations that could be made without dismantling the wall, the line of the MB wall continues to the north, but there is a substantial wall joining Wall A from the west (A-2 on Plan V). The latter was further buttressed at a subsequent time on the outside, but the old face is clearly discernible (indicated on Plan V by a dotted line). Wall A-2 is not bonded into Wall A (not shown on Plan V, but cf. Pl. 6b) and is most certainly secondary. It seems probable in view of this evidence that Wall A-2 is an Iron I feature, added at a time when the city was considerably smaller and designed to complete the city's defenses without reusing the old MB north wall which must be located farther down the slope. In this event, Wall A-2 can be identified as the one remnant of the Iron I defense system that was not merely the repair of the MB system. The complicated nature of the construction in this corner, however, precludes certainty, and the masonry of Wall A-2, while poorer, was not substantially inferior to the original Wall A. The other possibility is that Wall A-2 represents the second phase of MB (or LB I).

Since nothing like an Iron age wall was found on the southwest side in 1931 it is likely that the Israelites used the MB wall here as well, even though the evidence was completely obliterated. At any rate, one of the walls between Loci 133 and 134 (*CBZ*, Pl. II, O-B) was Iron I and abutted on the old MB tower, indicating that the Iron I city extended at least this far southwest (cf. *supra*).

The Iron age city at ancient Shechem is typical of the period in that it exhibits poorer masonry, the reuse of MB structures where possible, and the contraction of the city limits (*BASOR*, 148, pp. 23 f.). This situation, as is well-known, was common all over Israelite Palestine in the early period. It is unfortunate that the Beth-zur evidence permits only conjecture at this point.

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[7] He notes that the tenth century phase (TBM B3) is absent.

III

The Iron II City

Albright's prediction that fortifications at Beth-zur attributable to Rehoboam would be discovered (cf. *BASOR*, 43, p. 8) was not realized in 1957. Sherds which could be dated to the tenth-ninth centuries were few, and nothing in the way of a building or city can be associated with this period. The Iron II remains in Field II of the 1957 campaign cannot be earlier than *ca.* 650 B.C.,[8] and there is no evidence in Fields I and III for any extensive occupation earlier in the Iron II period. Since the hill was extensively cleared on top in 1931 and the outer limits of the city have been found on the southwest and the northeast, it seems doubtful that Rehoboam's Beth-zur will ever be discovered. Albright's judgment in 1931 must be accepted as final: "To judge from the extremely small number of sherds typical of the tenth and ninth centuries (much more numerous, however, than those characteristic of EB and LB), the occupation of the town was interrupted for a time, after the fall of the EI I settlement, and it was slow in being repeopled" (*BASOR*, 43, p. 8).[9]

Late Iron II fortifications are equally obscure, though the evidence for occupation is much more extensive than for Iron I. The materials from 1931 were abundant (*BASOR*, 43, p. 8), and Albright's attribution of the major phase to the seventh century is amply borne out by the evidence in Field II as well as numerous sherds in mixed debris in Fields I and III (cf. discussion of pottery in Ch. VI).

Lapp's judgment that the Iron II occupation in Field II reflects a peaceful community is based on the absence of any certain fortifications. While Wall A must have been exposed at points, there is no evidence that in Iron II use was made of earlier defense walls. The lack of an Iron II level in the northwest area may indicate that the city was contracted on that side during the period, though there is always the possibility that Hellenistic builders have obliterated evidence of earlier occupation. There was evidence in the 1931 campaign that the Iron II city was violently destroyed; this evidence, however, was sporadic over the hill. The question as to whether the end of the Iron II city may be attributed to the Babylonian invasion may not, therefore, be determined with certainty, although the burned levels found in the 1931 campaign (*BASOR*, 43, p. 8; *CBZ*, pp. 37 f.: Loci 317, 33; 48-51; 146, 150-151) together with the pottery point to an end about this date. If the city were not defended, it is likely that the destruction was not so extensive, and therefore it is not surprising to find only scattered evidence.[10]

IV

The Post-Exilic City

The post-exilic city of Beth-zur presents a picture complicated to the extreme by numerous rebuilds, lack of good stratification, and the absence of strata which relate one feature to another. It has been difficult, moreover, to distinguish pottery in the entire period 587-100 B.C.[11] In addition, there are but few good examples of Palestinian military architecture from the Persian-Hellenistic periods to facilitate independent judgment on defensive structures.[12]

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[8] See Ch. IV on Field II; a few sherds could be dated to the tenth-ninth centuries, but they could not be associated with any structures in this area (cf. Ch. VI on the pottery).

[9] It would have been better if the statement in *CBZ*, p. 23 *infra*, that some stratification "must be dated not later than the 10th century" had "11th century" in accord with *BASOR*, 43, p. 7. In any case, the Iron I sherds from 1931, a number of which we located at the American School, together with the 1957 evidence, clearly point to the twelfth-eleventh centuries and not to the tenth. The Iron II ceramic likewise does not begin until *ca.* 640 (cf. Chs. IV and VI).

[10] Cf. the discussion of Field II, Ch. IV. Lapp believes that the evidence is fragmentary, owing to the building techniques of the Hellenistic inhabitants. These two views, perhaps, complement each other.

[11] Now Dr. and Mrs. Lapp have vigorously attacked the problem. They made a preliminary step in "A Comparative Study of a Hellenistic Pottery Group from Beth-zur," *BASOR*, 151, pp. 16-17. Lapp's dissertation, *PCC*, is highly pertinent, and the discussion of Hellenistic pottery in Ch. VI of this volume marks distinct advance.

An interpretation of the Persian-Hellenistic remains at Beth-zur is dependent in large measure on the extant literary references which are reviewed in *CBZ*, pp. 10-13. Since, however, the assignment of various phases of the late fortifications depends so much on a reading of these references—when taken together with the numismatic and ceramic evidence—it is necessary to reexamine them in some detail.

Beth-zur played a significant role in the struggles between the Seleucids and Maccabees which began in 167 B.C. The primary record of these events is found in I Macc. upon which Josephus, who gives an expanded account, is dependent. Of the earlier Ptolemaic period there is no scrap of literary record remaining which concerns this site; the sources are equally silent on the pre-Alexandrian epoch aside from the notice in Neh. 3:16 that a certain Nehemiah, son of Abzuk, governor of half the district of Beth-zur, assisted in the repair of the walls of Jerusalem.[13]

The earliest reference to Beth-zur in I Macc. is found in 4:26-61, especially 28, 61, and 6:7, 26, with which Josephus' *Ant.* 12.7.5 may be compared. Here is narrated the first expedition under the command of Lysias himself in 165[14] against Judas, following the initial defeats of less serious forces sent to meet the rising threat under the command of Apollonius (I Macc. 3:10-12; *Ant.* 12.7.1), Seron (I Macc. 3:13-24; *Ant.* 12.7.1), and Ptolemy, Nicanor, and Gorgias (I Macc. 3:38—4:25; *Ant.* 12.7.3-4).[15] Lysias, wishing to avoid the trouble of previous armies, approached Jerusalem from the south along the road which brought him to Beth-zur; this avenue was somewhat easier, and, having gained Beth-zur, he would already be on the central plateau. It is entirely possible that his expedition was more of a reconnaissance than a full scale attack,[16] but his defeat at Beth-zur was a signal victory for the struggling forces of Judas. The theory that Lysias' first attack is merely a doublet of the second cannot be recommended either on the basis of literary or archaeological evidence, as shall presently be seen.[17]

The important aspects of the account for archaeological purposes are the phrases dealing with Beth-zur. According to I Macc. 4:29 Lysias came and encamped at Beth-zur (παρενέβαλον ἐν Βαιθσούροις),[18] while Josephus elaborates slightly: καὶ ἀναβὰς εἰς τὴν ὀρεινὴν ἐν Βεθσούροις κώμῃ τῆς 'Ιουδαίας ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο.[19] If these accounts have any historical basis, it is clear that Lysias did not occupy Beth-zur as a stronghold, nor did he attack it as a Jewish outpost: the preposition ἐν indicates that he encamped at or beside Beth-zur, probably in the broad valley to the east in the vicinity of 'Ain edh-Dherweh; when Judas met him it was an open field encounter, the hill of Beth-zur playing no special part.[20] Beth-zur, therefore, serves only for the identification of the field of battle. There was no doubt a small village on the hill at this period as Josephus' phrase indicates. It is worth noting that Josephus here calls Beth-zur a κώμη, while subsequently both in *Ant.* and I Macc. it is referred to as a πόλις; the distinction between an unwalled village and a fortified town, sometimes referred to these terms respectively, is too much to ask of Josephus; but the terms, the narrative, and the archaeological evidence all converge to show that Josephus is in fact using them here with precision.

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[12] For a lengthy but not exhaustive bibliography of Hellenistic sites in Palestine see J. L. Kelso, *AASOR*, XXIX-XXX (1955), pp. 21 f.; Professor Kelso has included material dealing primarily with pottery and so his list may be supplemented. For a summary of the archaeological material of the period see especially Carl Watzinger, *DP II*, Ch. V, and G. E. Wright, *Biblical Archaeology* (Philadelphia, 1957), Ch. XII. Recent pertinent publications (other than those listed by Kelso) include: *Lachish III; SS III;* R. W. Hamilton, "Excavations at Tell Abu Hawām,"*QDAP*, IV (1935), pp. 1-69; M. Avi-Yonah *et al.*,"The Archaeological Survey of Masada, 1955-1956," *IEJ*, VII (1957), pp. 1-60; and so far as Hellenistic ceramic is concerned, especially P. Kahane, "Pottery Types from Jewish Ossuary-Tombs around Jerusalem," *IEJ*, II (1952), pp. 125-139, 176-182, and III (1953), pp. 48-54.

[13] The marginal reading in RSV "foreman of half the portion assigned to" is probably to be preferred to the text. In any case, generalizations about the organization of Palestine in the period are precarious if based on this phrase. See R. A. Bowman in *The Interpreter's Bible*, Vol. III, pp. 689 f.

[14] See R. Marcus, Loeb Library, *Ant.* 12.7.5, notes a and d, pp. 162, 166 f.

[15] In I Macc. and Josephus it is Lysias who instigates this campaign; in II Macc. 8:8 ff. the governor of Jerusalem, Philip, requests aid from the satrap of Coele-Syria. Cf. Oesterley, *A History of Israel*, Vol. II, p. 231. While the author of I Macc. no doubt exaggerates the power of the Maccabees at this point as elsewhere, the seriousness with which it was taken is illstrated by Lysias' subsequent campaigns.

[16] Cf. E. R. Bevan, *Cambridge Ancient History*, Vol. VIII, p. 515.

[17] Advocated by Oesterley, *op. cit.*, 234 f., on the basis of Kolbe's analysis, *Beiträge zur syrischen und jüdischen Geschichte*, pp. 78-81, cited by him; contrast Bevan, *op. cit.*

The events following the withdrawal of Lysias are well-known: in Dec., 165, the Hasmoneans, either because of their defeat of Lysias or because of some compromise reached, re-entered Jerusalem, cleansed the temple and inaugurated anew the ancient form of worship.[21] It is repeatedly mentioned in the sources that Judas undertook, as a result of the renewed confidence, the fortification of his small territory. This is fully in accord with the switch, now becoming obvious, from a struggle for religious freedom to a struggle for political freedom. He first fortified the temple hill (I Macc. 4:60; *Ant.* 12.7.7) and then proceeded to turn Beth-zur into a fortress, either because of the certain renewal of Seleucid attacks (Josephus) or due to the Idumean threat (I Macc. 4:61).

It was a propitious time for Judas to think of strengthening his hand. Swelled with his recent unexpected success and urged on by a favorable reaction of the Jerusalem populace, he must have embarked on an energetic, if small, program of reconstruction. His work at Beth-zur is mentioned not only in the references cited above, but also in I Macc. 6:7, where the text reads: . . . καὶ τὸ ἁγίασμα καθὼς τὸ πρότερον ἐκύκλωσαν τείχεσιν ὑψηλοῖς καὶ τὴν Βαιθσούραν πόλιν αὐτοῦ. Is Beth-zur to be understood as a second object going with ἐκύκλωσαν τείχεσιν ὑψηλοῖς, the awkward (in English) structure of the sentence being due to the fact that τὸ πρότερον applies to τὸ ἁγίασμα? And is Beth-zur now to be considered Judas' city in some new or special sense?

It does no violence to the Greek to assume that a positive answer to the first question is the correct one. In I Macc. 6:26 a parallel text reads: καὶ τὸ ἁγιασμα καὶ τὴν Βαιθσούραν ὠχύρωσαν; a weakly attested v. 1 adds the words τείχεσιν ὑψηλοῖς, which have no doubt crept in from 6:7. Verse 1, however, demonstrates that at least one scribe understood the text as implying that Judas raised high walls around Beth-zur. Josephus does not throw light on the question as he says simply: καὶ τὴν Βεθσούραν δὲ πόλιν ὠχύρωσεν (*Ant.* 12.7.7); it is possible to assume that Josephus interprets his source as meaning that walls were raised only around "Mount Sion," but his separation of the sentence into two separate statements makes this only a possibility and does not preclude the former interpretation. Little can be gained from the verb ὀχυρόω.

This detailed examination of the sources is necessitated by the ambiguity which attends the "Hellenistic" repair and rebuilding of the MB city wall at Beth-zur. In 1931 no conclusions were reached regarding the date of this renewal of the old fortifications, nor was any attempt made to associate it with the citadel unearthed on the top of the hill. When we encountered in the

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[18] The text cited for I Macc. is that edited by Werner Kappler: *Septuaginta, Vetus Testamentum Graecum,* Auctoritate Societatis Litterarum Göttingenessis editum, Vol. IX, fasc. 1, Göttingen, 1936.

[19] The text cited for Josephus is that of R. Marcus in the Loeb Library edition.

[20] *Παρεμβάλλω ἐν* is a purely local phrase without the connotation of hostility directed toward some particular object, as in a siege; when ἐπί is used this connotation is normally present. I Macc. does not use the verb στρατοπεδεύω, which is found in the text of Josephus, but it regularly means to make camp (rather than to lay siege).

[21] Cf. R. H. Pfeiffer, *History of New Testament Times,* p. 15, and regarding his suggestion that the Romans may have intervened, cf. II Macc. 11:34 ff.

1957 campaign two new sections of the MB wall with possible Hellenistic repair and certain Hellenistic use, we were forced to attack the problem anew. In re-examining the sources it became clear at once that the texts themselves suggest that Judas raised a wall around the village of Beth-zur, turning it into a fortified city even though a comparatively small one (*Bel. Jud.* I.1. 5).[22] It can be described, therefore, as a town of Judas, i.e., one of his military strongholds.

Before turning to the archaeological material, the matter may be briefly pursued in the subsequent narrative. On his second campaign, Lysias, now regent for Antiochus V, approaches Jerusalem again from the south and this time *παρενεβάλοσαν ἐπὶ Βαιθσούρα καὶ ἐπολέμησαν ἐπὶ ἡμέρας πολλὰς καὶ ἐποίησαν μηχανάς. καὶ ἐξῆλθον καὶ ἐνεπύρισαν αὐτὰς ἐν πυρὶ καὶ ἐπολέμησαν ἐνδρωδῶς* (I Macc. 6:31). With this may be compared *Ant.* 12.9.4: . . . *ἐκεῖθεν εἰς Βεθσούραν ἀναβαίνει πόλιν σφόδρα ὀχυρὰν (ἰσχυρὰν* PM: *ἐχυρὰν* L¹A¹) *καὶ δυσάλωτον, καὶ περικαθίσας ἐπολιόρκει τὴν πόλιν ἰσχυρῶς δὲ ἀντεχόντων τῶν Βεθσουραίων καὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν αὐτοῦ τῶν μηχανημάτων ἐμπρησάντων (ἐπεξῆλθον γὰρ αὐτῷ) χρόνος ἐτρίβετο πολὺς περὶ τὴν πολιορκίαν.* Thus the picture of the second expedition differs sharply from that of the first. In the first place, Lysias now encamps against Beth-zur, that is, lays siege to it (cf. n. 20). He employs *μηχαναί*, siege-engines, which would be appropriate only to a walled city. It may be noted that this description does not properly suit a small town fortified only with a citadel at its center; a glance at the plan of the top of the hill (*CBZ*, Pl. II) demonstrates that buildings nearly surrounded the citadel and would have made it extremely difficult to employ such engines. To this point and the item regarding the sally of the Jews to burn the engines we shall return. And finally, while the strength of Beth-zur is no doubt greatly overdrawn by both the author of I Maccabees and Josephus, both of whom tend to gild the lily, the duration of the siege indicates that Beth-zur was formidable at this time. It was the lack of food, occasioned by the sabbatical year when an insufficient store had been laid up, rather than the inadequacy of the defenses, which ultimately caused the capitulation of the city.

Omitting the role of Bacchides here, it may be noted that when Simon laid siege to Beth-zur during the period 145-142 the city must have been as formidable as it was when Lysias attacked it earlier. Josephus amplifies the account given in I Macc. 11:65-66 by the addition of earthworks and siege-engines, once again suggesting that we are dealing with a walled city rather than a citadel only. Beth-zur again capitulates and Simon puts the renegades out of the city (1 Macc. 11:66: *ἐξέβαλεν αὐτοὺς ἐκεῖθεν καὶ κατελάβετο τὴν πόλιν; Ant.* 13.5.6: *ἐκβάλλει μὲν ἐκείνους ἐκ τῆς πόλεως)* and garrisons it with his own troops.

Evidence for a Hellenistic repair and reuse of the old MB city wall was uncovered in 1931 (*BASOR*, 43, p. 12; *CBZ*, pp. 26 f.) on the southwest side of the hill. Albright notes that the wall on the southwest was often repaired in the Hellenistic period; Sellers observes six phases in the same wall (*CBZ*, Fig. 19 caption), the major portion of which are apparently taken to be Hellenistic. There are some interesting points connected with the wall and citadel on this side of the hill. It should be observed first that the area to the west of the citadel, save for the small plot immediately inside the MB tower (*CBZ*, Pl. II), was unexcavated; we may safely infer that houses and buildings similar to those on the east side would have been found here also.[23] Only a small portion of the wall was traced (the rental limit expired at this point, *CBZ*, p. 14). In this connection the contour map (*CBZ*, Pl. I) shows a much longer section of the wall for which, I am told, there was little evidence; it may be that its extension down the slope was purely erroneous. I know of no explanation for the section farther to the northwest represented by the shaded square on Pl. I near the number 1000 on the contour. As one follows the wall to the southeast (Loci 31, 32) the line gives out, and what appears to be a secondary wall crossing the line of the old wall leads directly to a U-shaped hole cut into bedrock; on the plan this line is apt to be deceiving, for it is a shelf of exposed rock of the type common on the slopes of the hill.

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[22] This refers to Lysias' second campaign in 163/2 (cf. Marcus, *Ant.* 12.9.5, n. a [§ 378]). *Πολιχνή* now aptly depicts Beth-zur as a small fortified town.

[23] The area west and north of the citadel is still a promising field for excavation; an extensive area of the city remains untouched, and the city wall has yet to be located. To judge by the work in 1957, the debris to the north is much deeper than that on the top of the hill and probably better stratified.

The wall at this point must have been built across the top of the reservoir in Hellenistic times to give access to it from inside: one of the features which made Beth-zur formidable was its many cisterns. It is possible that the MB wall had to be moved out slightly to accommodate the entrance.[23a] I am inclined to believe the reservoir was also in use in the Iron age; the enlarged entrance was probably to accommodate increased traffic in the Hellenistic period, particularly after 165 B.C. The south entrance to the reservoir is an interesting feature and does much to confirm the view that the large north entrance was inside the city wall; it was built in such a way (two steps with a broad platform followed by a drop of two meters; *CBZ*, Fig. 24 and p. 28) so as to allow persons living outside the wall to draw water from the narrow shaft (the water level probably rising high enough to fill the exposed shaft) and yet preclude entrance to the city. This would be an excellent device provided the water drawer were cut off from the larger entrance to the north by the city wall; it is otherwise inexplicable. At the same time small patrols could sally forth under the cover of darkness by slipping through the small aperture (provided the water level were low enough) and assault the enemy; this is precisely what they did when Lysias laid siege to the city (I Macc. 6:31; *Ant.* 12.9.4; this is suggested in *CBZ*, p. 22).

In 1957 we encountered a similar phenomenon on the northeast corner. In two places there were distinct repairs of the older wall; one in Locus 274 (Plan II, Pl. 9), consisted of two courses of large stones, well coursed, but not chinked like the wall below (cf. *CBZ*, p. 27, for the use of the large stones in the Hellenistic rebuild on the southwest). These courses probably belong to the Hellenistic repair of the wall. In Locus 287 a partial breach in the wall had been poorly repaired with smaller stones. The wall at this point exhibited signs of repeated repairing, but the various phases could not be dated.[24]

The dating of repairs on city walls is notoriously difficult and, were it not for other evidence, the situation at Beth-zur would not be so clear. As the area east of Wall A in Field I was cleared (Plan II; Loci 274, 278), it became increasingly apparent that we were not dealing with occupation debris. Immediately under a fairly thick layer of surface debris, a hard white clay layer, filled with tiny pieces of charcoal, was encountered. Few sherds were recovered from this level. Below the white clay layer came a rubble fill consisting mainly of medium-size stones. The latter was not, however, as continuous over the whole area as the section drawing might lead one to believe (Plan IV; cf. Pl. 5b). There were also sections of hard-packed clay in the level of the rubble. To the east Wall B (Plan II) ran parallel to Wall A; it was built of smaller stones and much more poorly made. A casemate wall appears in the north section of Locus 274 (Plan III) connecting Walls A and B and bonded into neither. Wall B appears to have been built over an earlier wall (Plans II, IV) and a smaller wall joins it from the east below the base of Wall B (Plan II). In the extension trench south of Locus 274, along the face of Wall A, we encountered another east-west wall joining A, of the same type of masonry as the casemate wall in the north section of Locus 274. Although we could clear but a small portion of this wall, the most likely interpretation is that it is a similar casemate construction.

There can be little doubt that the parallel Walls A and B with the connecting casemate walls formed a part of the defensive system in the Hellenistic age, and specifically of the reconstruction of Judas between 165 and 163 B.C., if the analysis above is correct. The fill and clay revetment can hardly be said to parallel the MB type. It seems probable that Wall B never stood to any height above the ground, but was employed rather as a retaining wall for the fill protecting the base of Wall A. The casemates between serve no function except to strengthen the whole complex; they were, of course, partially covered by the fill between.[25]

[23a] For a comparable feature though on a much more massive scale, cf. the stepped tunnel at Gibeon, *BA*, XIX (1956), pp. 71 f., where other parallels are cited. See also James B. Pritchard, *The Water System of Gibeon* (Philadelphia, 1961), pp. 2-7.

[24] The area repaired at this point extends *ca.* 1.40 m. down from the top of the present wall and can be discerned on Plan V. The stone bearing the level notation 1009.66 (Locus 287; marking the southern limit of the repair) measures 90 x 105 cm. on its face. A small stone just above that bearing the level notation 1008.72 (Locus 293; spanning the line of the secondary east-west wall [A-2], proving that the original MB wall continued to the north) measures 100 x 125 cm. These two stones doubtless belong to the original wall.

It is unfortunate that our reconstruction of this phase of the defenses has to be based on so small a sample of the total length of the wall. In view of the evidence of the 1931 campaign I am inclined to believe that this particular type of construction was employed only on the east and north where the slope drops more sharply away and the hillside required some form of terracing. In Field III evidence of this same feature was lacking due to the destructive work of the late second century B.C. occupation, unless the wall showing in the south section of Locus 287 (Plan V) is a casemate wall reused as a house wall.

The ceramic evidence fits this view very well. In the whole depth of fill and rubble in Loci 274 and 278, aside from surface sherds, the pottery was mixed Iron II and Hellenistic from top to bottom. A careful comparison, however, revealed that none of the Hellenistic pottery can be dated as late as the upper Hellenistic level in Field II (see Chs. IV and VI), the *terminus a quo* for which is *ca.* 140 B.C., or the Hellenistic occupation outside of Wall A in Field III contemporary with the later Hellenistic phase in Field II. At first we were inclined to an earlier date for the Hellenistic reconstruction of the defenses on the basis of pottery alone, owing to the fact that Iron II sherds predominated; yet the quantity of pottery from the fill was small and the character of the fill prohibited the utilization of occupation debris from houses on the hill. The absence of late second century ware and the presence of a significant number of sherds comparable to the Antiochus Epiphanes level in Field II (Stratum II) strongly indicates a date in the period 165-140 B.C. Taken together with the literary evidence a date of 165-163 B.C. seems conclusive.[26]

If the above thesis is well-founded, a number of subsidiary problems remain to be solved: (1) Does the silence of the literature preclude an earlier date for the Hellenistic rebuilding of the MB wall? (2) Related to this question is the problem of the three phases of the citadel: to whom are they to be attributed and what is their relation to the city wall? (3) What is the connection of the so-called "Water Gate" on the east side with the city wall? We may consider these in order.

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[25] A close Hellenistic parallel to this type of construction was found by Macalister at Marisa (Mareshah, Tell Sandaḥannah). It consisted of two walls, one near the top of the slope, the other slightly lower, which encircled the mound in a very irregular pattern (F. J. Bliss and R. A. S. Macalister, *Excavations in Palestine* [London, 1902], Pl. 16 and pp. 53 f.). The inner wall in this case was less massive than the outer (5 feet compared with 6 feet; but Macalister notes that at a number of points the thickness ranged up to 11 feet, and Watzinger, *DP II*, p. 12, gives the width as 3-4 meters), but Macalister believed the outer wall to be merely a low revetment to strengthen the upper wall (*op. cit.*, p. 54). He reports no evidences of connecting casemate walls. The masonry was inferior. The Beth-zur fortifications differed owing to the presence of the MB wall, but the walls which were purely Hellenistic were greatly inferior. The most important likeness is the use of the outer wall as a low revetment to protect the base of the upper wall; this accounts for the proximity of Wall B to Wall A at Beth-zur and the irregular pattern of the outer wall at Marisa. No evidence of Hellenistic towers has been found at Beth-zur to compare with those at Marisa. Albright *(AP*, p. 153) dates the Hellenistic of Marisa to the second century, Watzinger *(op. cit.)*, to the third-second centuries.

[26] Lapp has shown that two Hellenistic strata in Field II can confidently be dated by coins and pottery to 175-165 and 140-100 B.C. respectively (Ch. IV). It is significant to note that there is a gap between them. In the Hellenistic era before 165 B.C. Beth-zur was an unwalled town and subsequent to 140 B.C. the wall system was again abandoned as the evidence from 1931 (see n. 38) and the late Hellenistic level in Field III clearly show; both periods must therefore have been relatively peaceful and prosperous since they ignore the city's fortifications (other than the citadel). Thus we have additional evidence that Wall A was rebuilt and put into use some time during the period 165-140 B.C.

(1) Where the literature is silent we can speak only of probabilities. We do know that Jerusalem itself was unwalled in the time of Nehemiah (*ca.* 444 B.C.) and his specific aspiration was to see the wall rebuilt (Neh. 1:3, 6, etc.). Ezra found the wall rebuilt in 397 (?) B.C. (Ezra 9:9). In view of the struggle to refortify Jerusalem, it is very unlikely that there was any extensive reconstruction at Beth-zur, certainly not during the fifth and most probably not during the fourth century; it is only as the area became more densely populated (third century according to Albright, *AP*, p. 142; cf. *BA*, IX [1946], pp. 12 f., and *Lachish III*, p. 58) and the struggle commenced between the house of Ptolemy and that of Seleucus that activity at the site increases. These probabilities are strongly confirmed by the evidence recovered in both 1931 and 1957.[27]

The numismatic evidence is especially clear. Curiously enough, the distribution of coins in 1957, though much fewer in number, is the same as that in 1931 (cf. *BASOR*, 43, p. 10; *CBZ*, pp. 69-71). We may summarize it here:

		1931	*1957*
I.	Greek and imitation Greek from the 5th-4th centuries	9	
II.	Ptolemaic (312-181 B.C.)[28]	53	3
III.	Seleucid (225-96 B.C.)	173	7
IV.	Maccabean (125-78 B.C.)	18	2

None of these coins came from hoards, and only on two occasions were two found together; it is fairly certain that the intensity of occupation is accurately represented by the distribution of the coins (cf. *BASOR*, 43, p. 10; *CBZ*, pp. 70 f.), a striking confirmation of what we would expect from a prior knowledge of the period and site.

The ceramic evidence is less certain, owing to the indeterminate features of post-exilic pottery. But putting together the extensive finds of the 1957 campaign with the previous evidence,[29] there can be little doubt that the major part of the Hellenistic ceramic belongs to the second century, lapping over, perhaps, into the first. Sherds and forms which could be dated with certainty to the third century are less common, but nothing like so scarce as those which belong to the period 587-331 B.C. It is possible that the Iron II ceramic continues down into the sixth century and perhaps beyond, but we lack certain proof that this was the case. The absence of a destruction level over Iron II remains can hardly be pressed due to the character of the site (see discussion of the pottery in Chapter V and Section II in this chapter).

(2) The date of the Hellenistic city wall and the phases of the citadel must, of course, be taken together and read in the light of the above evidence. Three phases of the citadel were distinguished in 1931 (*CBZ*, pp. 22 f.; *BASOR*, 43, pp. 10 f.; *DP II*, pp. 24 f.; *AP*, pp. 150-152); the excavators originally referred the three phases to Judas or Lysias, Bacchides, and Simon respectively, without attempting to relate the reconstruction of the city wall to one of them. Watzinger, to whom plans of the various phases were sent, concluded that there was a marked difference in style between the second and third phases, the earlier being oriental in plan, the third typically Greek; he was therefore inclined to attribute the second citadel to the third century, to one of the autonomous high priests of Judah, and the third to the Syrian general Bacchides.[30] Watzinger mentions that Albright had concurred in a letter addressed to him, but when Albright published the first edition of *The Archaeology of Palestine* in 1949 he had apparently changed his opinion,

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[27] Only one Attic red-figured sherd was recovered in 1931 (*CBZ*, Fig. 33), and the pottery otherwise points to a third century renewal of occupation. Contrast the frequency of late classical pottery in Persian levels at sites like Lachish and Tell Abū Hawâm.

[28] The dates represent the spread of the reigns of the rulers issuing the coins.

[29] Eighteen baskets of 1931 pottery had been preserved at the American School, and they confirm the judgment expressed here.

[30] *DP II*, Abbildungen 20, 21; p. 25.

assigning the second citadel to Judas, the third as before (in the alleged letter) to Bacchides, and the first to the Persian period (pp. 150-152).

The view that Citadel III is the work of Bacchides some time after 161 B.C. is undoubtedly correct. It was built along the same lines as Citadel II but with an alteration of the plan to include an inner court with a hall running around it on three sides and a corridor and entrances giving access from the east. The cistern in the court hall was enlarged by half. The division of the long rooms of Citadel II into smaller rooms by means of cross walls and the peristyle court gives the building more of a Greek appearance (cf. *DP II*, p. 25). There is no indication in the sources that Simon undertook any construction after he captured the city in 145-142 B.C.; in all probability, since the city was surrendered by the renegades holding it, he merely had to repair the fortress and walls, if indeed he deemed it necessary to renew it at all. It was not much later that the fortifications were abandoned altogether, though the site continued to be occupied down into the reign of John Hyrcanus and perhaps beyond.[31]

The sources are equally silent about Lysias' activities in 163/2 B.C. As later, the city capitulated after a long siege, and Lysias expelled the inhabitants and stationed his own garrison there. The walls must have needed repair after the onslaught of his siege engines, but whether Citadel II was damaged, we cannot determine.

Albright makes note of the fact that Citadel II was destroyed by fire (*BASOR*, 43, p. 11). Certainly some sections of the second phase were burned. If the citadel were destroyed in Lysias' attack in 163/2 B.C., then we can only conclude that it remained in ruins until Bacchides undertook to raise it again a year or two later. There is no good reason why this could not have been the case since the city presumably had been repaired.

Albright states that the second fortress was the largest of the three (*BASOR*, 43, p. 11). His dimensions of 29 × 35 m. are hard to reconcile with the plan on *CBZ*, Plate II, and Watzinger's account; the latter gives 33 × 41 m. as the size (and judging by the plan, these are correct), and Sellers (*CBZ*, p. 23) indicates that the second phase was extended west of Loci 97, 78, and 88, and built over Iron I remains. It is difficult to detect the line of the west wall of Phase I in that case. This is perhaps what led Watzinger to conjecture that Phase I may have been as large as the later phases (*DP II*, p. 24). Albright also notes that the first fortress had "massive exterior walls 1.50 meters thick," a dimension Watzinger applies to Phase II. But irrespective of whether it was larger and less massive, it was constructed as a series of elongated rooms around a central court, with smaller rooms adjoining the longer ones in the south. Watzinger notes that the plan is reminiscent of Assyrian palaces (*DP II*, p. 25), but he does not call attention to a comparable structure at Lachish, the so-called Residency (dated fifth-fourth centuries by Albright, *AP*, p. 145).[32] The similarity does not extend beyond the ground plan. The latter is much more elaborate, with a liwan-type arrangement, barrel-vaulted rooms, and finer appointments, for which there are no parallels at Beth-zur. Yet the common origin of the two is obvious. Watzinger states (*DP II*, p. 5) and Miss Tufnell concurs (*Lachish III*, p. 135) that this plan is Syrian-Hittite rather than Persian.[33]

Albright further says that most of the Antiochus Epiphanes coins (amounting to about 40% of the total) were found in or near the "Syrian" citadel in the center of the town (*BASOR*, 43, p. 10). The abundance of these coins can hardly be referred to the period following its capture by Lysias under Antiochus V, though Antiochus IV coins no doubt were still in circulation. Phase II of the citadel, therefore, must be assigned either to Judas or to someone preceding him.[34] It is doubtful whether the bulk of the Antiochus Epiphanes coins can be accounted for by reference to the intense activity under Judas during the period 165-163 B.C., but it is not out of the range of possibility.

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[31] See further the discussion of the structures in Fields I and III on this point; also *BASOR*, 43, p. 12, and Ch. IV on the date of the abandonment of the site.

[32] *DP II*, pp. 4 f. and Abbildung 17. Cf. *Lachish III*, pp. 131 ff., Pls. 119, 120.

[33] For further discussion see *Lachish III*, pp. 133 f., and the parallels cited there, including Megiddo, Gerar, Marisa, and Arslan Tash.

The evidence is thus inconclusive. According to the view outlined earlier that Beth-zur was a relatively unimportant site, certainly without city walls, when Judas undertook its fortification in 165 B.C., and on the evidence of the pottery (here we are entirely dependent on Albright, since the pottery in *CBZ* is not identified by locus), Albright's view that Citadel II is the work of Judas is to be recommended. But, on the evidence of the character of the plan of Citadel II and the numismatic evidence, Watzinger's view that it belongs to the third century is given weight and is not to be discounted.

There can be no question that Phase I is pre-Maccabean. Albright now dates it to the Persian period (cf. *supra*) when he presumes it was raised as an outpost against the Idumean threat. Since the matter is solely in the realm of conjecture, there is no reason why it cannot be assigned to the Ptolemaic period, and historical probabilities, as well as the archaeological evidence,[36] favor it.

(3) A peculiar structure on the east side of the city, identified in 1931 as the "East Gate" (*CBZ*, Pl. II; Figs. 17, 18; p. 24) and referred to by Albright as the "Water Gate" (*BASOR*, 43, p. 12), presumably because it faces 'Ain edh-Dhirweh and water would have been brought into the city via this route, presents a further problem. The assumption that it was a gate is based not only on the character of the structure which gives the appearance of a ramp with supporting cross walls between Loci 82-83 and 83-152 (the smaller walls enclosing Locus 152 are probably later) and piers (Locus 82), but also because it opens onto a transverse street east of the final shelf of bedrock, along which a series of commercial buildings were discovered (Loci 46, 48 were shops; 50 was a saloon [*CBZ*, p. 20]; 29 an inn; 38 and 40 passages opening onto the broad north-south street [*CBZ*, p. 19]; 42 and 45 are identified as slaughtering stalls [*CBZ*, p. 20]; but their position before the gate may point to some official use). The bulk of these structures are all Hellenistic, probably second century, and there is evidence that later occupation made use of the area after its original function had been obscured (e.g. Loci 50 and 152).

The location of the city wall on the east slope provides further evidence that this structure was in fact an approach to the city gate: the line of Wall A, if projected south, intersects the ramp at its western or higher end (but cf. *supra* on the line of Wall A). Unfortunately the area between the "East Gate" and Field I of 1957 is buried under a hugh pile of debris (as is the gate itself) and so was not excavated, nor was the northern side of the ramp cleared in 1931. We cannot be sure of the line of Wall A nor could we find any trace of the city wall in Field II (cf. *supra*), but the area on the southeast corner of the city is considerably lower today and presumably the wall was robbed to bedrock at most points in Byzantine and Arab times. It may well be that Wall A does not follow a straight line, but it is clear that it had some connection with the east gate approach, the ramp itself being outside the wall.

The evidence points to a Hellenistic date for the ramp and so it is probably to be attributed to the reconstruction program under Judas Maccabeus.[37] As elsewhere, subsequent occupation

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[34] It must be added that Fortress II was built on bedrock (only remnants of Phase I were found at the south end), and presumably Phase I had been effectively cleared before Phase II was erected; only on this assumption is the evidence of the coins applicable.

[35] Oriental influence would have been stronger under the high priests of the Ptolemaic period than under Seleucid and Maccabean hegemony.

[36] As, for example, the absence of pottery which can be dated with certainty to the fifth-fourth centuries.

[37] Albright (*BASOR*, 43, p. 12) attributed the "Water Gate" to Bacchides on the basis of the masonry. I see no reason to quibble over the point except to say that it seems more probable to associate its construction with the rebuilding of the city wall.

ignores the wall and its appointments, making free use of whatever structures remained standing.[38]

We may now tabulate the results of this discursive examination of the combined excavations of 1931 and 1957 with reference to the Hellenistic defenses of Beth-zur:

Citadel Phase I	Ptolemaic
Citadel Phase II	? Seleucid or Judas
Reconstruction of the MB city wall	Judas Maccabeus 165-163 B.C.
Repair of the city wall	Lysias 163/2 B.C.
Citadel Phase III and repair of wall	Bacchides *ca.* 161 B.C.
Repair of the city wall	? Simon *ca.* 145-142 B.C.

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[38] Cf. the discussion of the loci outside Wall A in Field III, Locus 280 in Field I, and the situation in conjunction with the MB tower on the southwest side of the hill. In the case of the last, a comparison with *CBZ,* Pls. I and II, is revealing: on Pl. I is shown a group of loci adjoining the city wall on the inside; on Pl. II the same group is partially visible in quadrant O-B, but with significant differences. Loci 136, 99, 111, and 134 in part must be in a higher level and obscure, if not ignore, the tower and wall below. There can be no doubt that Beth-zur continued to have extensive occupation after the wall went out of use, some time after the conquest of Simon and probably during the reign of John Hyrcanus (cf. Albright, *BASOR,* 43, p. 12; *CBZ,* pp. 11 f.).

CHAPTER III

THE EXCAVATION AND STRUCTURES OF FIELDS I AND III

John L. McKenzie, S.J.

FIELD I

Field I lay between Field II to the south and Field III to the north, at the intersection of squares 5B, 5C, 7B, and 7C on Plan I. The structures herein discussed lie entirely inside and west of Wall A and are found in Loci 279, 280, 281, 295, and 296.[1] Locus 279 was excavated as a single area until the emergence of the subsurface Walls G and I; it was then divided into Locus 280 (Walls A-G-I) and Locus 281 (west of Wall I). Bedrock was reached in both loci.

The first structure to be discovered was a wall of uncut stones, loosely coursed, two courses high and two wide; this wall lay just below the surface and was evidently built after the city had been abandoned. This surface wall lay above Wall H. Wall H (Plan II) was built against the inside or west face of Wall A, the large city wall 2.75 m. thick, and rested in marly clay. The two courses of Wall H may be observed in Pl. 3a. The same figure shows the base of Wall H resting in clay; the picture was taken after part of Wall H had been removed to make room for the trench on the left. In the same stratum, a narrow wall only one course wide, designated I-2, had been built on top of Wall I; this wall was paralleled by Wall F, which turned at right angles in the south half of the locus and disappeared in the west section. The space between Walls F and I-2 was too narrow for a corridor; the relation between the two could not be determined within the limited area of the excavation.[2] Wall I-2 appears to have been faced with small stones and plastered (on the east side). Wall H, I-2, and G (reused in the Hellenistic period) may have formed a structure, but its outline could not be determined and no floor levels were discernible.

Locus 280, in the level below, was bounded by Walls A, G, and I, and formed a room (Pl. 3a). Wall G (in the north section of Locus 280) was built at right angles to Wall A westward, but was not bonded into Wall A. Wall I lay 3.90 m. west of Wall A and parallel to it; Walls G and I belonged to the same complex but were not bonded (cf. Plan II). The cistern (Locus 295) occupied the place where one would expect the south wall of the room to be located; compare the study of the fortifications (Ch. II) and the discussion of the cistern below. The face of Wall G is shown in Pl. 3b; see the study of the fortifications for a discussion of the type of masonry utilized in its construction.

Locus 296 to the north disclosed another complex of walls at roughly the same level as Walls G-I, forming another smaller room similar to I-G-A in Locus 280. Wall L ran north and south nearly parallel to Wall A; its west face was concealed by the dump. Wall M, similar in construction to the other walls, formed the north limit of the locus; its north face could not be cleared. Like Wall G, it reached Wall A on the east, and likewise was not bonded into Wall A. Room G-L-M-A was small, 3 m. × 5 m., and was divided north and south by a rubble wall of one course, level with the top courses of the other walls.[3] The rubble wall, obviously subsequent to the original room, rested on a burn layer (see below) which covered almost the entire locus and was especially heavy in the southwest corner. One quadrant of a circular wall of only one course of stones appeared in the northwest corner. In the southwest corner 0.95 m. below the surface was a stone step (1.0 m. × 0.4 m.) which was the only visible means of access to the room. The height of the walls above the step suggests that other steps were removed, perhaps when the rubble wall was built; a doorway in the corner, probably over Wall L, may be assumed on the basis of fragmentary evidence.

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[1] See Plan II.

[2] It must be remembered that the Hellenistic levels were very close to the surface and exhibited signs of considerable disturbance. The problems were compounded, moreover, by modern terrace walls, one of which formed a barrier to the west and made further investigation in that direction impossible. Modern walls also prohibited the investigation of Wall A to both north and south.

[3] Plan II is not complete with respect to Locus 296. The details have to be supplied from this discussion.

In the northwest corner of Locus 280 was found a mound of red brick debris, calcined stones, and lime, which rose above the top of Walls G and I. It was bounded at the base by a row of stones which extended from Wall I to a high free-standing stone (cf. Pl. 4a right and Plan II); to the north of this line against Wall G the area was filled with brick debris and evidences of burning. Plate 4a shows the mound in section. The mound had collapsed and its outline was obscure. The burn and brick had also fallen against the stone pillar on the east.

No other kiln, oven, or furnace reported in the publications of Palestinian archaeology was preserved to the height of this mound; nevertheless, it was so badly collapsed that its character and purpose could not be certainly identified. Of a Hellenistic circular oven found at Beth-zur in 1931 nothing but the foundation remained.[4] Ovens were common in every stratum at Gezer. The photographs in the Gezer publication are not sharply outlined; but the ovens there represented, which are better preserved than the ovens of other sites, bear the closest resemblance to our mound.[5] The Gezer excavators, however, were sure that these were domestic ovens, but we cannot affirm this of the brick mound. Also at Megiddo ovens, "well shaped vessels of coarse unbaked clay," were "a common feature found in practically every house." This description shows how these ovens differed from the brick mound. The only oven pictured in the publication has lost its upper structure.[6] At Tell en-Naṣbeh three pottery kilns, not illustrated, had lost their domes.[7] The brick mound had no sign of the coating of potsherds found at Gezer and Megiddo. The circular arrangement of stones and the large stone slab near the brick mound resemble the installations mentioned in these reports. We suggest that the brick mound was a pottery kiln or a brick kiln, but the evidence permits no more than a guess.

Locus 295 to the south could not be excavated until the dump had been removed by filling in Locus 280. The fill had already begun in the wave of vandalism which hit the excavation on the week-end of October 26-27, in the course of which the west section of Locus 281 had collapsed into the locus. The fill made it less easy to relate the contents of Locus 295 to Loci 280 and 281. The removal of Wall H at this point showed that the wall had been laid over a plastered drain leading into a plastered depression. Plate 4b shows the drain and the west face of Wall A, which was plastered below the level of the course of stones on which the workman is seated. When this installation was uncovered the dig was very close to its scheduled end; a determined effort was made to clear the area, and a cistern was discovered entirely filled with debris. The "crash program" was successful in clearing the cistern, in spite of the torrential downpour which interrupted the work of our last day, but a subsequent downpour prevented adding it to the plans except in outline (Plan II).

The "shaft" of the cistern measured 3.5 m. long by 1.75 m. wide. The floor sloped somewhat to the west away from the drain, and opened into the cistern proper, which had been cut into the side of the hill; the shaft floor was about 1.6 m. below the drain at the northeast corner. The floor and part of the walls were cut out of bedrock; the remainder was constructed of dressed stones. The entire inner surface was plastered. The drain, about 25 cm. wide, was also plastered. About 80 cm. below the drain was a stone step to break the fall of the water; this step appears in Pl. 4b. Along the north wall was another and wider step to the level of 1.05 m., and below this another step to the level of 1.25 m., from which one descended to the floor of the cistern. The southern limit of Locus 279 as originally laid out had by chance just missed the northern wall of the cistern.

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[4] *CBZ,* p. 23 and Fig. 12.

[5] *Gezer II,* p. 41 and Figs. 236, 237.

[6] *Meg. I,* p. 91 and Fig. 104.

[7] *TN I,* p. 258. The pottery kilns of Tell el-Fâr'ah *(RB,* LXII, 1955, pp. 558-62, Pl. IX) and Khirbet Qumrân *(RB,* LXIII, 1956, pp. 543 f., Pl. XI) bear no resemblance to our structure. One should note, however, the arrangement of stones and the large slabs or pillars.

The stratification of the loci in Field I west of Wall A was complicated (cf. the south section, Plan IV). The dark brown layers shown in Plan IV were not so clearly delimited as one might be led to believe from the plan; we took them to be layers of soil washed down after the site was abandoned. To complicate matters still more, the layers of the south section did not extend entirely across the loci. The levels below the Hellenistic construction must have been seriously disturbed by the Hellenistic builders; the 1931 excavators noted that the Hellenistic builders usually went rather deep.[8] The pottery of Locus 279 was Hellenistic down to a level of 50 cm. below the top of Wall I, with only a few sherds of possibly earlier date. This layer extends through the rubble fill beneath the surface to the layer of white clay and charcoal shown in the section, and in Locus 281 to the layer of ashes which lay just above bedrock. In this layer were found a Seleucid coin (R 65), a Ptolemaic coin (R 67), a coin of Antiochus Epiphanes (R 75), a Rhodian jar handle (R 90), and a Persian or Maccabean lamp (R 92). Below the clay to bedrock Locus 281 showed dark purple earth filled with *ḥuwwar;* this also appeared in the lowest level of the south end of Locus 280. The clay is interrupted by Wall I.

Below the layer of clay, Walls G and I rested in about 30 cm. of MB debris; the debris was much deeper in the trench immediately behind Wall A (shown in Pl. 3a, bottom left). There was no trace of a foundation trench; hence it seems we must assign Walls G and I to MB. The mixture of Iron age sherds through the upper layer indicates a period of Iron age occupation, and we must suppose that the Iron age strata were largely destroyed by the Hellenistic constructions. The brick debris on which the brick mound rested and the thick burn layer beneath ran up against and over Wall I; it appeared to go under Wall I-2, although the layer was so thin at this point that it could not be certainly determined whether Wall I-2 was not standing when the brick and burn fell against it. The burn and brick levels likewise appeared below Wall H with some gap between them and the base of Wall H; there can be no doubt that Wall H is later than the brick mound and the levels associated with it. On the other hand, Walls I and G were certainly standing when the mound was in use and the brick and burn were spread over the area.

In summary, then, Wall H must be identified with a later period of Hellenistic occupation. The brick mound, which was surrounded by Hellenistic debris, must be assigned to an earlier phase of Hellenistic occupation. Walls G and I, however, rest in MB debris, but intrude into the Hellenistic levels. We must suppose that these walls were employed by the Hellenistic builders, at least as foundations for their own walls. Walls F and I-2 appear to be Hellenistic, later than the brick mound and contemporary with Wall H. The cistern we have not dated to our own satisfaction. This type of plastered cistern is not known in Palestine before the Iron age. The cistern must have been abandoned when Wall H was built, since Wall H concealed the approach to the cistern. The construction of the cistern obliterated any MB remains which may have appeared in the area, in particular the wall which should close Room I-G-A on the south. Unfortunately the pottery content of the cistern was extremely scanty. But there could be no doubt about the fragments of an entire Iron I store jar. This was the only piece of evidence for dating the cistern, and hence we place it in the Iron age.

The pottery of Locus 296 was mixed to a depth of about 1 m. At this level a burn layer about 20 cm. thick appeared, below which the soil changed to a yellow clay. The pottery of the burn layer and below was Iron I with no more than a few intrusive Hellenistic sherds. These may be explained by the construction of Hellenistic walls. Walls L-M belong to the same complex as Wall G and are therefore MB, reused in the Iron age and probably also in the Hellenistic period, although traces of the Hellenistic occupation were here less abundant than in the adjoining loci. In the study of the fortifications (Ch. II) evidence is adduced to show that Rooms I-G-A and G-L-M-A were guard rooms or storage rooms in the MB period. However, time did not permit excavation to bedrock in Locus 296, so we were unable to verify the presence of MB debris. The objects of the locus all lay near the surface and included three coins (R 150, R 168, R 171), a Rhodian jar handle (R 137), and a bronze fibula (R 143).

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[8] *CBZ,* pp. 10, 23.

FIELD III

Field III was the northernmost of the three fields excavated. It lay in Squares 5D and 7D and comprised Loci 282, 283, 284, 286, 287, 292, and 294 (cf. Plan I). Loci 286 and 294 lay west (inside) of Wall A; the other loci lay east and north of Wall A (cf. Plan V).

In Locus 287, about 1.05 m. below the top of Wall A, there appeared a curious arrangement of stones laid in a half oval against the face of Wall A (Plan V; the locus number appears in the center). The pattern was too studied to be accidental, but the structure could be related neither to the fortifications nor to the occupation level below. We suggest that the stones were laid as a means of crossing Wall A at a time when the top still protruded above the surface. The occupation level had been abandoned when the stones were laid.

The Hellenistic Occupation

A layer of clay, representing the floor level and thickened with accumulated debris, ran across Loci 283 and 287 at about 1.65 to 2.0 m. below the top of Wall A, and may serve as a datum to which may be related the Hellenistic occupation outside of Wall A (east and north).

Locus 282, measuring about 4.5 m. east and west by 1.5 m. north and south, was excavated to a level of about 2.5 m. below the surface. The depth coincided with the top of Wall A between Loci 282 and 284; at this point Wall A was preserved only in its lower courses (see Ch. II for the view that Wall A continued on the north originally). The Hellenistic structures here seem to have been built over the lower courses of Wall A. Locus 282 exhibited a plastered face on the north face of Wall A-3,[9] which measured 1 m. from top to bottom (Pl. 8a). The entire floor of the locus was covered with broken plaster; both the plastered wall face and the broken plaster extended into the unexcavated area, and there was no time to excavate the locus more completely. The plaster floor coincided roughly with the stratum of clay of Locus 283. In Locus 284 a layer of stones appeared at the same level. These stones were laid flat and formed a floor surface; while they were somewhat disturbed, it was difficult to suppose that they were merely fallen stones or fill; and hence we feel justified in connecting them with the levels of Loci 282 and 283. Pl. 6a illustrates the field at the level of the clay in Locus 283. The workman in the figure is standing on the stone floor (?) of Locus 284, and behind him can be seen the level of Locus 282 excavated to a point a little below the plaster floor.

A network of walls of medium stones, 1 m. or a little less in thickness, separated the loci from each other outside Wall A (cf. Plan V). No dividing wall appeared, however, between Locus 282 and Locus 284 over the lower courses of Wall A, nor was there a wall between Loci 283 and 287. The dividing walls are illustrated in Pl. 7b, which shows the wall between Locus 283 in the rear and Locus 285 in the foreground. A much more substantial wall, preserved to a height of about 2 m., appeared in the south section of Loci 287 and 292. This wall extended west to Wall A.

Locus 285 exhibited three plastered basins at a level slightly below the clay stratum of Loci 287 and 283; cf. Pl. 7. The basins are designated A, B, and C from south to north. They lay about 50 cm. beneath the surface under some fallen stones, which fortunately had damaged them little. Between Saturday afternoon, October 26, and the resumption of excavation Monday morning, October 28, these basins were damaged by vandalism. The extent of the damage can be observed by comparing Pl. 7a, taken on Saturday (before Basin C had been entirely cleared) with Pl. 7b, taken on Monday. Locus 285 was separated from Locus 283 by two walls; the plaster was laid upon the east face of the lower wall and upon a low wall opposite (Pl. 7a) and was about 6 cm. thick. Basin A, the largest, was about 1 m. on a side and had a step about one half its width and one half its depth (Pl. 7a). Basin A drained into Basin B, which was about 1 m. east and west by 50 cm. north and south; the drain can be seen in Pl. 7a. Basin C was about the same length as Basin B but slightly narrower (Pl. 7b). Basin B drained off to the east. No connection appeared between Basins B and C. Basin B was separated from Basins A and C by two walls of plaster mixed with a base of small stones, about 10 cm. thick (Pl. 7a). Cup-shaped hollows for draining appeared in Basins A and B, but the plaster of Basin C had deteriorated too much for a drain to be discerned. To the north of Basin C were the remains of what could have been a stone floor.

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[9] A-3 is a secondary outside (north) face on Wall A-2 (Plan V). Originally Wall A ran north-south across the whole of Field III; a secondary corner was constructed subsequently at Locus 293, of which A-2 was the east-west member. A-2 must then have been widened and the outside face of A-3 plastered in the Hellenistic period. The original faces of A-2 are shown by dotted lines on Plan V.

The 1931 excavation of Beth-zur disclosed two plastered rooms, 42 and 45.[10] The 1931 report calls these rooms a problem. Our Locus 282, which could be only partly excavated due to lack of time and limited rights of excavation, cannot contribute much to the solution of the problem. However, as we shall indicate below, it was part of a larger building complex; and its situation hardly suits the hypothesis of an abattoir, offered to explain Rooms 42 and 45 of the 1931 excavation.

A number of plastered rooms were found at Samaria. Quite possibly plastered floors were often constructed for drainage, as is suggested for Room 36 of House A, Insula IV.[11] But this is not evident for all such floors, and not at all for plastered walls, as in Beth-zur Locus 282. A plastered "tank or bath" in House D, Insula IV, 1.35 m. by 5 m., is probably smaller than Locus 282; and the position of Locus 282 makes a tank or bath improbable.[12] The excavators could not determine the significance of a large plastered chamber 10.35 m. long, width not ascertained.[13] Three plastered floors one above another are assigned to the Roman or earlier period.[14] Elsewhere plastered walls and floors are assigned "some industrial purpose" and dated not much later than the 6th century B.C.[15] Neither here nor in Beth-zur Locus 282 was there any positive evidence that the plastered surfaces were connected with any industrial operation.

At Megiddo a plastered floor in Building 1052 had a drain channel. In the adjoining Building 1369 was a room identified by the excavators as a bathroom, with plastered floor and walls plastered up to 20-30 cm.; the excavators believed the entire walls were originally plastered.[16] These rooms were assigned to Strata III-II, which seems very early for such installations. In Room 1314 of House 736 a plastered "tank or cistern" of Stratum I was found (600-350 B.C.), but the excavators admit the possibility of a later date.[17] This installation bears some resemblance to Beth-zur Locus 282; but it has been noted that it is unlikely that Locus 282 can be a tank or cistern. At Tarsus a room with plastered wall and floor of the Middle Hellenistic period was uncovered.[18] While the Basins A and B in Locus 282 had a drainage system, it seems to us that it is not necessary to postulate an industrial operation or a bathing installation to explain the plastered wall and floor. Quite probably the use of plaster in dwelling rooms came with the increased luxury and higher standard of living which was associated with the Hellenistic period.

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[10] *CBZ,* p. 19 and Fig. 8.
[11] *HE I,* p. 146.
[12] *HE I,* p. 148.
[13] *HE I,* p. 159.
[14] *SS I,* p. 73.
[15] *Ibid.,* p. 115.
[16] *Meg. I,* p. 71.
[17] *Meg. I,* p. 88 and Fig. 99.
[18] *Tarsus I,* p. 11 and Figs. 10, 11.

The plastered basins of Locus 285 resemble the installations found at Beth-zur in 1931.[19] The 1931 excavators were divided on the question of whether these plastered basins were foot baths or dye vats. A structure which was obviously a bath was discovered in Field II (1957). The 1931 installations, however, nowhere had three basins in a row. Nor are the 1957 basins as large as the 1931 basins. The step of Basin A is like the step in a basin illustrated in the 1931 report[20] and the bath of Field II (1957), but it is not rounded at the corners like the other Beth-zur tubs. Tubs with the steps and rounded corners, called "Syrian baths" by the excavators, were found at Gezer; these were altogether like the Beth-zur tubs.[21] Basin A is just large enough to seat a person snugly on the step; but the other two basins are not equipped with steps. The closest parallel is a Middle Hellenistic bath found at Tarsus.[22] This installation had a floor of concrete surfaced with pink cement. The tub, which had a step and a circular depression for the feet, measured 1 m. by 0.8 m., close to the dimensions of our Basin A. A small basin, 0.5 m. by 0.6 m., smaller than our Basins B and C, was near the tub, not adjacent but connected with the tub by a drain. If the basins of Locus 285 were part of a domestic installation, as we think, they could serve both for bathing and laundry. (For mention of similar constructions in Egypt see Ch. I.)

We believe that the structures of Field III outside of Wall A are the remains of a house. Plan V, which was drawn before the stone heap was removed from Locus 287, gives a slightly misleading idea of the complex. Actually there was no wall dividing Locus 283 from Locus 287. Otherwise we have walls clearly dividing the various loci. Loci 283 and 287 form a single large room 5.6 m. north and south by 1.8 m. east and west, Locus 284 a smaller room 1.9 m. east and west by 2.4 m. north and south, Locus 285 (the basin installation) 2.1 m. east and west by 5.5 m. north and south, and Locus 282, a room of undetermined dimensions but probably larger than the others. The wall which runs north and south through the middle of Locus 292 can hardly be related to the house and should be taken as a later structure, possible a boundary wall; it was scarcely more than a few courses of rubble laid into the soil: The wall in the south section of Loci 287 and 292 would form one exterior wall of the house; Wall A would form another exterior wall in Loci 283-287 and in Locus 282. The other exterior walls were not uncovered; it was unfortunate that both time and space prohibited further investigation. We have no reason to think that the plan of the entire house was discovered; it may have been built around a court. If the complex were a house, it had deteriorated very badly; for instance, there was nothing which could be called a doorway from one room to another. Nor did we find the foundations of the exterior walls; the interior walls could have been laid into the soil, but it is doubtful that the whole house was so founded.

We date the house in the Hellenistic period for a number of converging reasons. First, its relationship to Wall A demands that it belong to a period when Wall A at this point was no longer a part of the city ramparts. It is shown in the study of the fortifications that this was true only of the Iron II and Hellenistic periods. Secondly, the plastered installations are parallel to the Hellenistic installations found at Beth-zur in 1931 and at other sites, as discussed above. Thirdly, the pottery above and in the stratum of clay was entirely Hellenistic with a slight mixture of Iron II sherds (not always easily distinguished from Hellenistic) in Locus 287 only. A whole Hellenistic store jar was found in Locus 283 (R 229), another in Locus 292. Cooking pot fragments, not easy to identify but most probably Hellenistic, were found in the clay against the south wall of Locus 287. Pottery was not abundant in this level throughout the field except in Locus 287. A Rhodian jar handle (R 149) was found in Locus 292. Objects were few in the level: a bronze fibula (R 121), a diorite weight (R 110), an iron bolt or fragment of a balance (R 114), and an iron plow point or ox goad (R 117), all from Locus 285. A bronze coin of Antiochus Epiphanes with the radiate crown (R 101) was found on the third course of stones of Wall A, where Locus 284 adjoins Locus 282; the point may be seen in Pl. 4a.

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[19] *CBZ,* pp. 16-19, Figs. 6, 7.

[20] *CBZ,* Fig. 7.

[21] *Gezer I,* pp. 223-28.

[22] *Tarsus I,* p. 13.

The relation of the house to Wall A suggests that it belongs to a period of peace. This would place it either during the period of Antiochus Epiphanes, that is before 165 B.C., or after Simon, that is after 142 B.C. The unsettled conditions of the intervening years make it unlikely that a house would be built in this exposed position when Beth-zur was one of the more important fortresses of the south. The pottery from Locus 282 corresponds to ware of the later period; in particular, it has some affinities to Qumrân ware. Hence we propose the later period for the house.

In Loci 286 and 294 there was nothing but surface Hellenistic debris, with no trace of a true occupation in this period.

Earlier Occupation

Of earlier "occupation" in the strict sense there were no signs outside (north and east of) Wall A. There were no structures whatever that could be assigned to an earlier date than Hellenistic. If any structures had existed we may assume that they were destroyed by the Hellenistic builders. In Field II the excavators found that the Hellenistic builders used the foundations of Iron age structures. The 1931 excavators, however, state that ". . . the H. builders, instead of laying their foundations on old ruins, sunk their trenches to bed rock, digging up and mixing the remains of former occupations."[23] It has already been noted that the foundations of the Hellenistic complex in Field III were not uncovered; but the pottery in the Hellenistic level was somewhat mixed, so that here also it appeared that the Hellenistic builders had churned up earlier debris.

It is very likely, however, that we dug the field to a depth which had not been disturbed by the Hellenistic builders. Beneath the clay stratum at about 1.6 to 2.0 m. below the top of Wall A and below the plaster floor of Locus 282 the pottery, while scanty, was mostly Iron II. In Locus 283 Hellenistic sherds did not appear below 2.2 m. In the same locus gray earth with traces of ashes appeared at 2.4 m., beneath which was a level of brown clay. At 2.6 m. a painted sherd (R 181) was discovered and some possible MB sherds. At the same level some red brick debris was found, and the most extensive pottery deposit of the locus appeared in the southeast corner; it was probably a dump. The same dump appeared also in the north end of Locus 287; its contents were identified as Iron II. Below this appeared black soil, in which were found some Iron I cooking pot sherds. Some Iron II sherds were found beneath the plaster floor of Locus 282, and in Locus 292 Iron II sherds appeared beneath the Hellenistic level. Red brick debris appeared in Locus 284 also about the same level in which red debris appeared in Locus 283. Outside Loci 283 and 287 the pottery was scanty.

In contrast to these scattered traces of earlier occupation was the pottery of Loci 286 and 294. These loci lay inside of Walls A and A-2 (cf. Plan V and n. 9 above). Locus 286 measured 4.2 m. north and south by 2.3 m. east and west. It was separated from Locus 294 by a balk 1.0 m. thick. Locus 294 measured 4.2 m. north and south by 1.7 m. east and west; its western limit was determined by a property line.

The inside or western face of Wall A at this point was composed of well-matched large dressed stones laid closely in straight courses (Pl. 6b). The smooth appearance of this face was in contrast with the rough exterior surface exhibited in Pl. 6a. The north side of both loci was bounded by Wall A-2 (cf. Ch. II). A rubble wall (C) appeared in the balk on the west side of Locus 286 (as well as in Locus 294), obscuring the strata to a depth of about 1.06 m. Beneath this wall it was possible to distinguish four fairly well-defined levels which ran through the two loci.

In the south section of Locus 286 what appeared to be the top course of another wall was found 81 cm. beneath the surface (represented by speckled stones in Plan V). This wall, however, was obscured by another wall (D) constructed of smaller well-laid stones. It cut across the trench east and west 1.1 m. north of the south side. The upper course of this wall lay 1.1 m.

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[23] *CBZ*, p. 10. Cf. also p. 23.

below the surface. The area enclosed between Wall D and the south side of the trench was left unexcavated provisionally, but time was not available to clear this area. Wall D did not extend into Locus 294.

From the surface to a depth of 1.06 to 1.7 m. was rubble fill, which we designated Level I. The pottery of this level was Iron age with a scattering of Hellenistic from the surface in Locus 286; an Iron I juglet (R 102) was found just beneath the surface. In Locus 294, however, the pottery was Hellenistic to a depth of about 50 cm., Hellenistic mixed with Iron age to a depth of 1.2 m., and Iron age with a scattering of Hellenistic below 1.2 m. The absence of Hellenistic debris on the surface is to be explained by modern terracing; when Locus 286 was opened, its western limit was a modern terrace wall. Even in Locus 286, however, disturbance to a depth of 50 cm. is shown not only by the sherds, but also by two coins of Antiochus Epiphanes (R 115, R 119) at this depth. Below 50 cm. the pottery deposit of Locus 286 was heavy.

At a depth of 1.06 to 1.7 m., just about the base of Wall C, there appeared a layer of clay mixed with charcoal, about 20-25 cm. thick in Locus 286, but very thin in Locus 294. This layer we designated Level II. Pottery in this level also was abundant in Locus 286. At the top of Level II were found a scarab of the Hyksos type (R 123) and two Iron I chalices, one very well preserved. A cache of sherds was found at the base of Wall C and another cache at the same level in the southeast corner. At a depth of 1.3 m. was found a small ivory sphinx (R 133). The pottery of Level II was Iron I, including sherds of three chalices.

Level III was set off top and bottom by layers of clay; the thickness of the level varied from 10-15 cm. in Locus 286 to 50-55 cm. in Locus 294. Under the upper layer of clay was red bricky debris over dark earth; but in Locus 294 there appeared a rock or gravel fill about 30 cm. thick. Ashes appeared in the level, in some abundance in Locus 294. The pottery was not clearly delimited, but the appearance of MB sherds coincided in general with the appearance of Level III. The pottery here was less abundant than in Levels I and II. In the west section of Locus 286 there appeared some loose medium to large stones; these probably formed part of a construction no longer discernible. The base of Wall D coincided with the bottom of Level III.

Level IV includes the clay layer below Level III to bedrock, which sloped eastward 2.5 to 2.6 m. below the surface. In Locus 286 Level IV was composed of purple debris beneath the clay; in Locus 294 it consisted of marly clay, hard-packed and flaky at the top, with notable concentrations of ashes. There were very few sherds in this layer, and most of them were probably due to intrusion from above.

The excavators were at first inclined to associate this corner with the fortification of the site by Rehoboam (II Chr. 11:7), but a closer study of the pottery of Levels I and II made it clear that it is too early for Rehoboam. In fact, the number of certainly Iron II sherds was very small. The remodeling of the walls which was done at this corner is discussed in the study of the fortifications (Ch. II). The evidence of the pottery discloses that the most intensive occupation of the corner, which runs through Levels I and II, was no later than 1000 B.C. We have no literary references to Beth-zur during the Iron I period. But no literary reference is necessary. From the hill one can see the Shephelah, the "valley of Sorek," and the coast, where Gaza and Ashkelon lie almost due west. The site was a natural strong point for defense against Philistine incursions into the territory of Judah. There was no sign of destruction of the Iron age occupation. Wall C should probably be identified with the later phase of the Iron age occupation. The MB occupation was less intensive at this point. Wall D should probably be regarded as an MB construction which was still in use in the Iron age, at least in its earlier phase.

CHAPTER IV

THE EXCAVATION OF FIELD II

Paul W. Lapp

Field II is located to the south of Field I (Plans I, VI, and Pl. 9a) on the southeast slope of the hill, including Locus 186 (cf. *CBZ,* Pl. II) of the 1931 campaign and extending east and south of it. The excavated area consisted of five five-meter squares separated by one-meter balks, two of which were later removed. Four of these squares were plotted to the east from Locus 186 down the slope of the hill while the last was south of the second highest square.

The identification of the north wall, extreme east wall, and "circular structure" of Locus 186 of the 1931 campaign with the corresponding walls and shaft of Locus 290 of the 1957 campaign has been the subject of considerable discussion by the excavation staff. In 1931 an installation with a related basin was discovered in the northeast corner of Locus 186 and was considered a unique press.[1] In 1957 a circular shaft which led into Cistern 276 was uncovered in the northeast corner of Locus 290. Plan I places the cistern shaft over one meter south of the circle in Locus 186 of *CBZ,* Plate II, but this disparity can be attributed to the fact that the surveyor was able to discover only one fixed point from the 1931 plans. The wall orientation and shaft location make obvious the identification of 1931 Locus 186 with 1957 Locus 290. The subsurface walls discovered here in 1957 belong to the latest occupation of Beth-zur. The walls discovered in this vicinity in 1931 must have been of the same period, since there is no evidence of later occupation anywhere on the hill and portions of the Beth-zur I stratum excavated in 1957 could still be associated with the shaft. In fact, Layer b in Diagram 1 is probably a deposit from the 1931 excavation. If the walls of 1931 and 1957 are not to be identified, a much greater discrepancy in the plans would have to be assumed and the 1931 walls placed outside the 1957 Field II area. It seems highly improbable that a shaft with identical wall orientation would recur anywhere on the hill. The most satisfactory explanation seems to be that the function of the "circular structure" was misinterpreted in 1931 because excavation was not completed. The 1931 "receiving basin" could have been a catchment for the cistern.

Field II is outside any major fortifications uncovered at Beth-zur. The few sherds found in this area from MB II B-C, Iron Ic-IIa, Late Roman, and Byzantine times are not enough to indicate settlement here in these periods. Almost all of the pottery could be associated with three distinct strata of occupation which were evident in all five squares. The sherds from the lowest stratum, Beth-zur III, were a homogeneous group belonging to the end of the Iron II period. Strata II and I contained sherds, coins, and amphora handles belonging to the second century B.C.[2] Discussion of each of these strata and their structures follows. The related pottery is discussed in Chapter VI.

The Stratum III Occupation

Stratum III lay on bedrock or on a thin layer of hard, red virgin clay near bedrock. The red clay layer was sterile except for a very few pockets of sherds from the MB II B-C and Iron Ic—IIa periods. Immediately overlying Stratum III are the second century Hellenistic remains of Stratum II. There was no material between Strata III and II which could be dated between about 587 and 200 B.C. In fact, from Field II as a whole only two registered sherds could be dated to the period between these strata.[3] There is no evidence of a destruction at the end of the Stratum III occupation as there was in several areas in the 1931 campaign.[4] This is due to the fact that the floors (and the presumed destruction level above them) had been obliterated by the Hellenistic builders.

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[1] *CBZ,* pp. 24, 26.

[2] In the 1931 East Gate area directly north of Field II the same periods of occupation, late Iron II and Late Hellenistic, are involved, as indicated by the 1931 pottery (cf. *infra).*

[3] One is No. 367 (Fig. 21:17) of chalky orange ware. Cf. the discussion of the pre-second century Persian-Hellenistic pottery, where the sherd is considered intrusive. The other, No. 67, is a chalky orange fragment of a bowl with horizontal handles from the cultivation layer.

Besides the Grain Pit, the only architectural remains of Stratum III are foundation walls, consisting of two to four courses of small undressed stones, upon which the Hellenistic builders erected their walls. In Plan VI the lowest courses of Walls A, B, C, and D and the Grain Pit in Loci 297 and 298 belong to Stratum III. The slightly protruding Stratum III courses of Wall D are evident in Pl. 13a. A similar but less obvious protrusion of the lower courses of Wall A can be noted in Pl. 10a (to the right of the cistern shaft). The line of the Stratum III portion of Wall C (Pl. 10a, left) is hardly discernible, but it can be traced above the two slightly protruding lowest courses from the left edge of the photograph to the point where it is obscured by the cistern shaft. Diagram 1 shows the line of the trench dug by the Stratum II Hellenistic builders when they rebuilt Wall A. The line of the trench at the extreme left abuts Wall A exactly at the top of the Stratum III (Layer d) courses of the wall. The only Stratum III foundation not built upon in Hellenistic times is a section of Wall B in Locus 277 which is illustrated in Pl. 12c.

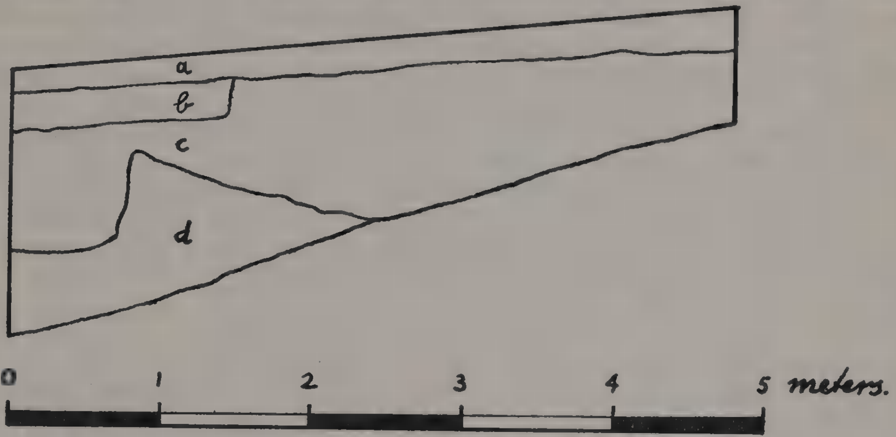

Diagram 1. South balk of Locus 290: a) surface, b) smashed yellow stones, c) hard brown earth with stones—Stratum II, d) hard dark red clay—Stratum III.

Walls A-D-B outline a long, narrow room, the north wall of which was not uncovered in the excavation. Its dimensions were 11+ × 4.1 m. This room shape is similar to the long narrow rooms of "hillani" structures.[5] The size is more closely comparable to the original plan of the "guest" rooms in the West Gate at Tell Beit Mirsim,[6] the Storage Rooms 1050-52 north of Palace A at Lachish,[7] and the well-built Houses 1482 and 338 from Megiddo.[8] These structures are all dated to earlier phases of Iron II. At Megiddo rooms of similar shape but of less substantial construction belong to the latter part of Iron II.[9] At Lachish and Megiddo the structures were of mudbrick on stone foundations.[10]

These comparisons show that the Stratum III room in its dimensions and quality of construction is by no means unusual in the latter part of Iron II. The fact that Stratum III is composed largely of mudbrick debris would tend to indicate mudbrick walls on stone foundations at Beth-zur similar to those at Lachish and Megiddo. The only hint of the function of this long, narrow room comes from the Pottery Cache. The large cache of jars, bowls, and a large flat-bottomed basin suggest a kitchen.

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[4] Loci 33, 217, 48-51, 146, 150, and 151. *CBZ,* pp. 37, 39, and *BASOR,* 43, pp. 8-9.

[5] *TBM III,* pp. 10-12, 54-55. *TN I,* pp. 206 ff. *AS V,* p. 68.

[6] *TBM III,* pp. 41-47 and Pl. 6.

[7] *Lachish III,* pp. 115-16 and Pl. 110.

[8] *Meg. I,* pp. 24-27, 47-59, and Figs. 12, 49, 50. It may be noted in passing that dimensions of rooms or courtyards of typical Iron II houses are smaller. Cf., e.g., those at Tell el-Fâr'ah, *RB,* LIX, Fig. 7 and Pl. XI.

[9] *Meg. I,* Figs. 71, 75, and 89.

[10] *Lachish III,* pp. 115-16. *Meg I,* p. 64.

The indication that the walls were mainly of mudbrick sheds light on a related problem, namely, the way in which the Hellenistic builders were able to sink their trenches precisely along lines of Iron II stone foundations. If stone walls had been standing at the time of Hellenistic construction, why would they have been torn down to within two or three courses of bedrock and then rebuilt? It certainly was not because these lower courses were more substantial, for they were at least as poor as the Hellenistic constructions. If there were no stone walls, how would the Hellenistic builders have been able to find and follow stone foundation lines submerged under Iron II debris? The answer seems to be that the Hellenistic builders found mudbrick walls or their traces, removed the mudbrick, and built their stone walls on the Stratum III stone foundations.

The only structure unearthed in the two eastern squares was what is here considered a grain pit.[11] In Locus 297 two or three courses of small stones lay on bedrock in the form of a rounded "W." Apparently the ends of the "W" originally extended through the balk to join similar courses of stones which formed a semicircle in Locus 298. Its widest diameter was 190 cm. and the height of the two stone courses never exceeded 60 cm. In Plan VI the relation between the formation in Loci 297 and 298 seems obvious, but some explanation must be sought for the fact that the outside lines of stones of the "W" in Locus 297 break off before the balk. Perhaps some partition in the structure had disappeared or the stones joining the parts in the two loci had been robbed. Since the stones were small, it is also possible that they were accidentally removed during excavation. The literature does not provide parallels for a pit of this shape. Its use is ambiguous, although if it was used for storage, it was probably not used for a liquid, since there is no evidence of any water-proofing material or silt layers. Hence, it is called a grain pit.

In the pit was the hard dark red clay typical of Stratum III. The lowest layer of very hard clay underlying Stratum III was comparatively sterile as it was elsewhere in Field II. Just as this layer was uncovered heavy rains halted the excavation, so that bedrock could not be reached. The majority of the sherds recovered from the pit were of Stratum III horizon, but a number of tenth-ninth century sherds and several from MB II B-C also appeared. This suggests that the pit was in use during the Stratum III occupation and was filled at the time of the Stratum III destruction, or shortly thereafter, since there is no evidence of later material.

The *terminus post quem* for Stratum III occupation is impossible to determine precisely. There is nothing to suggest occupation before the seventh century, and the pottery, belonging to the latter part of that occupation, is here given a *terminus post quem* of 640 B.C. An earlier *terminus* seems to be excluded by the homogeneity of the ceramic forms and ware as well as the discovery of *lmlk* handles stamped exclusively with two-winged symbols in the late Iron II stratum in 1931.[12]

The evidence for the *terminus ante quem* of Stratum III must be related to the evidence from the late Iron II stratum in 1931. The 1957 evidence does not alter the conclusion drawn already in the preliminary report of the 1931 campaign, namely, that while there is "no definite proof of a general destruction at the time of the Exile . . . the indications pointing that way are numerous."[31] The widely scattered areas where there was evidence of burning between Iron II and Hellenistic strata certainly indicate a contemporaneous destruction of a large part of the settlement at the end of Iron II. That this destruction level was noticed only in a few places is to be attributed to the fact that the Hellenistic builders disturbed the Iron II stratum to below floor level in most areas. This was obvious in Field II, where no traces of floors of Stratum III were discovered and where it was frequently difficult to separate Stratum III from Stratum II because of the Hellenistic trenches and foundation digging. The homogeneity of the pottery, its close parallels in TBM A_2 and 'Ain Shems IIc, and the two-winged *lmlk* handles confirm the attribution of this destruction to the campaign in which Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Jerusalem.[14] The lack of any exilic remains in either the 1931 or the 1957 campaign lends silent support. Accordingly, the material from Stratum III should be dated about 640-587 B.C. At this time a prosperous and extensive settlement is indicated by the widespread 1931 remains and the Stratum III occupation in Field II on the periphery of the site.

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[11] This was first suggested by Richardson. Cf. Plan VI, Loci 297 and 298, and Pl. 13b.

[12] *BASOR,* 45, p. 8. Cf. Paul W. Lapp, "Late Royal Seals from Judah," *BASOR,* 158, pp. 11-22.

[13] *BASOR,* 43, p. 9.

The Late Hellenistic Occupation

There is no evidence from sherds or other artifacts that there was occupation of the Field II area between the end of Iron II and the second century B.C., when another widespread occupation is indicated. Two clearly defined strata from the second century were unearthed. The first is to be dated to the time of Antiochus Epiphanes (Stratum II), the second primarily to the time of John Hyrcanus (Stratum I).[15]

The literary sources studied in the light of the coin evidence from the two campaigns indicate "intensive occupation" at the time of Antiochus Epiphanes,[16] a very limited occupation between 160 and 145 B.C.,[17] and a larger community again during the reign of John Hyrcanus.[18] The location of Field II on the periphery of the hill suggests that the two strata are to be identified with the two periods of more extensive occupation.

A *terminus a quo* of about 175 B.C. for Stratum II is provided by two coins of Antiochus Epiphanes recovered from the lowest preserved floor in that stratum. With few exceptions, the Stratum II pottery published is from the floor or above it, and the pottery below the floor is included in the comparative material. The latter appears to be homogeneous with the material on and above the floors. There was nothing in Stratum II which suggests a date before 175 B.C., although a slightly earlier date for some of the material under the floor cannot be excluded.

The *terminus ante quem* of Stratum II can be set with some confidence at about 165 B.C., since the first extensive occupation of the site probably ceased when Judas captured Beth-zur in that year.[19] The discovery of a bath which indicates Hellenistic influence in Stratum II fits this date well. It is hardly possible that the bath would have been built outside the fortifications of Judas[20] or Bachides[21] in the troubled times when the population of Beth-zur was small.[22]

It also seems likely that the beginning of the second major occupation is to be associated with the rebuild of Simon about 142 B.C.[23] The fact that the city was not violently destroyed when Simon captured it[24] is reflected in the archaeological evidence, which does not indicate violent destruction between the two strata. Since the *terminus ad quem* of communal life at Beth-zur is near the end of the reign of John Hyrcanus,[25] Stratum I and the cistern related to it can be dated about 140-100 B.C. The *terminus post quem* should be placed a few years after Simon's victory, since occupation at the edge of the site would probably not begin immediately. It can be added that the study of the pottery of these two strata (cf. Ch. VI) confirms in a general way the dating here given. The types are quite similar, but the pottery of the later stratum shows certain features of development.

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[14] Cf. the Iron II pottery discussion in Ch. VI.

[15] Cf. *BASOR,* 151, pp. 17-18.

[16] The 124 Antiochus Epiphanes coins, none of them from hoards *(CBZ,* pp. 70, 84-85) are striking, even though his coins are comparatively numerous in Palestinian excavations. The number exceeds by 44 the total recovered by both the Harvard and Joint Expeditions at Samaria. Cf. *HE I,* p. 253, and *SS III,* p. 47.

[17] No coins of Demetrius I or Alexander Balas were recorded in the 1957 campaign. The paucity of coins from this period in the 1931 campaign (*BASOR,* 43, p. 10, and *CBZ,* pp. 80-90) led Sellers and Albright to state that "the Syrian garrison was either entirely removed during most of this period [160-145 B.C.], or that it was reduced to the smallest possible number" *(BASOR,* 43, p. 12). However, I Macc. 10:12-14, *Ant.* xiii.2.1, and xiii.5.6 might indicate that this is a slight overstatement of the case.

[18] *CBZ,* p. 70.

[19] *Ant.* xii.7.5. I Macc. 4:26-61; 6:5-7.

[20] *Ant.* xii.7.7. I Macc. 4:61; 6:7.

[21] I Macc. 9:52. Cf. *BASOR,* 43, p. 11, and *DP II,* pp. 24-25. Probably without intention Josephus omits Beth-zur in *Ant.* xiii.1.3.

[22] Cf. *BASOR,* 151, pp. 16-18 and *infra.*

[23] Cf. *Ant.* xiii.5.6, 10-11, and I Macc. 11:65-66; 13:33, 41, with I Macc. 14:33. Cf. also *BASOR,* 43, p. 11; *DP II,* pp. 24-25; *CBZ,* p. 11.

[24] *Ant.* xiii.5.6. Cf. I Macc. 11:65-66.

Stratum II (175-165 B.C.)—Plan VI presents primarily the architectural remains of the Hellenistic strata. Not belonging to Stratum II are the Locus 276 cistern, the wall underlying the bath in Locus 277, the small stone fill in Loci 288 and 291, and the pit construction in Loci 297 and 298. Belonging to Stratum II are the upper courses of Walls A, B (in Locus 291), C, and D; the walls which bound Locus 277 on the west and south; and the bath in Locus 277. The west face of the wall bounding Locus 277 on the west is obscured by the overlying small stone layer of Stratum I.[26] The three circumscribed areas that require further consideration are Locus 290, Loci 288 and 291, and Locus 277.

In Locus 290 (= Locus 186 of 1931) Beth-zur II was a stratum varying in thickness from about 40 to 115 cm. The courses of Walls A and C belonging to Stratum II were approximately 70 cm. thick. Wall C abutted Wall A but was not bonded to it. The Stratum II builders dug trenches into Stratum III for the founding of their walls on the stone foundations of the late Iron II walls (cf. Diagram 1). They also cleared away Iron II debris to bedrock in the southwestern portion of Locus 290. The line of demarcation between Stratum III and II was frequently uneven and difficult to determine. Where it was observed, the Stratum II debris contained no Iron II sherds, indicating that the Iron II debris was removed and the area was leveled with debris from recent Hellenistic occupation. The lower portion of Stratum II was composed of hard brown earth with many small stones. It was probably fill for a floor which was disturbed by the Stratum I operations connected with the building of Cistern 276. Since only two walls were unearthed, the size of the room or court could not be determined, and there was nothing to indicate its function.

Loci 288 and 291 comprise a long, narrow room 11+ m. long and 4.1 m. wide in Locus 291 and 1.7 m. wide in Locus 288, where the walls of the bath are set into the northeast section of the room. The shape of the room is determined by the lines of the Stratum III foundations upon which Stratum II Walls A-D-B are built and by the intruding walls of the room containing the bath. The north wall and door of the room are presumably located in the unexcavated area to the north. The Stratum II phase of the walls is composed of medium to fairly large undressed stones packed with rubble and small stones. It averages 70 cm. in preserved height as in Locus 290. Traces of floors appeared in this stratum in Locus 291, but they were disturbed by the stone fill of the succeeding period. This stratum was not excavated in Locus 288 except at the extreme south where the west face of the wall west of Locus 277 was discovered. Similar disturbance of the floors could have been expected here. As in Locus 290 the line between Stratum III and II was uneven because of the trenching operations.

Locus 277, containing the bath, is located east of Locus 288. The dimensions of Locus 277 could not be ascertained, since no traces of any installations belonging to this stratum were found to the east in either Locus 297 or 298, and the area to the north was not excavated. Of primary importance for the chronological interpretation of the Hellenistic strata of Field II were the floors that extended along the west wall from just north of the bath to the north balk. These floors were preserved to *ca.* 120 cm. east of the west wall of the bath enclosure, at which point they were disturbed by fallen rubble. The approximate level of these floors, 70 cm. below the top of the west wall, can be seen in Pl. 11 and Diagram 2. There were at least two tramped earth floors, and there were traces of whitewash on the lower floor. In cleaning this lower floor two coins of Antiochus Epiphanes were recovered.[27] The pottery from Stratum II, in which the floors were located, was homogeneous, and no difference in the hard brown soil above and below the floors was observed except in the few millimeters of darker earth immediately associated with the floors.

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[25] This is indicated by the numismatic evidence of both campaigns. *CBZ*, pp. 11, 13, 70, 89-90; *BASOR*, 43, pp. 10-12; *BASOR*, 151, p. 17, n. 3. "Near" specifically includes the possibility that the occupation may have terminated a few years after the end of Hyrcanus' reign.

[26] The outside face of the wall south of the bath can be seen in Plan VI. The outside face of the west wall was discovered on the last day of the excavations below the top rubble courses. The topmost stones on the west face of the wall apparently had fallen away before Stratum I fill was added.

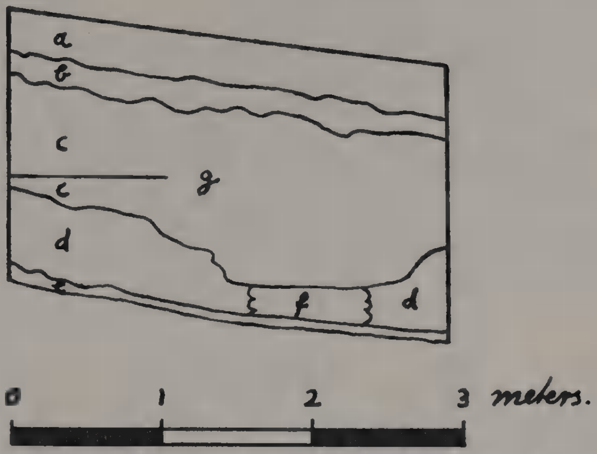

Diagram 2. North balk of Locus 277: a) surface, b) loose gray earth—Stratum I, c) hard brown earth—Stratum II, d) hard dark red clay—Stratum III, e) virgin red clay, f) Wall Bm, g) line of lowest Epiphanes floor.

The bath is certainly to be associated with Stratum II, and it seems very probable that it was contemporary with the floors, since they could be traced to within a few centimeters of the bath and the rubble foundation of the bath was located immediately below the level of the floors.[28] Pl. 12c shows the rubble foundation of the plastered bath partly overlying the Iron II wall which was not reused.

The details of the bath can be observed in Pl. 12a-b. It appears to be indentical with Fig. 7 of *CBZ*, with the exception that the 1931 bath had neither "soap dish" nor drain hole in the circular depression at the bottom of the bath. However, one of the twelve similar "footbaths" discovered in 1931 did have a drain like the 1957 bath.[29] The inside dimensions of the bath are 90 × 63 cm. The bottom of the bath is raised 10 cm. at the east opposite the drain forming a step or seat 62 × 27 cm. and leaving a square 63 × 63 cm. for the bottom proper. The height of the bath at the east end is 36 cm. above the seat, and at the west it is 36 cm. from the bottom. These dimensions are equalized by a 10 cm. drop in the height of the bath walls 55 cm. from the east edge as seen in Pl. 12b. The "soap dish" in the northwest corner has a vertical drain 2 cm. in diameter emptying into the bath. Immediately under this drain is a semicircular depression with a radius of 6 cm. At the bottom of this depression a similar drain leads to the loose foundation stones below, where no channel could be found. As is partially shown in Pl. 24b, a smooth plaster surface extended from the edge of the bath to the west wall of Locus 277 at a level 5 cm. below the top of the west ledge of the bath.

All the closely parallel 1931 baths are attributed to the Hellenistic period.[30] Their close similarities lead to the *a priori* judgment that they were constructed within a rather limited period of time. That this time was one of extensive occupation of the site is indicated by the large number of baths and the location of some of them at the periphery of the settlement. Coin evidence indicates that the most intensive occupation came in the time of Antiochus Epiphanes.[31] These facts, coupled with the evidence of the two coins of Epiphanes found on the lowest floor associated with the bath, lead to the conclusion that all the baths were constructed during the reign of Epiphanes or within a few years of it.

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[27] Object Reg. Nos. [redacted] and 87.

[28] Cf. the previous discussion, *BASOR,* 151, pp. 17-18 and n. 10.

[29] *CBZ,* p. 17.

[30] *CBZ,* p. 18.

The assumption that these structures are baths and not dye vats needs some justification.[32] The construction of these baths in one of the two most durable strongholds of the hellenizing Jews[33] in the period preceding the Maccabean revolt seems quite probable. The conditions of peace and free trade that would facilitate the rapid development of an industry such as a dye industry seem lacking at this time. Further, contemporary parallels are found at Mycenae[34] and Gezer.[35] That the small size is no obstacle to its being considered a bath is indicated by the fact that, in addition to the contemporary parallels, a very early ancestor of these baths had similar length and a narrower width.[36] It can be added that the most rotund man working with the 1957 excavation sat with room to spare in the Locus 277 bath! Thus, the baths need not be limited to "foot-bathing" as the caption of *CBZ,* Fig. 7, suggests. The weight of the new evidence favors the bath theory over the dye vat theory. To be sure, the function of the multiple basins in Field III is a more difficult problem, although their use as laundry facilities appears to be a promising theory.

Stratum I (140-100 B.C.)—Fifteen to 20 cm. of loose gray earth with many sherds belonging to Stratum I could be seen in the north balk of Loci 289 and 277 and in the four balks of Locus 297 just under the 30-35 cm. cultivation layer. The stratum was disturbed in Locus 290 by the 1931 excavation and disappeared into the cultivation layer toward the east end of Locus 298. In Locus 288 the small stone layer, as shown in Pl. 9b, lay beneath the gray earth. The unexcavated fill lying beneath the small stone layer was presumably dumped between Wall A and the west retaining wall of the bath area as the first phase of the Stratum I operations. Toward the west the small stone layer was of the same height as the top of Wall A and 7 cm. above the highest preserved portion of the shaft of Cistern 276 (cf. Pls. 9, 10a). The "three stones set together with a basin hewn in the resulting pillar"[37] may have been the capstones for the cistern shaft; if they were placed upon the 1957 shaft remains, they would bring it to the top of Wall A. This is a strong indication that Cistern 276 is to be associated with Stratum I, and this association is confirmed by the fact that the pottery from the cistern is contemporary with the pottery of Stratum I.[38] Only a few stones at the very top of Walls A and C could be associated with Stratum I. These can be seen in Pl. 9b—the topmost course of Wall C (at the left) casting the longer shadow to the left, and the topmost course of Wall A (at the right of the cistern shaft) casting a shadow forward. There is no evidence that the bath installation continued in use during the Stratum I occupation.

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[31] Cf. n. 16 *supra.*

[32] Two possible uses are discussed in *CBZ,* pp. 16-19. See also Ch. I.

[33] *Ant.* xiii.2.1.

[34] A. J. B. Wace, "Excavations at Mycenae," *Annual of the British School at Athens,* XXV, pp. 98-101.

[35] *Gezer I,* pp. 223-28. Macalister's "Maccabean" gateway has been shown by Yadin to be Solomonic (Y. Yadin, "Solomon's City Wall and Gate at Gezer," *IEJ*, VIII [1958], pp. 80-86. Cf. Y. Aharoni, "The Date of Casemate Walls in Judah and Isreal and their Purpose," *BASOR,* 154, pp. 35-39, esp. p. 36). This means that the overlying bath need not postdate Simon's capture of the city in 143 B.C. The published pottery indicates that communal occupation of Gezer must have ceased shortly thereafter, and the latest literary reference, *Ant.* xiii.9.2, is dated 128 B.C. Cf. *PCC,* pp. 109-110. Accordingly, the boundary stones, which Cross now dates near the First Revolt (Frank M. Cross, Jr., "The Oldest Manuscripts from Qumran," *JBL,* LXXIV [1955], p. 163, n. 34), should not be construed as implying the evidence of a community at Gezer.

[36] C. W. Blegen, "The Palace of Nestor Excavations of 1955," *AJA,* LX, pp. 99-100 and Pls. 47-48.

[37] *CBZ,* p. 26.

[38] Cf. the pottery discussion in Ch. VI.

The relation between the structural remains of Stratum I and those assumed to be from Stratum I in the 1931 plans (*CBZ*, Pl. II) should be noted. The west wall of Locus 186 should have barely appeared in the west balk of Locus 290, but, since there was no trace of it, it was presumably removed in 1931. The southeast corner of Locus 290, where the south wall of Locus 186 should have appeared, contained chips of stone under the cultivation layer as shown in Diagram 1. There were no traces of the narrow wall connecting the cistern with the south wall of Locus 186, the plastered receiving basin, or the cistern capstones.[39] None of these walls were founded deeply, and they remind one of similar walls of the latest Hellenistic phase in the vicinity of the East Gate at Tell Balâṭah. The plastered basin can retain its ascribed function as a receiving basin—but for Cistern 276. The capstones of the cistern shaft were also removed in 1931. The north and east walls of Locus 186, against the intersection of which the cistern shaft was constructed, are to be identified with Walls C and A respectively.

Cistern 276, important for its homogeneous Late Hellenistic pottery group, was either a new installation in the Beth-zur I phase, or it was completely cleared and the shaft refurbished before being used at this time. The shaft shown in Pl. 10b, entering the cistern at its southeast corner,[40] is certainly to be ascribed to Stratum I. It consisted of a plastered, vertical passage through a heap of small stones piled up from bedrock in the northeast corner of Locus 290, as can be seen in Pl. 10a. It was circular, 65 cm. in diameter, and lined by a 15-25 mm. layer of yellowish white plaster. In 1957 the preserved top of the shaft appeared 60 cm. below the surface. Its total length from the top to the roof of the cistern proper was 2.8 m., of which the last 1.6 m. was cut through bedrock. The shaft plaster was well-preserved. A few breaks in the plaster indicated possible channels to the cistern, but further investigation did not reveal any.

The shaft contained damp, dark-brown earth mixed with large chunks of bright yellow limestone and large undressed stones. Similar large stones filled nearly half the cistern itself. They had been thrown down the shaft in the process of blocking it. The earth was found mixed with the large stones only in the shaft and with those stones in the cistern near the shaft. This earth was sterile except for a few small sherds which were contemporary with the pottery from the silt layer in the cistern.

The length of the cistern was 5.0 m. (roof)—6.62 m. (floor); its width was 3.0 m. (roof)—4.7 m. (floor); its height was 3.63 m.[41] All wall junctions of the cistern were rounded. The tool marks of builders were still preserved on the roof. Patches of damp dark brown plaster with smooth damp surface were still preserved on the walls. On the floor was a thick (2-3 cm.) layer of very hard plaster, completely preserved where exposed. It was covered by a layer of silt 80 cm. thick at the northwest to 96 cm. at the northeast. The stones thrown into the cistern in the process of blocking the shaft (probably some time after the site was abandoned) formed a sharp slope to the west and left exposed an uneven (40-160 cm.) strip of silt along the west wall.

When this strip was probed, the rim of a cooking pot in upright position was discovered 10 cm. below the silt surface, 80 cm. from the north wall and within 20 cm. of the east wall. Almost immediately two other cooking pots were found beside it, also in upright position. Subsequent clearance of the silt strip to the plastered floor produced eight whole or nearly whole water jugs and three more cooking pots, one completely intact. All these appeared at 10-20 cm. below the silt surface.

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[39] *CBZ*, p. 26 and Pl. II.

[40] As can be seen from Plan VI, the directions mentioned are only approximate, since the cistern is not oriented to the cardinal points. The shorter sides are called "east" and "west" and the longer sides "north" and "south."

[41] This measurement was taken at the northwest corner; the cistern was deeper immediately under the shaft, as might be expected; but the area under the shaft was not cleared. That the cistern was deeper under the shaft could be ascertained from the fact that the silt layer was 16 cm. deeper in the northeast corner than in the northwest corner of the cistern.

These discoveries encouraged the somewhat dangerous task of clearing a similar strip about 1.5 m. wide along the north wall by shifting the rocks and fill to the south, since it did not seem practical to clear the entire cistern. This strip was deepest at the northwest corner. However, the great weight of the mass of stones pressed to as far as 45 cm. into the silt near the west end, crushing all the pots in the strip. From the sherds in this strip came four nearly whole water jugs, one nearly whole juglet, eight fragmentary water jugs, and three fragmentary cooking pots. No other artifacts were found. The only remains in addition to the pottery were some bones of chickens or slightly larger fowl.

CHAPTER V

THE BRONZE AGE—IRON I POTTERY[1]

Robert W. Funk

The stratigraphical problems associated with Beth-zur require a special treatment of the pottery. The paucity of clear strata which plagued the excavators in both 1931 and 1957 throws increasing weight on the pottery which it normally does not have to bear and at the same time makes it doubly difficult to handle with certainty. For this reason nearly every identifiable sherd from the 1957 campaign was saved and recorded. Altogether 2167 sherds were recorded (from all fields), of which only a fraction are represented in the plates; this calls for a definition of procedure (cf. *TN II*, pp. vii f.).[2]

The forms finally selected for photographing and drawing represent a fairly accurate picture of the total ceramic found at Beth-zur. Their selection was the result of repeated perusal of the whole group along with careful study of the various types represented. In order to give a clearer picture of the predominance of particular types, parallels are listed in the description opposite Figs. 1-13. These may be interpreted as meaning, in most cases, that the type in question was better represented numerically. The parallels, of course, do not exhaust the total number of recorded sherds. In some cases parallels have been cited and photographed because they offer some significant variation.

One other limitation in the use of Beth-zur pottery for dating is obvious: the categories represented are quite limited. Aside from store jars, jugs or pitchers, and bowls, there is little to go on. This limited spectrum leaves much to be desired for those who prefer a well-rounded corpus. Archaeology, however, cannot make its conditions; it must interpret what it finds.

Presentation by types appeared to be preferable in view of the lack of clearly defined strata; under other circumstances presentation by stratum or locus seems to me to be advantageous both for author and reader. The forms from the few well-defined loci may be readily assembled by reference to Figure descriptions. Ware is not described, but where significant this is included in the text.

It will be helpful to include here a brief summary of critical loci in a form which cannot be obtained from the discussion of structures (Chs. II, III). Loci 280 and 281 lie inside of Wall A in Field I. A heavy burn covered part of a thin stratum resting on bedrock; the former afforded a clear definition of the Bronze age debris below from the Hellenistic debris above. It must be noted, however, that only sherds from Locus 280.3-5, 8, 10-13, 15, and 16 come from the stratum under the burn, all of which proved to be pure Bronze age, aside from one or two sherds which fell into the deep hole (the shelf of bedrock dropped abruptly between Walls I and A; see Plan II) behind Wall A from the balk above. The debris in Locus 281 was badly mixed for the most part. The mixture proved to be due to the intrusive Hellenistic wall (west of Wall I; Plan II), the foundation of which had been set into the Bronze age debris below. The thin white clay layer shown in the south section (Plan IV) was a Hellenistic floor which divided the upper from the lower stratum, but it was frequently broken. The lower stratum was also very thin. It was impossible in clearing the small area to make a consistent distinction.

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[1] This study was completed in Jerusalem in 1957-58, but various contingencies have delayed its publication along with other Beth-zur materials. In the meantime other important materials have been published: *Hazor I* (1958), *II* (1960); *Lachish IV* (1958); Tell el-Fûl (*AASOR*, XXXIV-XXXV, 1960); *SS III* (1957), and numerous other reports and discussions. It has been necessary to review the Beth-zur materials in the light of new evidence and revised opinions, but it has proved unnecessary to adjust the basic lines of the study. It is hoped, however, that the reader will make due allowance for the inaccuracies and contradictions that normally arise out of the attempt to superimpose new judgments on those already grown cold.

[2] Cf. Ch. VI, introductory remarks.

In the extension of Locus 274 to the south (Plan II), a reddish clay stratum was encountered near the base of Wall A which provided a good group of Bronze age sherds including a nearly whole store jar (Pl. 14b; Fig. 1:15). This deposit was only 40 cm. deep and had been cut away on the north when the Maccabean wall system was erected. The sherds from this pocket constitute groups 274.46-48.

In the lower levels of Loci 283 and 284 in Field III a high proportion of Bronze age sherds was found. Both loci were mixed with Hellenistic and Iron II, however, so that we cannot speak of a homogeneous group.

The inside corner of Wall A in Field III promised to be an exciting area (Locus 286). Iron age pottery was found immediately below the surface and, because Hellenistic sherds were rare, it appeared that good stratification awaited the excavator. As it turned out, the locus was mixed from top to bottom (over 2 m.). The upper half was mixed Iron I and II (with a few Hellenistic sherds probably due to surface churning) and the lower Iron I and Bronze age. It must therefore be concluded that the debris was thrown up against the wall; on this evidence the corner of Wall A (Plan V), which cannot be attributed to the Bronze age, must have been added in Iron I at a time when the city contracted (see Ch. II); this would account for the mixed debris in the lower half of the locus. The upper level matches the depth of the secondary north-south wall which divides Loci 294-286; it may be presumed, then, that this wall and the upper fill belong to Iron II or the Hellenistic rebuilding. (Cf. the discussion in Ch. III.)

Locus 295 is a plastered cistern hewn into bedrock just inside Wall A in Field I (Plan II). The shaft is vertical with the cistern opening into the side of the hill from it. It was discovered on the next to the last day of the campaign and so was not completely cleared or planned. In addition a violent rain storm on the final day nearly filled it with water. In the cistern itself, which was only partially filled with debris when discovered, the fragments of an Iron I store jar were found. The shaft was filled with sherds ranging from MB to Hellenistic. The curious feature which attracted attention was the predominance of Bronze age sherds and the paucity of Hellenistic. Of the Bronze age fragments, moreover, the overwhelming majority were from store jars and jar stands. The explanation for this phenomenon seems reasonably clear: the cistern was built and used in Iron I and perhaps Iron II (there was no certain evidence of Iron II occupation in Field I); then when Hellenistic builders began to remodel the city, they partially cleared the storage room in Locus 280 (see Ch. II) and filled the cistern shaft with the debris. The predominance of storage jars and jar stands lends considerable support to the view that the rooms inside Wall A were storage rooms.

Of Locus 296 only a word needs to be said. It was also a storage room, but had been cleared and reused in Iron I. Not a single Bronze age sherd was found, aside from two late Mycenean sherds which can be explained on other grounds. The square laid out to the north of Locus 280 was originally designated I.8 (Field I, Area 8), which was retained until the outline of the room below became clear. At that time it was numbered 296. Beginning with group I.8.8. and below (I.8-13; 296.1-11) the pottery was solid Iron I. The groups immediately above were mixed to a small degree due to an east-west crosswall which bisected the room; it was only two courses of rubble construction unlike the room walls, and had apparently served to divide the room in the Iron II (Hellenistic?) period. There can be little doubt that the part remaining formed the foundation courses for an upper wall. A foundation trench could not be clearly discerned. Below the rubble dividing wall a burn partially covered the area so that the sherds in groups 296.4-11 unquestionably belong to the eleventh century; this point will be critical for the assessment of the handles shown on Pl. 26:9-13.

The remaining loci do not require special mention. Those belonging to the Hellenistic period are treated in the chapter on Hellenistic pottery. The remainder were mixed so that they are of value only for comparative purposes.[3]

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[3] The writer is very much in debt to a number of persons whose assistance may be herewith

THE BRONZE AGE POTTERY

The horizon of the Bronze age ware found at Beth-zur in 1957 in contrast to that found in 1931 (*CBZ*, Pls. V, VI; Figs. 27, 28) is definitely LB. The fine MB wares so distinctive of the period are few indeed in comparison with the much coarser, less delicate forms which followed. A great many sherds are comparable to a type of pottery found at Shechem in 1957 and described as "sewer" ware; the paste is so soft it frequently flakes off, especially on the inside of the vessel. The forms of many of these vessels are superficially similar to MB forms and often can be paralleled only by MB vessels in published reports, but the ware and potter's technique is so distinctive that they can readily be identified. The trumpet-footed, carinated bowl, so common in 1931 (*CBZ*, Pl. VI) was scarcely represented in 1957; other types of bowls with an inverted rim (cf. *CBZ*, Pl. V) are better represented, but again the ware and technique are not typical of MB bowls. Only large jar rims were found in profusion, and a view of these as a whole points conclusively to a very late MB II or early LB date. Imported and/or decorated ware is virtually unrepresented, as are dipper juglets, lamps, vases, pilgrim flasks, and other forms which would have been helpful in dating the corpus more precisely.

A word of criticism is apropos: one receives the impression in studying published reports of LB materials found in Palestine that white-slip and base-ring ware constitute the ceramic repertoire. Commonplace native wares are less interesting and therefore sometimes ignored. It is easier to make the criticism, of course, when one is not faced with the choice. On this score we are especially indebted to Professors Albright and Wright for their care in dealing with common LB wares.[4]

The Beth-zur Bronze ware, then, has affinities with both Tell Beit Mirsim Strata D and C and 'Ain Shems Strata V and IV, but it can be identified with neither. It probably is safe to assume that it represents a period spanning the gap between Strata D and C at Tell Beit Mirsim (= Megiddo IX) with extensions on either side; it has stronger affinities however for the latter than for the former. Putting the results of 1931 together with 1957 causes a slight adjustment in the lower date suggested by the excavators: the destruction of Bronze age Beth-zur must have come well down in the fifteenth century, if nor later.

A claim that the Beth-zur Bronze age pottery aside from the EB sherds is homogeneous would be too much. The best that can be said is that it represents a period roughly delimited by the dates 1600-1400 B.C.

Plates 14-20 and Figs. 1-6 form the corpus of Bronze age pottery. They will be discussed by category in the order in which they appear.

Plate 14:1-5 are representative of the handful of EB sherds found in 1957. The entire group came from the deep hole behind Wall A (Locus 280) just over bedrock. No. 1 is a flat base, No. 5 part of a loop handle. The ware is distinctly EB.

The four sherds comprising No. 6 on Pl. 14 are from a ceramic basin with a flat bottom and raised band below the rim with incised decoration. The diameter of the rim is smaller than that of the base. It is made of buff paste with white grits in profusion. The quality of the ware points to an LB date.

I. Store Jars and Jar Stands (Plates 14b-c, 15, 16a=Figures 1-2, 3:30-39)

A. Store Jars with Profiled Rims (Pls. 14:7; 15a=Figs. 1:7; 2:1-14). The first three sherds of this class on Pl. 15a appear to have more MB affinities than do the rest. Plate

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acknowledged. A deep sense of gratitude is directed towards Professor Sellers, who patiently drew sherds and did other menial tasks while a less experienced hand struggled over the text. Professor McKenzie graciously assisted in collecting parallels. The careful recording of Mrs. Paul (Nancy) Lapp has made possible whatever accuracy we have achieved. To Mrs. Funk, who prepared the plate descriptions, and other members of the Beth-zur staff, many thanks are also due. Recognition is due also to Mrs. Alice Wesche of Santa Fe, New Mexico, who prepared the final drawings.

[4] To those must now be added Yadin, Aharoni, and Amiran (Hazor); De Vaux (Tell el-Fâr'ah); and Tufnell (Lachish).

15:1 and 3 are of good ware, while No. 2 is poorly fired. Parallels are found mainly in levels comparable to TBM E and D.[5] According to Albright (*TBM I,* §§ 28, 48) the elaborately profiled rim is characteristic of TBM E-D and carries over into TBM C_1, but it has disappeared by C_2, the period to which most of the LB pottery at Tell Beit Mirsim belongs.[6] The elaborate profile, however, is relatively rare in Megiddo XII-VII, while the majority of large jars have either a medium profile or are simple.

On Pl. 15:4-14 the profile is less complicated and the form appears to have more affinities for LB than MB, i.e. it is less carefully executed, more monotonous; the paste in many cases is decidedly inferior.[7]

B. Store Jars with Folded Rims (Pls. 14b; 15:16-20=Figs. 1:15; 2:16-20). The whole jar, Pl. 14b, is very close to the photograph in *TBM IA,* Pl. 19:5, except for rim; like the latter it has a small flat base (4.5 cm.), typical Bronze age handles thickened at the base, and the shape is quite comparable. The size of the base, in this case small, suggests MB II. On the other hand, the way the handles are joined to body—more at right angles than to complement the body lines—and the flaring rim point to LB I (cf. the remarks of Wright, *AS V,* pp. 116 f.). This vessel also has a plain continuously-combed surface, which is a characteristic of MB II,[8] but which probably also overlaps LB.[9] A date between 1600-1500 will not be far off. Pl. 15:16 and four others just like it are parallel rims from the same or similar type of jar.[10] Pl. 15:17-20 are similar folded rims with slight variations in stance or ware.[11]

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[5] In the following discussion reference is ordinarily made to the plates; corresponding figures are noted in the section headings and in the Plate descriptions. Parallels cited are not exhaustive, but they attempt to be representative. Where no parallels are cited, no close ones are known.
Pl. 15: 1 *TBM IA,* 14:5 (D).
2 *TBM IA,* 24:11 (E); *TBM I,* 13:22 (D), 46:10 (D); *Hazor I,* 100:9 (MB II).
3 *TBM I,* 24:34 (C); fairly close: 46:13 (D).

[6] Cf. *TBM I,* § 48; *II,* § 87. This judgment appears to be sustained by the evidence from Hazor (cf. the degenerate montonous forms belonging to LB II: *Hazor I,* 109:8-13; 113:16, 17; 130:1-4, etc.), although it must be said that the MB II-LB I profiles of store jar rims at Hazor are not as elaborate on the whole as those at Tell Beit Mirsim.
Pl. 15: 4 *TBM I,* 21:19 (C); 21:35 (C); 10:1 (D); *TBM IA,* 11:5 (E); *Hazor I,* 93:8 (MB II).
5 A perfect parallel is found in *AAA,* XXI, 24:10, from the middle palace; a related rim, though appearing on different types of jars, is common to TBM D (*I,* 41:10; 45:8) and Megiddo VII B to VI A (*Meg. II,* 64:2=76:2). Cf. *Gaza V,* 27:43C3', 43F3'; *BS,* p. 153:805 (T. 12). The Beth-zur rim has a short neck like the earlier jars rather than a high one like the later.
8 *TBM IA,* 14:10 (D); 11:4 (E); *Meg. II,* 48:7 (IX); *Hazor I,* 131:7 (LB II). This sherd is made of poor red-buff ware with small black grits.
9 *AS IV,* 25:19 (V).
10 *TBM I,* 45:4 (D); 46:9 (D); 13:20-21, 23 (D); 22:31, 33 (C); also cf. *TBM IA,* 24:10 (E); *RB,* 54 (1947), 23:7 (MB) from Tell el-Fâr'ah.
11 *Meg. II,* 73:6 (VII A-VI B); cf. 76:3 (VI A).
12 *TBM I,* 12:19 (C); *Hazor II,* 114:12 (MB II); cf. also *TBM IA,* 11:6 (E).
14 This form is quite similar to Nos. 10 and 12 above but with less flare than No. 10. Cf. *TBM IA,* 11:6 (E).

[8] *TBM I,* § 28; *IA* §§ 28, 44.

[9] Substantiated by finds at Hazor: *Hazor I,* pp. 129, 151.

[10] *MT,* 56:10, shows the same rim on a different type of vessel with a knob base. There is no way of determining the type of vessel from the rim above. An LB date is perhaps more suitable for the rims taken by themselves. Also cf. *AAA,* XX, 13:1; XXI, 18:22; *AS IV,* 57:4; 59:9 (IV); 30:2 (IV); *Lachish II,* 57B:393.

[11] Pl. 15:18 *MT,* 18:2 (LB II); *AS IV,* 59:3, 6 (IV).
19 *Hazor I,* 111:10; 130:2; 146:16.
20 *MT,* 55:7 (LB); *AS IV,* 31:10 (IV).

C. Store Jars with Thickened or Simple Rims (Pls. 14:21-22; 15:23-29=Figs. 1:21-22; 2: 23-29). Rims of this type are thickened or simple without any elaboration of the profile. Pl. 14:21 and 22 have a plain, combed surface like No. 15, and the latter comes from the same locus. Pl. 15:23 has a cream slip over burnt umber paste, No. 27 a gray slip over orange paste.[12]

D. High-necked Jars (Pl. 16:30-32=Fig. 3:30-32). Plate 16:30-31 probably come from high-necked jars like that photographed in *BS*, p. 173, second row, right. Pl. 16:30 and its counterpart are made of exceedingly soft "sewer" paste; No. 32 is light red in color and comes from a questionable context. There can be little doubt of the LB provenance of the first two.[13]

E. Jar Stands (Pl. 16:33-39=Fig. 3:33-39). The group of sherds probably belongs to stands of various types. (Does the flaring end with rim go up or down? Cf. *Hazor I*, Pl. 130:1, 13; *II*, Pl. 147:1, 2). They vary from 18 to 26 cm. in diameter. The ware, weight, and size justify such a conclusion. With one exception (Pl. 16:33), they come from Loci 280, 281 and 295 (cistern). If our hypothesis is correct, that the rooms inside of Wall A were storage rooms, the presence of so many store jar fragments and stands is readily explained. Furthermore, if the Bronze age debris from Locus 280 were dumped into the Iron age cistern in Locus 295, as we maintain, the similarity between the ware (both type and paste) in Loci 280-281 and 295 is explicable.[14]

II. Jugs and Pitchers (Plate 16b=Figure 3:1-12)

The majority of jugs and pitchers definitely fall in the range of LB types. Though few in number, their affinities are with Megiddo X-VIII. Pl. 16:1 is the earliest of the group to judge by both ware and form; it is brown ocher, exceedingly thin and metallic to the touch. Pl. 16:2 is from a jug like that drawn in *Meg. II*, Pl. 49:11, or a jar like that shown on Pl. 60:2; the rim diameters are similar. The ware is orange-buff with small white grits. Pl. 16:3 is a similar shape but from a smaller vessel; the ware is also identical. No. 4 also has hard metallic ware, orange-buff in color with white grits. The ware of No. 5 is like No. 1 except that it is heavier and has large white grits; No. 6 is bright orange with large grits. No. 7 is greatly inferior paste-wise to the preceding vessels and could belong to a jar common in Stratum V at Megiddo,[15] but it has affinities in form with an earlier vessel.[16] Pl. 16:8, like Nos. 1-6, is made of hard orange-buff paste with small white grits except that the core is burned black in places. No. 9 is the same with a buff slip over the outside. No. 10 is red-orange, No. 11 orange-buff. No. 12 is similar to 11 in paste, but comes from a vessel with a larger neck whose form is not known.

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[12] Pl. 15:21 *TBM IA*, 7:9 (E) without collar; *RB*, 59 (1952), p. 558, Fig. 4 (MB) from Tell el-Fâr'ah.
22 *TBM I*, 12:9 (D).
23 *TBM I*, 46:11 (D); *Lachish II*, 57B:390; *Hazor I*, 100:24 (MB II) from a smaller vessel.
24 *Meg. II*, 43:3 (X).
26 *MT*, 57:11 (LB II).
27 *AS IV*, 69:1 without collar.
28 *AS IV*, 30:9 (IV); *MT*, 33:7; *Hazor I*, 124:14 (LB I).
29 *MT*, 18:1 (LB II).

[13] A similar rim is drawn in *Meg. II*, 34:17, but on a smaller jar: Pl. 16:30-32 are 14-16 cm. in diameter. No. 32 could be from a jar like that drawn in *TBM I*, 54:5, though the rim of the latter is much smaller. Cf. *Hazor I*, 113:16, with Pl. 16:31; *Hazor II*, 145:1, with Pl. 16:30.

[14] Parallels to the types of stands represented by these sherds are difficult to find. *MT*, 56:1 (LB II), is a good parallel for Pl. 16:35; cf. *MT*, 56:2. With Pl. 16:37 cf. *Lachish II*, 53B:329; *Hazor I*, 130:1; *Hazor II*, 147:2 (both LB II). See *TN II*, p. 51; *TBM I*, p. 88, for discussion. *TN II*, 1759-1772, offer some similar types. Pl. 16:36 could be a pithos rim: cf. *Hazor II*, 116:27 (LB I).

[15] *Meg. I*, 21:124.

[16] The pitcher drawn in *MT*, 46:15, and a similar one in 51:2 (LB I); cf. 144:3; 151:17, for photographs. Cf. *Hazor I*, 134:4 (LB II).

Except for No. 1, which is probably earlier, a fifteenth century date seems to be required for this group of sherds.[17]

III. Bases (Plate 17a, b, c=Figures 4; 5:11-17)

The transitional character of the Beth-zur Bronze age pottery is well illustrated by the large jar bases, Pl. 17a and b. Most of them are to be attributed to three loci: Locus 274.46-48 which, as we have indicated, is roughly contemporary with TBM D; Locus 280-281, a thin layer in the store rooms inside Wall A; and Locus 295, the Iron age cistern which must have been filled in Hellenistic times from debris taken from the storage rooms. Comparison of the bases would indicate that the deposit at the outside base of Wall A (Locus 274:46-48) is slightly earlier than the other two.

According to Albright the small flat base on store jars or pithoi is characteristic of MB II and disappears early in LB.[18] These bases are occasionally convex.[19] MB jars normally have small bases (4-5 cm. in diameter), while the later development of this type of base exhibits gradual enlargement. Wright finds one 'Ain Shems IVa base to be 8.5 cm. wide.[20] The whole store jar (Pl. 14b) has a base 4.5 cm. wide. Fig. 4:1 in this group is 8 cm., Fig. 4:2=Pl. 17:2 is 7 cm., and Fig. 4:3 (slightly convex) is 6 cm. Nos. 1 and 2, however, came from the same context as the whole jar. Fig. 4:4 and 5 are also slightly rounded, and the latter is nearly 10 cm. wide. There can be little doubt that these bases represent the transitional phase of MB-LB.

A large number of knob bases also appeared in these same contexts. When *AS V* was published (1939), Wright hesitated but was inclined to date the end of Stratum IVa in the 15th century, one of the criteria being the absence of knob bases in this stratum.[21] Albright had previously attributed one base to TBM C_1 (*TBM IA*, Pl. 17:3; cf. *II*, p. 78, n. 45), the end of which he now assigns to the middle of the 14th century;[22] of this Wright had taken due note and accordingly made deductions regarding the end of 'Ain Shems IVa. The question now arises as to whether this very tentative criterion can be extended. In *Meg. II*, published since Wright's analysis, it is clear that the knob base does not appear until Stratum VIII, dated by Albright *ca.* 1467-1300 B.C.[23] Assuming that the bulk of the pottery falls near the end of the stratum, the criterion seems to be valid.[24] The materials in *Lachish II* (1940) afford us closely dated levels spanning the 15th-13th centuries. Associated with Phase I of the Temple are jar Types 384, 387, 389, and 392 among others (Pl. 57B); the second is still flat, but the first exhibits early signs of the knob type: the bottom is slightly prolonged. Both 391 and 392 have short knobs, while 398 has a fully developed knob base. There can be no question of the provenance of 384, since it was set in the floor of Temple I; pits 207 and 211 are predominantly Phase I so that a 15th century date for 389, 391, and 392 seems assured. In this event we must conclude that the knob base made its appearance before the end of the 15th century rather than before the end of the 14th. The Megiddo evidence can be interpreted as supporting this view. At Hazor the knob base does not make its appearance in quantity until Strata 1A-B of the lower city (*ca.* 1400-1250 B.C.), but in Area E Cistern 2021, dated to LB I, were found some examples of a semi-knob base, i.e., a slight elongation of the base. One has the impression that store jar bases from LB I were not plentiful, at least not in the materials published thus far.

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[17] Pl. 16: 1 *Meg. II*, 23:8 (XIII-X).
2 *AS IV*, 33:9 (IV); cf. text.
3 *Meg. II*, 48:3 (X-IX); *MT*, 26:19 (MB II).
4 *BS*, p. 153:806 (T. 1); *Meg. II*, 48:5 (IX-VIII).
5 *BS*, p. 153:320; cf. p. 141, third right (T. 12); p. 155:78 (T. 12); *Meg. II*, 31:11 (XIII-XI).
6 *Meg. II*, 57:9 (VIII).
8 *Meg. II*, 52:2 (IX-VIII).
9 *Meg. II*, 57:14 (VIII) without decoration.
10 Cf. *MT*, 51:4, for rim type; cf. 147:4 (LB I).

[18] *TBM IA*, § 28. The emphasis here is on the smallness, since flat bases do continue; but among the Hazor materials I find none dated to LB which is smaller than 11 cm. *Hazor I*, 131:18; *II*, 144:1.

[19] *TBM IA*, § 44; cf. *Hazor II*, 113, 114.

[20] *AS V*, p. 116.

[21] *AS V*, pp. 117 f. and n. 17.

[22] *TBM II*, p. 79.

[23] *AJA*, XLIV, p. 548.

[24] A base I would call semi-knob, i.e. convex with a slight prolongation, appears in Stratum X (42:3) and Stratum IX (51:12; 52:1); examples of the knob base proper in VIII: 59:11-12, 64:1, 8. Albright's remark, incidentally (*TBM IA*, p. 90), that the base drawn in *BSP*, 42:13, is the beginning of the knob base itself goes back to the small flat MB II base, needs to be corrected in light of his revised chronology (*TBM II*, § 86): the "pre-Amenophis" level is now dated late

With these observations the Beth-zur materials fully agree. The strong affinities of the Beth-zur pottery with TBM D are clearly evident, yet the mark of LB ceramic is certainly upon a large number of sherds. It is very probable that the end of the Bronze age occupation at Beth-zur can be placed no earlier than the close of the 15th century and yet it cannot extend much beyond.[25]

The paste of Pl. 17:1-10 is distinct from Iron age vessels of the same category found at Beth-zur. All are buff to brown ocher of very good paste, except Nos. 3 and 5, which are excellent examples of so-called "sewer" paste.

Turning now to bases from other types of vessels, Pl. 17:11 is a ring base from a jug, slightly beveled inside.[26] No. 12 is a flat disk base, No. 13 the small flat base of a smaller jug made of "sewer" paste. No. 14 is the knob base of a pitcher like those found in abundance at 'Ain Shems.[27] Pl. 17:15 is the flat bottom of a juglet made of exceptionally poor paste; it comes from the cistern mouth in Locus 295 and so its context is uncertain. Pl. 17:16 and 17 illustrate the pointed and round-bottomed dipper juglets, the former MB II-LB I in form, the latter LB and later.[28]

IV. Jar Handles (Plate 18)

The handles pictured on Pl. 18 are typical of Beth-zur Bronze age vessels. The thickening at the base is common to all except No. 6, in which case it is less pronounced; the thickening on No. 8—a kind of mound in which the base of the handle appears to be imbedded—was represented by several sherds. It is probably a deterioration of the more aesthetic thickened handle bases. Pl. 18:1 and 3 have a smooth oval section, a feature which is also characteristic of Iron I handles. No. 2 is slightly flattened on top and probably belongs to the same type of vessel as Pl. 14b, except that the former is joined more gracefully to the body of the jar, indicating a somewhat earlier date.[29] Pl. 18:4 has peculiar incised decoration on a flat, broad handle; three horizontal marks are placed above three diagonal ones with the middle diagonal crossing the other two. No. 9 is carelessly molded and is joined to a vessel with an incised horizontal band just at the top level of the handle like the incised decoration seen on Pl. 20:4. Pl. 18:13 suggests an MB II date, but the others may well belong to the early phase of LB.

V. Bowls (Plate 19=Figure 6; Bases, Figure 5:27-34)

The Bronze age bowls represent the same spread as do the other forms already discussed. Pl. 19:1-2 with parallel sherds are pink-buff with fine white grits and are well-fired. Neither

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14th or early 13th century, so that this base can hardly be the prototype of a base already well-known. I see no reason, furthermore, to restrict the term "knob base" to the round type; any prolongation of the jar to form a definite knob, whether flat or round, should be so designated. The Iron I type, for example, is often flat.

[25] See the discussion of this problem in Ch. II.

[26] Cf. *TBM I*, § 69; *AS V*, pp. 122 f.

[27] *AS V*, p. 122, and *AS IV*, 33:6, 9; 57:3.

[28] *AS V*, p. 121.

[29] Cf. above on Pl. 14b; *TBM I*, 13:11-12; and *AS V*, pp. 116 f., with *AS IV*, 56:19 and 28:13.

has slip or burnish. These sherds come from bowls of the carinated class like those seen in *TBM I,* Pl. 42:4-8, and *Meg. II,* Pl. 44. Pl. 19:1 comes from a vessel like that photographed in *BS,* p. 119, row 3, second from right; Pl. 19:2 is like a bowl on the same plate, row 4, second from right.[30] While these sherds are very fine and hard, they show some tool marks, suggesting a date near the end of their development. They are exceedingly common in MB II levels, e.g., Megiddo X; they last through Megiddo IX, and a few are found in Stratum VIII.[31] A date near the end of MB II or early in LB I seems most probable.

Bowls with inverted rims were most common, varying from the gentle inversion of Fig. 6:3 and 16 (=Pl. 19:3 and 16) to the more pronounced inversion of Nos. 13 and 14. The shallow bowl with inverted rim becomes less common in the latter part of LB and when it does occur the rim is distinctive.[32] Pl. 19:3 and 4 have definite MB affinities. The first is orange with fine white grits, well-fired, wheel-burnished inside; the second is somewhat less fine buff ware, also wheel-burnished inside. No. 6 is interesting in that it is carelessly made of gray paste with white grits, then covered with a creamy gray slip and centripetally burnished. Pl. 19:5 and 7 (and parallels 11 and 12) exhibit the hard, metallic ware characteristic of the MB age, usually brown or orange brown; all have fine white grits without slip or burnishing, except No. 7, which is covered with a gray slip. Pl. 19:8-10 show extremely poor paste, approximating what we have called "sewer" paste. These bowls are heavy and clumsy in execution. No. 8 is poorly hand-burnished inside. No. 10 and its parallel have a few large pebbles as grits.

For bowls with a sharp ridge on the inverted rim cf. *TBM I,* Pls. 11:41 (D), 21:44 (C); *TBM IA,* Pl. 16:10, 13, 15 (on a different type of bowl) from either C or D; and *AS II,* Pl. 30:2, 16 (Stratum IV); also *BS,* p. 125:659, 240d, 668, 654 (T. 3); *Meg. II,* Pl. 45:2, 7, 12 (X). This profile seems to be more characteristic of LB than MB, though we have noted that the ware of Pl. 19:5 and 7 is more characteristic of MB.

Plate 19:16 is quite close to *TBM I,* Pl. 19:7 (C) and also has traces of paint (?) on the rim as does the Tell Beit Mirsim sherd. No. 17 is like the cyma profile bowl which becomes common near the end of LB and lasts down into Iron I.[33] This sherd has a ridge outside which is close to *TBM I,* Pl. 47:7 (C). Since it comes from the cistern (Locus 295) its provenance is not certain. In ware it is indistinguishable from Iron age bowls of the same type.

Small bowls with straight sides are represented only by Pl. 19:18 and 19. The first has a stripe of brown paint (nearly gone) on the outside well down from the rim; it is also partially burnished on the outside only. Both of these sherds come from Bronze age levels in Loci 280 and 281.

Plate 19:20-26 constitute a special group comprised of more or less unique types among the Beth-zur materials. Several are from mixed debris and so cannot be pressed for a Bronze age date. No. 20 is problematical. It is made of hard brown paste with gray core and fine white grits and is covered with a creamy gray slip. It probably comes from a large crater-type vessel since its rim diameter is *ca.* 24 cm. No. 21 is from the same type of bowl as Pl. 19:1, though of much heavier ware. It exhibits the same type of hard metallic ware, brown to buff in color.[34] No. 22 is also a puzzle. It is made of fine orange-buff ware with fine white grits, but I know of no Bronze age parallel. It comes from the Bronze level in Locus 281. *Meg. II,* Pl. 45:24 (X) is

a close parallel for Pl. 19:23 including the description.[35] The handle of this bowl is thickened at the base in typical Bronze age fashion. Nos. 24 and 25 are also made of very fine ware, buff in color with fine white grits and covered outside with a gray slip. Their diameter suggests that they are from store jars, perhaps like that represented in *Meg. II*, Pl. 35:5 (XI). Pl. 19:24 has a groove inside the rim. Both come from the small Bronze age cache at the base of Wall A (Locus 274:46-48). No. 26 is light brown with fine white grits and, like the others in this group, is metallic to the touch. Its form suggests a narrow-necked, deep-bodied bowl.

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[30] Also cf. *AS II,* 39:231, 221, 224, for the same type.

[31] Cf. *TBM I,* § 33 with references. Also cf. *Meg. II,*' Pls. 44 and 61.

[32] *TBM I,* § 53; *AS V,* p. 123. Cf. *AS IV,* Pls. 31; 58:1, 8, 19. Pl. 19:13-14 from Beth-zur correspond to the later LB type. With Pl. 19:3 cf. *Hazor II,* 125:2 (LB II); with Pl. 19:5, 116:2 (LB I); with Pl. 19:6, *Hazor I,* 119:10 (MB II); with Pl. 19:12, 135:10 (LB I); with Pl. 19:13, *Hazor II,* 116:6 (LB I); on the whole, the Hazor LB bowls do not appear to exhibit an inverted rim as frequently as those from southern sites.

[33] Cf. the discussion of Iron age bowls below. Cf. also *AS V,* p. 123, for discussion and references.

[34] Cf. *BS,* p. 129:650, from T. 13 (1650 B.C.); p. 149:171, from T. 12 (1650-1550 B.C.); *Hazor I,* 123:13; 137:5 (LB I craters).

Both ring and disc bases are represented in the few examples of bases found at Beth-zur in 1957 (Fig. 5:27-34). Nos. 32 and 33 are flat disc bases, well smoothed on the bottom, a characteristic which Albright associates with MB-LB I, but which is generally neglected thereafter.[36] No. 32 is partially burnished outside. Nos. 27-29 are delicately made ring bases; the first two have rounded rings, while the third is flat. The last, incidentally, is a shallow bowl with a gray slip inside. No. 30 is the base of a trumpet-footed bowl for which parallels may be found in both MB and LB.[37] No. 31 is a double disc base, unsmoothed, which seems to be characteristic of LB bowls;[38] it is from the cistern fill in Locus 295. No. 34 is a ring base from a bowl made of "sewer" paste and, like so much of this ware, comes from the Bronze age level in Locus 280 (and 281).

Like the other categories of Beth-zur Bronze age wares, the bowls point to a date spanning late MB and early LB. Few pieces require a date earlier than 1650 B.C. and none need be dated later than about 1400 B.C.

VI. Combed, Incised, and Painted Ware (Plate 20)

Plain, continuous combing, quite common in MB II, dies out early in LB. The latest example known to me is the Megiddo store jar (*Meg. II*, Pl. 51:12 [XII-IX]), which has traces of horizontal combing on the shoulder. Pl. 20:5-8 illustrate combing from the very fine type (No. 5) to a type that approaches corrugation (No. 8). In addition, Pl. 20:1-4 illustrate horizontal combed decoration (a band of combing or a single groove as in No. 4), in which case the remainder of the vessel is combed much more finely (No. 1) or is left smooth (No. 2).

Plate 20:9-11 illustrate three types of incised decoration: the first is a herringbone design on the surface of the vessel; the second is the common herringbone pattern on a raised band; and the third shows a modified type of herringbone design on a band. The second type was common at Tell Beit Mirsim and 'Ain Shems in MB II levels.[39] A parallel for the third type is found in *Meg. II*, Pl. 52:5 from Stratum IX.

While it is now known that combing and incised decoration of these types, particularly in a degenerate form (i.e., Pl. 20:11), lingered on into the LB period, comparative evidence underscores the judgment that there was MB II occupation at Beth-zur.

The second group, Pl. 20:12-20, represents various forms of painted decoration, including one sherd of base-ring ware (No. 19). The last is from the neck of a "bilbil" and must be dated subsequent to 1550 B.C. according to J. R. Stewart.[40] Pl. 20:12 and 13 are similar in ware and decoration: both have brown paste with white grits burned black at the core; they are ring-burnished outside. Parallels to this type of decoration with lines and dots are rare, but cf. *AAA, XXI*, Pls. XXXIV:4 and XXXVII:16, from an LB context.[41] The paint on Pl. 20:12 is black, that on No. 13 reddish-brown. Nos. 14 and 15 show the standard "waggle" motif of LB pottery also employed in later periods. No. 14 is orange-buff with fine white grits; No. 15 has creamy buff ware, finely smoothed on the exterior. Both are painted in the bichrome technique with wavy red lines between parallel sepia ones. No. 16 is orange-buff in color, unsmoothed with dark red decoration. Like the two preceding, the decoration consists of a wavy line between two parallel lines, this time all in dark red. Nos. 17 and 18 are again similar in ware and decoration: both are buff to gray ware with fine white grits and are very hard. The decoration of No. 17, consisting of concentric circles alternating sepia and dark red, is on the inside, probably of a bowl. On the exterior there are the extremities of a figure done in sepia. No. 18 has a single band of dark red, now well worn, on the outside. No. 20 is a fragment of a reddish-buff bowl of very high quality paste and a finely turned ring base, the ring of which is concave on the inside. The inside of the bowl is decorated with alternating bands of sepia and red.[42] Unfortunately not a single one of these sherds is from a certain context except possibly No. 19; it comes from Locus 281 in which there was also some mixture (see introduction above). It is probable, however, that the painted ware in this group belongs for the most part to the LB period.

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[35] Cf., except for handle, *AS II*, 33:22 (IV).

[36] *TBM I*, pp. 50, 66.

[37] Cf. *AS II*, 21:26 (IV); *Meg. II*, 45:12 (X); *TBM IA*, 12:8 (D).

[38] Cf. *TBM I*, 21:26, 28 (?), 30, 59.

[39] *TBM I*, p. 20; *AS V*, p. 103. Forms of incised decoration at Hazor appear on store jars, craters, stands, etc., in MB II and continue into LB II, but usually in a very degenerate form; cf. *Hazor I*, p. 136.

[40] *BASOR*, 138, pp. 47-49. Albright appends a note in agreement.

[41] Also see *Meg. II*, 60:5; *Hazor II*, 141:16 (LB II) for the use of dots.

Turning now to the two remaining sherds, Pl. 20:21 is from a lamp of very fine thin ware; it is orange-buff with fine white grits and very hard. The spout is only slightly pinched to judge by the extant curve. It is almost certainly MB. No. 22 is from the neck of a small juglet of dark gray ware with white fine grits covered with a creamy gray slip and hand-burnished. It is probably from a juglet of the "white-shaved" class for which an LB date is certain.[43]

THE IRON AGE POTTERY

The Iron I corpus is by no means homogeneous; yet it falls largely within the 11th century with some lapping into the 12th and 10th. The sole locus which afforded pure Iron I pottery was 296, although a quantity of sherds and vessels from the same period came from 286 (see above).

As we shall see repeatedly, the closest parallels to Beth-zur Iron I materials come from 'Ain Shems and Tell Beit Mirsim as opposed to northern sites. One wonders whether it is due to the fact that good Iron I deposits were found and well-published at these sites, or whether it is because of local ceramic styles which were distinct. Such a generalization, if well-founded, would apply, of course, to native wares. No one has dealt systematically with the question of regional traditions within Palestine proper, though the time is fast approaching when such a study can be made.

The strongest affinities of Beth-zur Iron I ceramic are with Tell Beit Mirsim B_2 and 'Ain Shems III and IIa,[44] with some lapping over into B_3 and IIb on the on hand, and B_1 (and IVb?) on the other. There is no question but that the major phase of Iron I Beth-zur falls in the 11th century.

The excavators were plagued, as in the case of Bronze age pottery, with the constant repetition of form with little variety. The absence of burnishing, for example, was particularly disconcerting; juglets, lamps, large bowls, and painted ware were also conspicuously absent. In spite of the paucity of forms, the analysis is based on well-known and precisely dated types such as the collared-rim store jar and the miscellaneous pieces represented on Pl. 26.

I. Jar Rims (Plates 21; 22a=Figuries 7; 8:21-29)

Albright's arguments for the chronological value of the so-called collared-rim type of store jar (the collar is really on the shoulder; a collared rim would be something different) are summarized in *AP*, p. 118; a similar but earlier summary by Wright is found in *AS V*, p. 129. Albright has defended his position, taken over 20 years ago, all along the way, and his evident intention to adhere to it is reflected in the text cited above.[45] Briefly, the conviction which he developed in conjunction with his excavations at Tell el-Fûl and the Danish work at Shiloh[46] places the true collared rim in the 12th-11th centuries.[47] The collar has virtually disappeared by the time of Gibeah II (Saul),[48] though the rim retained much the same profile, while the neck tended to become shorter. Wright has filled in the gap by showing that certain forms of the collared rim are transitional between the Shiloh and Gibeah II forms.[49]

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[42] Cf. the decorated bowls shown in *Hazor I,* 122:1-16 (LB I).

[43] *TBM I,* § 56; *AS V,* p. 121.

[44] Wright places AS IIa more within TBM B_2 than B_3 and notes that it comes to an end well within the 10th century: *AS V,* p. 136, n. 3.

If this typological development is sound, we may confidently date the collared-rim store jar at Beth-zur to the 11th century, with the lower limit *ca.* 1000 B.C. at the latest. There are those who question the views set forth by Albright, among whom is Wampler, who writes (*TN II*, p. 4): "However, more examples than can be conveniently explained by the hypothesis of mixing come from areas later than the first half of EI. This suggests that the chronological limits of the collared *zîr* rim have not yet been definitely established." The debris at Tell en-Naṣbeh was very thin and badly mixed, except in a few loci. None of Wampler's evidence comes from stratified levels, so that his suggestion is based solely on the numerical data. For that reason too much weight cannot be placed on his conclusion.[50]

So far as contradictory evidence is concerned, the strongest comes from Megiddo. Jar Types 85, 86 (*Meg. I*) with relatively high necks and collared shoulders—comparable to the early Iron I type—are reported in Levels IV (950-815 B.C. according to the revised chronology) and III (780-733). Seven find spots are listed for specimens of this type of jar; they include:

Type 85	*Type 86*
= 1481 III (sherds)	1572 III (sherds)
= 1491 III (P 5954 and sherds)	Square P 13 IV (P 416)
1596 III (sherds)	
— 1613 IV (sherds)	
1674 IV filling (sherds)	

Type 85 is the closest to the Iron I collared-rim store jar which we are considering; this evidence may be examined first. The = sign indicates a spot near the locus but stratigraphically the same (p. xxiv); thus =1481 would indicate the open area to the south or west of 1481 and apparently without relation to any of the walls; =1491 would presumably point to the street south of the building. Sherds of Type 85 were found in 1596 where there was good prospect of stratification in connection with Stratum III structures. The — sign "indicates a position near (or directly below) the locus, but in the preceding stratum" (p. xxiv), meaning in the case of —1613 that the sherds belong to Stratum III. Sherds from 1674 can be discounted, since they come from the IV filling in the southern stable compound which contained a mixture of IV and earlier sherds. With regard to Type 86, Locus 1572 should be a clear context, but Square P 13 in Stratum IV is an undefined area.

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[45] Pertinent remarks may be found in the following: *TBM I*, p. 59 (Pl. 26:18; Fig. 10:13); *BASOR*, 56, pp. 12 f.; 62, p. 28; *AJA*, XLIV, p. 548; *AASOR*, IV, pp. 12 f. (Pl. XXVIII); *BASOR*, 78, pp. 4-9; most recently, *BASOR*, 150, p. 22.

[46] *JPOS*, X (1930), pp. 95 ff., Figs. 6-8, 11 (collar not visible in Fig. 9).

[47] About 1200-1050: *BASOR*, 78, p. 8. *MT*, 55:8, is an LB II jar approximating the Iron I collar-necked jar and probably illustrating its antecedent. However, it has no collar.

[48] Sinclair, in a recent study of Gibeah (*AASOR*, XXXIV-XXXV, 1960), has reiterated this view and examined the contradictory evidence from Megiddo, Tell Qasîle, and Tell en-Nasbeh. On Tell Qasîle in particular, which is not dealt with here, see pp. 17 f., n. 5. Of the example found at Samaria (*SS III*, Fig. 1:16; Pottery Period I) Albright says, "it was well worn along the edges, showing that it had been knocking about on the surface for some time" *BASOR*, 150, p. 122).

[49] *AS IV*, p. 129.

[50] Cf. *AASOR*, XXXIV-XXXV, p. 18, n. 6.

Although omitted from Shipton's *Notes*,[51] Albright and Schumacher before him observed the collared-rim type in profusion in Megiddo VI.[52] Yet it does not appear in Level V, but reappears in IV and then strongly in III. It is difficult to accept out of hand the evidence that this type of jar survived into the 8th century and perhaps beyond, while being accidentally omitted in Stratum V, as Lamon and Shipton suggest (*Meg. I*, p. 167). *Meg. I*, jar Type 126, is typologically later than Types 85 and 86, yet they found no evidence for its survival below Level V. Moreover, aside from the question of rim and collar, it is incredible that the body style of Type 86 was made in the 8th century; a study of body shapes common to the period shows how uncharacteristic it is.

There are two reasons for hesitation in accepting the Megiddo evidence: (1) the evidence itself appears to be contradictory, as noted above, and there is no solid support elsewhere for the Megiddo chronology; (2) the second, and perhaps more important, is the meagerness of the material and ambiguity of the context. In most cases sherds are involved; the quantity is unknown. It is particularly difficult to be certain of stratification when dealing with undefined areas, as is true of the majority of instances cited above. The difficulties which the excavators encountered in untangling Strata III-V is indicated in *Meg. I*, pp. 8, 62. Add to this the fact that *Meg. I* is characterized by a lack of section drawings and by the absence of descriptions of individual loci, except in the case of monumental buildings, and the reason for hesitation becomes clear. If it appears to be a drastic move to suggest that Stratum III sherds may be intrusive from VI (or possibly V), then the only alternative is to admit that the collared-rim store jar survived at Megiddo three centuries after it had apparently disappeared elsewhere in Palestine.[53]

Turning now to the Beth-zur materials, it may be noted that a number of early Iron I jar rims were found in 1931 (illustrated but unnumbered in *CBZ*, Fig. 30); collars are discernible on at least three of the four illustrated. The earliest example from the 1957 campaign is Pl. 21:1, closely approximating Albright's 12th-11th century type. No. 2 has the rim thickened more but the collar is still prominent. The collars are also discernible on Nos. 3-5. These jar rims call for a date in the eleventh century, probably at the end of the high-necked jar with collar, i.e., *ca.* 1050-1020 B.C. They may be somewhat earlier, but certainly not much later.[54]

A second group, Pl. 21:9-12, have the necks broken off, so that it is impossible to tell whether the collar was on the original vessel. They have molded rims with a slightly wavy profile. The ware of Nos. 9 and 10 indicates that they are early Iron age; the paste is coarse with many large grits.[55] They undoubtedly also belong to the 11th century.

Plate 21:13 is an interesting rim with a raised lip running around the inside; *TN II*, S 30, is comparable, though the Beth-zur vessel lacks the collar (?). It is buff to pink ware with many large grits. Nos. 14-17 are varying shapes of the same molded jar rim; a trace of a collar remains on No. 15. No. 18, judging by paste, is also early Iron I. It shows a shorter rim, hardly molded, but it is quite close to Nos. 1 and 9 with regard to ware (cf. *TN II*, S 38).

Plate 21:6-8 illustrate the typological development of the Iron I type of collar-necked jar. Nos. 7 and 8 belong to 'Ain Shems IIc (*AS V*, p. 144; *IV*, Pl. 65:5-7 and 10-12; cf. *TN II*, S 73, 79), i.e., 825 B.C. or later. Plate 21:6 is earlier (cf. *AS IV*, Pl. 65:4; *TN II*, S 54), a type dated

by Wright to early Iron II (=AS IIa-b), but it may also be 10th century. These types were not common in Fields I and III at Beth-zur, but were exceedingly so in Field II.

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[51] G. M. Shipton, *Notes on the Megiddo Pottery* (Chicago, 1939).

[52] Albright, *AJA*, XLIV, p. 548; Schumacher, *Tell el-Mutesellim I*, p. 144, Fig. 215.

[53] Cf. *AASOR*, XXXIV-XXXV, p. 18, n. 6.

[54] With these cf. *TN II*, S 28, S 26; *TBM I*, 26:18; p. 60, Fig. 10:13; *AS IV*, 61:1-3; *AASOR*, IV, 28:22; *BASOR*, 137, p. 7, Fig. 2; cf. reference cited in n. 2 above. Cf. also *AASOR*, XXXIV-XXXV, 20:2, 4-5, 9, 13 (Pre-Fortress); 20:8, 11-12, 18-20 (Fortresses I-II).

[55] Cf. *AS IV*, Pl. 61, note on No. 4; the poor quality of the Beth-zur ware of this period indicates an affinity with the hill country, where Philistine influence was less strong, rather than the maritime plain. Cf. *AS V*, pp. 127 and 134, where Wright states that the decline in quality began in AS IIa, at the time when Philistine influence went out. See also the descriptions in *JPOS*, X (1930), pp. 95, 102.

Plate 21:19 has a neck intermediate in height between the 11th century collar-necked jar and the Iron II descendants represented by Nos. 6-8; it was probably covered with a dark red slip originally. It is clearly later typologically than Nos. 1-5 and a 10th century provenance seems likely; *TN II*, S 12, is a close parallel in form. Pls. 21:20 and 22:21, like No. 19, exhibit good ware and intermediate necks. Both could be Bronze age.

Plate 22:23 has some similarities to *TN II*, S 43, although the latter lacks the groove on the top of the rim; it comes from a short-necked vessel. No. 22, with a slightly higher neck, exhibits many fine white grits in a nearly black paste covered with buff slip. Both are from mixed Iron age debris.

A series of plain rims constitutes a class of smaller water or storage jars of the type common in Strata III-IIa at ‘Ain Shems.[56] The diameter of the mouth of these jars varies little between 10 and 12 cm., and the necks are from 2 to 4 cm. high from the join of the shoulder.[57] These data square prefectly with the ‘Ain Shems examples.

Plate 22:24-27 have slightly shorter necks than the last two; they are here placed in the order suggested by Wright (*AS V*, pp. 129, 135), but Wampler (*TN II*, p. 9) reverses the order and adds the observation that the long- and short-necked jars must have been contemporary for a considerable period. His argument is that the necks of large jars tend to become shorter as the Iron age advanced, a fact which cannot be denied in the case of the larger and heavier jars. My own judgment is that No. 28 is earlier than the others in this class, though unfortunately it comes from surface debris; the ware is comparable to the rough and gritty paste of heavier vessels of the 11th century (cf. above n. 11). The others are all buff to red, with grits from medium to fine and are wet-smoothed.

Wright places ‘Ain Shems IIa more within Tell Beit Mirsim B_2 than B_3 (*AS V*, p. 136, n. 3) and notes that it comes to an end well within the 10th century. This suits the Beth-zur evidence well. Taking the jar rims as a group but ignoring the few Iron II forms included here for typological purposes, the Beth-zur Iron age materials fall within a period of *ca.* 100 years at the outside and 50 years as a minimum. A date of 1050-1000 B.C. for the whole group will not be far off, with a small allowance on either side.

II. Jugs and Pitchers (Plates 22b; 23=Figures 8:1-2; 9)

Iron I jugs and pitchers were not well-represented at Beth-zur, and what forms were found, moreover, are not particularly helpful for chronology. Of the larger vessels Pl. 22:1-2 and Pl. 23:3-5 provide examples of bases and handles. No. 1 is light buff, wet-smoothed, with many fine grits; the handle is not oval in section, but slightly flattened, though there is no trace of ribbing. A vessel from ‘Ain Shems III is comparable (*AS IV*, Pl. 60:1), though the neck on the Beth-zur vessel is joined perpendicularly to the body. The provenance is of no help, since it was found immediately below the surface. An 11th-10th century date is probable.

In this connection it may be noted that Iron II jugs and pitchers have a tendency towards necks that are slightly flaring (cf. *TBM I*, Pl. 57; *TN II*, Pl. 31-33; *Lachish III*, Pls. 84, 85, etc.) or necks with a collar below the rim or on the neck (cf. *TBM I*, Pl. 58, etc.). Iron I jugs on the other hand usually have plain, nearly vertical necks, often with a slightly thickened lip. The wide-mouth jug is particularly characteristic of Iron II; there were no examples in Iron age debris in Fields I and III at Beth-zur.

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[56] *AS V*, pp. 129 f., 134 f.; *AS II*, 40:5-8 (*AS V*, p. 130); *AS IV*, 40:5-8; 61:4-6; 41:1-20; 62:39-43; and further examples cited in the text.

[57] Pl. 22:24 *Lachish III*, 94:467 (rim only; we are only dealing with a sherd; the rest of the Lachish jar cannot be utilized, and it is much later in any case).
25 *AS IV*, 61:5; 62:42.
26 *AS IV*, 61:5.
27 *Meg. I*, 20:121 (V; but the Beth-zur rims are shorter); *AS IV*, 61:7.
28 *AS IV*, 61:6 (the Beth-zur vessel has a slightly higher neck).
29 *Meg. I*, 21:122 (V; a good parallel, though the Beth-zur rim is probably from a smaller jar).

Vessels of the class of Nos. 1-5 usually have balloon-shaped bodies while the Iron II vessel in the same category tends to be narrower in proportion to its height (cf. *TBM I*, Pl. 58:49, with *AS IV*, Pl. 60:1 and 2; *AS IV*, Pl. 67:10, belongs to Iron IIc and is an excellent illustration of the point); such a distinction, of course, cannot be pressed. It is worth noting that the pitchers and jugs of the tomb group from ez-Zahariyeh (*QDAP, IV*, pp. 106 f. and Pls. LXI-LXIV), which Baramki dates to 1000 B.C. and later, illustrate the features of Iron II forms referred to above. Wright feels that a date of 1000 is too high (*AS V*, p. 137, n. 9) and on the basis of the criteria under discussion, I would agree.

Plate 22:2 is similar to 1, though the handle has a nice oval section; the handle on Pl. 23:5 exhibits incipient ribbing. Nos. 3 and 4 are both red to buff with large grits and much inferior ware to Nos. 1, 2, and 5.

Among the smaller vessels, Pl. 23:6-10 illustrate the types found at Beth-zur. The handles of Nos. 6-9 are oval with only No. 9 showing incipient ribbing; No. 10 has a handle more nearly flat and therefore closer to the Iron II type.[58] No. 10 can be described as a pot since it is shaped like a cooking pot, but it has not been burned.

Plate 23:11-14 are sherds from the necks of similar jugs or pitchers. No. 12 is like *TBM I*, Pl. 26:33; No. 13 is like *TBM I*, Pl. 26:36 (B_2 from Silo 43, dated by Albright to the 11th century [p. 60]). No. 14 comes from surface debris and may well be Iron II (cf. *TBM I*, Pl. 37:15 [A]), though a Megiddo vessel from Stratum V is similar (*Meg. I*, Pl. 7:174); the type, however, is Iron II.

Nearly all of these vessels by type and ware fit an 11th century date nicely, although several of them could easily be tenth century or later.

Plate 23:15-22 come from still smaller vessels and have little that distinguishes them. Nos. 15 and 16 could be from cooking pots of the later Iron II type since they show evidences of burning and thin walls; on the other hand they have large white grits and are not characteristic rims.[59] No. 20 has bands of red paint on the rim and neck. No. 21 is from a wide-mouth pot with large grits and comes from a certain Iron I context. The others in this group are from mixed debris or at least levels where the context cannot be pressed. Parallels are scarce.

III. Bases (Plate 24=Figures 10; 11:15-17)

The LB II (LB I?) knob bases continue throughout Iron I (*AS V*, p. 135) with a gradually diminishing frequency; in Iron I they often become thinner walled (*QDAP, IV*, p. 31 on No. 172) and sometimes are only a vestigal knob base. The genuine LB type is represented by Pl. 24:1,[60] the less heavy Iron I type by No. 2,[61] and the flat, vestigial type by No. 3.

Plate 24:4 is not a knob base, but a modified pointed base common on Iron I collar-necked store jars (see above for references) which is also found from LB down through Iron I;[62] this base is rare in Iron II.

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[58] Cf. *TBM I*, 27:11-13 (B_3); *AS IV*, 60:2.

[59] *TN II*, p. 30, classifies these as cooking pots and the ware and burn confirm this; S 1059, 1060, 1061 are comparable in form. But cf. *AS IV*, 45:1-2, which are called jugs; these are from Stratum II. Pots of this type began about the middle of Iron II and continue down into the Persian-Hellenistic-Roman period, but the Beth-zur sherds are no later than 600 B.C.

[60] Nearly all of the Beth-zur bases are paralleled by AS III material: *AS IV*, 30:15-22. With Pl 24:1 cf. *AS IV*, 30:19-21; *TN II*, S 117; *CBZ*, p. 37, Fig. 30.

[61] Cf. *QDAP*, IV, p. 9, Fig. 13 and Pl. 36:172; the former is parallel to Pl. 24:3.

[62] Cf. *AS IV*, 61:9; 41:4; 30:18 (LB).

Nos. 5 and 6 are knob bases which belong to the LB—Iron I category and extend slightly beyond (*TN II*, p. 4 on S 115).[63] None of these bases can be confused with that of the Iron II amphora (*TBM I*, Pls. 53:7, 9-10, 12; 54:5-10, etc.) or the base appearing on some "sausage" jars (*Meg. I*, Pl. 16:82).

Plate 24:7, like No. 4, also comes from an Iron I store jar to judge by the paste; in this respect it is quite comparable to some of the Iron I store jar rims (e.g., Pl. 21:1 above).[64]

Plate 24:8-14 are bases from jugs, pitchers, and juglets. The ring and disc base are common (cf. *AS V*, p. 131), but only one example of a flat base (No. 11) was found.[65] All of these come from Loci 286 and 296. Pl. 24:8 is grayish-brown with many fine white grits; 9, 12, and 13 have large white grits in red to brown ware; both 10 and 11 have reddish ware with few grits.[66] Pl. 24:17 in contrast is a round-bottomed jug of well-levigated buff ware; the common Iron II type with round bottom normally has a wide, flaring neck and tends to be more squat (cf. *TBM I*, Pl. 57; *AS IV*, Pl. 67). Wright calls attention to *AS IV*, Pl. 65:42, which he thinks is the earliest type of this jug;[67] the body in this case is more balloon-shaped, but it has a ring base. The Beth-zur vessel may belong to the Iron II mixture in the upper level of Locus 296, since a date as early as the 10th century would be difficult.

Plate 24:15 and 16 are from larger vessels: the first has pronounced wheel marks so typical of early Iron I,[68] while the second is made of much better ware and probably comes from a large bowl or crater.[69]

IV. Bowls (Plate 25=Figures 11:1-12; 12)

As at ‘Ain Shems and Tell Beit Mirsim, the bowl with a cyma profile was common in Iron I debris at Beth-zur.[70] Pl. 25:2 is a type exceedingly common in the period LB II—Iron Ib; it has a burnt umber slip over the outside and rim. In addition to the references cited by Wright (see n. 70), cf. *AS II*, Pl. 32, e.g., 11, 12, 31, 34, 46, 73-75, etc. It has ceased to be common by the time of Megiddo V (cf. *Meg. I*, Pl. 31:150), although Shipton does not illustrate it in Level VI. At Beth-shan Fitzgerald illustrates a similar type (*BSP*, Pl. XLI:5) from his "Amenophis III" level, but none are shown in later levels. Nor was the cyma profile bowl found in Gibeah II. It is worth noting that this feature of Iron I pottery is shared by three sites in close proximity (Tell Beit Mirsim, ‘Ain Shems, and Beth-zur).

Plate 25:3 is identical in form but from a smaller vessel; it is made of well-levigated clay and covered with a gray-green slip. Nos. 4 and 5 are also related in form; both show brown to burnt umber paste with fine white grits.[71] No. 6 has affinities with the Iron II form[72] and comes from near the surface in Locus 286. No. 8 is comparable to another Gibeah II form[73] and has a burnt umber slip inside and out over poor paste with some large grits. No. 7 could be later than Iron I to judge by shape and light red paste, but an 11th century date is not impossible and is preferred since it comes from well down in Locus 296.

Plate 25:1 is an interesting bowl made of fine paste, gray-green ware with a few white grits—obviously superior to the general Iron I fabric. The inside of the rim is painted mat red.

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63. With Pl. 24:5 cf. *AS IV*, 30:18 (differing little from Pl. 24:4 except that the knob is more prominent); with Pl. 24:6 cf. *AS IV*, 30:22. The latter could be from a small amphora with a button base (*AS V*, p. 124, n. 33) which Albright has dated to the 12th-11th centuries.
64. An Iron I flat-bottomed store jar was also found in 1931 (*CBZ*, 7:5).
65. Cf. *AS IV*, 61:46, 51.
66. Cf. *TBM I*, 26:20, 23-25, 27, 39; 30:46, 48, 50, 52; *AS IV*, 61:47, 52.
67. *AS V*, pp. 140 f.
68. *AASOR*, XII, p. 59.
69. Probably of the type represented by *MT*, 68:16; cf. *Meg. I*, 32:167 (V).
70. *AS V*, p. 130; cf. Albright, *AASOR*, XXI-XXII, pp. 9 f.; *TBM I*, 47:7 (wrongly attributed to C).
71. Cf. *AASOR*, IV, 26:9, 11 (Gibeah II); *QDAP*, IV, pp. 21, 75 (Tell Abū Hawâm III).
72. Cf. *AASOR*, IV, Pl. 27 (Gibeah III: 9th-7th centuries).
73. *AASOR*, IV, 26:12.

In form it is identical with *AS IV*, Pl. 59:13 (Level III from Room 406). If it is a genuine Philistine vessel, it is one of the rare pieces found at Beth-zur (cf. *CBZ*, p. 37, Fig. 31). This is all the more surprising since the Iron I occupation at Beth-zur was approximately contemporary with Tell Beit Mirsim B2 and ‘Ain Shems III where Philistine ware was abundant. Wright notes that ‘Ain Shems III pottery was superior to both Tell Beit Mirsim and Bethel and the hill country in general in the same period due to Philistine influence.[74] The same applies to Beth-zur and the bowl referred to above; an occasional sherd of unusually fine ware and evidences of Philistine influences on certain forms (e.g., the strainer jug and pyxis) do not alter the fact. Albright has stressed the fact that Philistine pottery is rarely found outside the maritime plain[75] so that the absence of typical Philistine painted pottery at Beth-zur is not surprising.

Plate 25:9-12 (12 is slightly inverted) illustrate bowls with plain rims; Nos. 10 and 11 are comparable to Philistine forms represented in *AS IV*, Pl. 59:29-31 and 32 respectively; they are also superior ware though undecorated and unburnished. The type common at ‘Ain Shems in Level III (*AS IV*, Pl. 62:18-20, 22-25) was not found at Beth-zur. One similar to No. 9, but with ring base, was found at Beth-zur in 1931.[76]

Plate 25:13 and 14 are from large, deep bowls of the type represented in *AS IV*, Pl. 60:26 (III), and *TBM I*, Pl. 23:5 (B). Both are pinkish buff with fine white grits.[77] According to Wright, this bowl has a range of Strata IV-III at ‘Ain Shems, having disappeared by Stratum II.[78]

The next two sherds represent Iron II forms but both come from Locus 296, which proved to be a fairly reliable locus. Pl. 25:15 is semi-continuously hand-burnished (inside only) over a red slip; No. 16 has horizontal brown rings over a red slip. A date in the 10th century seems most probable.[79] Nos. 17 and 18 are also from large wide-mouthed bowls which could perhaps be cooking bowls. No. 17 has large grits in profusion, while No. 18 has fine white grits. Neither one shows signs of burning. I know of no parallels.

Plate 25:19 is from a vessel like that seen in *MT*, Pl. 70:14, only much larger; it has reddish-brown ware with a black core. No. 20 is an interesting parallel to a handle found at Tell Beit Mirsim (*TBM I*, Pl. 50:13 [B]).

Plate 25:21-25 represent various well-known types of bowl bases which probably belong to the 11th century; none is burnished or decorated. No. 26 exhibits fine chordal burnishing over a dark red slip on the inside only and therefore probably belongs to the transitional period of Iron I-II. It comes from surface debris. Nos. 27 and 28 are of special interest: the first is a disk base with a gray slip over pink ware and the second is a shallow trumpet base with the same slip over gray ware. One would be inclined to attribute these to LB were there no context at all, but their position in Locus 296 recommends an Iron I date if possible. Curiously enough there is a good parallel to the second in *AS IV*, Pl. 60:1 (III), with a similar slip. This trumpet foot cannot be confused with that of MB II (cf. *TBM I*, Pls. 11:31; 13:11, 16; *AS IV*, Pl. 11:3) or the rare form in Iron II (cf. *Meg. I*, Pl. 24:32 [red wash, wheel burnish]).

V. Handles (Plate 26)

Iron age handles were plentiful at Beth-zur in 1957 and provide some interesting variations. The characteristic smooth oval section of Iron I handles is represented by Pl. 26:1, 5, 7, 8. No. 2 is smooth and oval except for the trace of a flattened central ridge.[80] Nos. 3 and 4 have a tendency towards a sharp angle on the right side and a flattened left side; they feel quite different to the grip from the smooth oval handles. No. 6 is quite flat on top but nicely rounded underneath. No. 11 is just the reverse.

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[74] *AS V*, p. 127.

[75] *TBM I*, § 73; cf. *TBM III*, p. 3, where one vase of “Philistine inspiration” is noted in Megiddo V (or VI).

[76] *CBZ*, 7:7.

[77] Pl. 25:14 with *AS IV*, 61:10, 16.

[78] *AS V*, p. 132.

[79] A bowl similar in shape to Pl. 25:16 is reported in *Meg. I*, 31:157 (Locus 1619: V). With Pl. 25:15 cf. *TN II*, S 1425.

[80] This and the following types are illustrated in *TN I*, p. 157, Fig. 5.

Of considerable surprise were Pl. 26:9, 10, 12, and 13. The first is a clumsy flat handle with two vertical depressions.[81] The paste of the jar from which it comes is reddish buff. No. 12 is probably from the same vessel and illustrates the rough combing on the body. No. 10 has a high central ridge; No. 13 is broad and flat above and below. Both are buff with a black core. The normal development of smooth oval (Iron I), double ridge (Iron II), and single ridge (Post-exilic) seems to be contradicted at this point.[82] There can be no question of the provenance of Nos. 9, 10, 12, and 13 since they all come from the one pure Iron I locus, 296. Nos. 9 and 12 were found on the floor of the locus.

C. C. McCown has indicated that single ridge handles may have been pre-exilic.[83] In Tomb 39 at Megiddo a single-ridge handle was found in an excellent group of Iron I pottery (*MT*, 69:5), though on a different type of vessel from that to which the Beth-zur handles belong (store jars).

Handles with thumb impressions at the top were common at Beth-zur in 1931.[84] Nos. 5, 8, and 7 illustrate one, two, and four impressions respectively. There were also examples of three impressions. No. 11, from a mixed context, has an incised *tau* at the top and is probably Iron II.

VI. Other Vessels (Plate 27=Figure 13); Decoration and Burnishing (Plate 28a)

Iron I chalices are well-represented by Pl. 27:1 and 2. The high plain standard with a cyma profile cup is characteristic of ‘Ain Shems III, while the standard with furrows and a flat-lipped or plain cup seems to predominate in Iron II.[85] *CBZ*, Pl. VII:2, is identical, and *AS IV*, Pl. 61:45 (cup), is a good parallel to No. 1 (from Level III); there can be no doubt that the Beth-zur vessel belongs to the 11th century.[86] Chalices from Megiddo VII and VI insofar as they are represented by Shipton are not comparable, and those in Megiddo V and Tell Abu Hawam III approximate the Iron II type.[87] At Tell Beit Mirsim, unfortunately, only a few sherds of chalices were found in the B level.[88] No. 3 is a solid, handmade standard, possibly of a chalice, but more likely of a statuette (an Astarte figurine?).[89]

The spouted strainer jug (Pl. 27b) is clearly of Philistine inspiration if not of Philistine creation. It was originally covered with a white wash (now virtually weathered off) with painted diagonal bands between two horizontal bands.[90] In shape it is closer to the jugs with strap handles illustrated in *AS IV*, Pl. 60:18, 24, and 25, than to the long-necked jugs in *AS III*, Fig. 2:16, and *APEF*, II, Frontispiece.[91] But the position of the handle and the shape of the spout indicate that it belongs to the latter type rather than the former. It is no doubt once removed from its Philistine model, and a date in the 11th century suits admirably. The neck of the Beth-zur model is missing, as is usually the case with this vessel. Pl. 27:5 is a strainer spout from a similar type of vessel, obviously locally made.

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[81] *TN I*, p. 157, Fig. 5.

[82] Albright, *AASOR*, IV, p. 14, noted the difference between the smooth oval section of handles belonging to Gibeah II-I and the ridged type belonging to III; Sinclair, *AASOR*, XXXIV-XXXV, p. 23, attempts to date the beginning of the ridged type to the first half of the tenth century. Cf. Wright, *AS V*, p. 135.

[83] *TN I*, p. 157, No. 10.

[84] See *CBZ*, p. 37, Fig. 30.

[85] *AS V*, pp. 130, 135.

[86] Also cf. *AS IV*, 59:26; *APEF*, II, 21:6. With Pl. 27:2 cf. *AS II*, 36:7, 31 (III), and for an identical cup, *CBZ*, 7:1; note also *BSP*, 69:19-20 ("Rameses II" Level: 12th-10th centuries).

[87] Cf. *Meg. I*, 33:18, 20; *QDAP*, IV, p. 23, No. 88; *Gezer III*, 91:12, cited by Van Beek (see below). This is confirmed by Maisler and Van Beek, who lower the beginning of Tell Abū Hawâm III to 980 B.C. (*BASOR*, 124, pp. 21-25; 138, pp. 34-38).

[88] *TBM I*, 24:25; 25:2.

[89] Cf. *AASOR*, XXI-XXII, 56:3; 57:4-5, though the Beth-zur base is considerably larger; also cf. *APEF*, II, Pls. 23 and 42.

[90] For similer decoration on a Philistine sherd cf. *CBZ*, p. 37, Fig. 31 (bottom).

[91] Cf. *QDAP*, V, p. 106, Fig. 11:9-10.

The situation is in general the same with the pyxoid pot (Pl. 27:6). It falls somewhere between *AS IV*, Pl. 59:21 and Pl. 60:17, 23, which shows the development according to Wright.[92] A good parallel is found in Tell Abū Hawâm III (*QDAP*, IV, p. 7, Fig. 11) from the 10th century.[93] The Beth-zur vessel, like the Tell Abū Hawâm parallel, is buff with large white grits and faint red horizontal bands.

Belonging to this same group from Locus 296 is the lamp (Pl. 27:7) which also suits an 11th century date. The flanged lip and rounded base are common to, though not exclusively of, Iron I. The small juglet (No. 8) is chordally burnished, i.e., with short strokes at a right angle to the axis, over a red slip; its base is nearly round, but only a vestige of a button base remains, so that it cannot be made to stand upright (not clearly shown in the drawing). It is exactly parallel to *TBM I*, Pl. 51:10, including the wide neck and vertical burnishing on the neck, which can be detected on the fragment remaining;[94] unfortunately both vessels have the lip broken off. The Tell Beit Mirsim vessel cannot be attributed to a more definite phase of the B level (*TBM I*, §§ 92, 94). Wright notes that the small juglets of 'Ain Shems III nearly always have a flat base, but that the round-bottomed black juglet appeared at Tell Beit Mirsim in B_3 deposits (*AS V*, p. 131).[95] Aside from the question of base, the form and vessel require a date well within Iron I. Since the Beth-zur specimen comes from mixed debris (close to the surface in Locus 286), the question of date is in part academic. A date in the 11th or early 10th century is probable, and it can therefore be included with the vessels (Pl. 27:1-7) described above.

We turn now to decoration and burnishing, examples of which were rare at Beth-zur. Pl. 28:9 and 10 are undoubtedly from imported ware, probably Cypriot Geometric. The curvature of the sherds suggests a squat vessel. These sherds were unfortunately misplaced before a specialist in Cypriot pottery could examine them. Pl. 28:11 is from the body of a jug of light brown paste covered with a light red slip and decorated with three (as far as can be seen) horizontal bands in brown paint. It is obviously superior ware to the Israelite product of the period and therefore suggests foreign influence. It is possibly Philistine.

Plate 28:12-18 illustrate various types of burnishing, all over a red slip (except No. 13). Nos. 13, 14, 16, and 18 were probably done on a slow wheel; the others are hand-burnished. Wright believes that the burnished red slip was introduced towards the end of the 11th century according to the rarity of it in 'Ain Shems III and its prevalence in later levels (*AS V*, p. 123). The virtual absence of it at Beth-zur in Iron I contexts is further confirmation of his view; wheel burnishing, however, was very common in Iron II deposits, but of a type (i.e., wheel burnishing with fine strokes) that requires a date in the second half of the period (cf. *AS V*, p. 136 and n. 7).[96]

Plate 28:12 is from the wall of a juglet vertically burnished with heavy strokes; No. 13 is from a small bowl burnished inside and out as is No. 14. No. 15, from a larger jug, is carelessly hand-burnished in all directions, with the area under the handle untouched. No. 17 is from a vessel whose shape and function I have not been able to determine. No. 18 is from a large bowl

with the slip and burnishing on the inside only. Since all of these sherds except No. 12 are from mixed debris, they are of use only in pointing negatively to the paucity of 10th-9th century wares at Beth-zur.[97]

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[92] *AS V*, p. 130 and n. 17 for references; both types are from Stratum III.

[93] For the date of Tell Abū Hawâm III see n. 87 above.

[94] Cf. *TBM I*, 28:8, for the same burnishing technique on a larger vessel.

[95] Cf. Albright's further discussion in *TBM III*, § 3, where he definitely decides for a 10th century date as he had originally held. The question of bases on the pyxoid vessels discussed by Albright, *op. cit.*, is related: round-bottomed vessels must have been contemporaneous with those with a flat base before the former replaced the latter. The evidence points to the same conclusions regarding juglets of the type under consideration.

[96] Cf. the discussion of Kenyon, *SS III*, pp. 94 f., 199 f., and Sinclair, *AASOR*, XXXIV-XXXV, pp. 18 f., 29 f. The techniques represented by the Beth-zur sherds compare with those of Megiddo VB and Samaria Pottery Periods I-II (Wright, *BASOR*, 155, pp. 20 ff.), i.e. 11th-10th centuries.

Plate 28:19 is probably from a shallow cooking plate of the type represented in *Lachish III*, Pl. 104:682.[98] It is made of coarse brown ware with many grits.

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[97] A few other vessels, mentioned above, should be included here: juglet, Pl. 17:8; bowls, Pl. 15:15-16, 27.

[98] Cf. *AS IV*, 39:14-16, and references cited in the Lachish volume.

CHAPTER VI

IRON II—HELLENISTIC POTTERY GROUPS*

Paul and Nancy Lapp

The ceramic evidence from the 1957 campaign indicates three major settlements for the east slope of Beth-zur in post-Iron I times—one at the end of Iron II and two in the second century B.C. Strata related to these three occupational phases were isolated in Field II.[1] Most of the pottery discussed below belongs to these three strata, and nearly all the unstratified material from the 1931 and 1957 campaigns of post-Iron I times has parallels in these strata. The tenth and ninth centuries, Early Persian, Early Hellenistic, and Early Roman horizons are represented by small, unstratified groups of sherds.

An effort has been made to present the complete post-Iron I ceramic repertory from the 1957 campaign. All rims, handles, and bases were saved, and only insignificant duplicates and fragments too small to be of help were left unregistered.[2] The entire repertory of registered forms is represented in the plates discussed below. Most of the forms illustrated are from strata, but a few additional unstratified forms, dated as closely as possible by parallels, are discussed after the stratified groups. The relative frequency of each form (in stratified and unstratified contexts) is indicated in the plate description as is the description of the ware of the examples illustrated.

The discussion of the forms illustrated in Figures 14 to 29 generally follows a chronological order, and an attempt is made to be as brief as possible. Details of form, ware, and frequency can be seen in the figures or found in the figure descriptions. Such details are mentioned in the discussion only when they are of special significance. The citation of parallels has also been kept to a minimum. Extensive lists of parallels for the late Iron II forms have been frequently collated in such publications as *TN II* and *Lachish III*. A comprehensive list of parallels for second century B.C. material is also available.[3] Accordingly, only the most significant stratified parallels are cited. The closest parallels to Stratum III pottery come from the neighboring southern towns of ‘Ain Shems (Stratum IIc) and Tell Beit Mirsim (Stratum A_2)[4].

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[1] Cf. the discussion of the excavation of Field II in Ch. IV.

[2] The complete registration lists are available at the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem or from authors. In the description of pottery shown in Figs. 14-29 the second column indicates the Field, the Area, the basket number, and the Pottery Registration Number.

[3] *PCC*, esp. Chs. V and VI. In *PCC*, material from Beth-zur is referred to by Pottery Registration Number since the Beth-zur material was not yet published.

[4] The recent publication of the final Tell el-Fûl (Gibeah) report (*AASOR*, XXXIV-XXXV, pp. 1-52) indicates that Period III is probably contemporary with Stratum III at Beth-zur. Sinlair's dating, however, is by comparison and not by empirical stratigraphy. Therefore the Tell el-Fûl material adds little to the Beth-zur study; rather the Beth-zur stratification corrects a number of Sinclair's observations. For example, all the sherds shown in his Pl. 23:1-16 belong to Period III (cf. notes 30, 43, 114 *infra,* and *PCC*, pp. 129-30 and n. 188). The only sherd in this group which may be questionable is Pl. 23:2; it is described as ring-burnished on

The published pottery from northern sites such as Hazor, Megiddo, and Samaria shows marked differences at this time. For the second century B.C. the only sites with stratified parallels are Samaria (Hellenistic and Post-Hellenistic Fort Wall desposits) and Shechem (Black Earth Layer and Hellenistic House Room 1). Except for examples published in *PCC,* the pottery from the latter site is not yet published and is referred to by Pottery Registration Number.

The dates used for parallel Iron age material are those of G. Ernest Wright in the Albright *Festschrift.*[5] The dates for parallel Hellenistic groups are taken from *PCC.*

The first pottery group discussed is from the Grain Pit in Field II. The majority of the sherds are of Stratum III horizon, but a small group from the tenth and ninth centuries is illustrated together with a few still earlier sherds from the Grain Pit or elsewhere in Field II (cf. Fig. 14 and Pl. 28b). These are the only sherds from Field II which predate Stratum III, and they illustrate the sparseness of material which could not be associated with Strata III-I in this field.

Next, the Stratum III group (Figs. 15-20:2; cf. Pls. 29-32a) is described by type. The stratum was clearly delimited in all five of the areas excavated in Field II, and a rather large, homogeneous group was recovered. The repertory of forms, however, is not large. In Area 6 a large cache of Stratum III sherds, entirely homogeneous, was separately designated as the Pottery Cache (pc in figure descriptions). The dating of Stratum III has been discussed in connection with the excavation report, but it may be repeated here that the homogeneity of the ware, the evidence from 1931 for the destruction of the Iron II stratum in several scattered loci, the presence of two-winged *lmlk* handles, and the ceramic parallels cited in detail below make a *terminus post quem* before 640 B.C. highly improbable and assure a *terminus ante quem* of about 587 B.C. A few unstratified sherds (Fig. 20[6]), assigned to the late Iron II period by parallels, are also included at the end of the Iron II discussion.

There follows a description of a small group of unstratified sherds from Fields I and III that probably range in date from the late fourth into the third century B.C. (Fig. 21). Their discussion is hampered by a lack of any published stratified evidence from Palestine for this period.

Then the Stratum II (Figs. 22-24) and Stratum I (Figs. 25-27) groups are presented by type. The sherds illustrated are from Field II strata, and parallels from Fields I and III are enumerated in the figure descriptions. The group from Stratum II is not so large as that from Stratum III, and the group from Stratum I is still smaller. Yet, the fact that most of the Hellenistic forms from Fields I and III and from the 1931 excavation[7] have parallels in these strata indicates that the stratified repertory is fairly complete. The evidence for dating Stratum II 175-165 B.C. and Stratum I 140-100 B.C. is cited in Chap. IV.

Following this is a discussion of two groups of sherds from the Strata II-I horizon which could not be assigned stratigraphically to either stratum (Fig. 28). A few unstratified vessels and sherds also shedding light on the second century repertory are illustrated in Fig. 29:1-9. Finally, a small pocket of sherds from the turn of the era is briefly mentioned (Fig. 29:10, 11).

A few summary remarks about the 1931 pottery of the period seem in order. Much of the pottery illustrated in *CBZ* was still available after the 1957 excavation. A careful examination correlated with the evidence from the 1931 Object Register showed that most of the 1931 post-Iron I pottery had parallels in Strata III, II, or I. An exception was Reservoir 44 which contained a group of sherds that probably belongs with a coin that predates 430 B.C. in addition to some Byzantine material. As in 1957 a few sherds may also be assigned a late fourth or third century

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the outside and rim (p. 30) and "spiral burnished inside and on rim" (p. 49)—the latter, and probably the former also, being impossible if the drawing is correct. The form is most likely a variation of an Iron II cooking pot. It may also be noted that Sinclair's comparative study takes little cognizance of regional differences, so important in Iron II times.

[5] G. Ernest Wright, ed., *The Bible and the Ancient Near East* (Garden City, 1960), pp. 37-112. See also his "Israelite Samaria and Iron Age Chronology," *BASOR,* 155, p. 16.

[6] Corresponding photographs for drawings are listed in the Figure descriptions.

[7] Cf. *CBZ,* Pls. X-XIII and Figs. 34-42.

date. There seems to be no evidence in either campaign for occupation between about 430 and 330 B.C. Details of this analysis are cited elsewhere.[8]

The Grain Pit Pottery (Fig. 14:1-14; Pls. 28b:1-12, 16; 31a:8-9)

The Iron II installation in Field II which is considered a grain pit[9] contained sherds from three periods. Twenty-five of forty-two sherds registered are of the Beth-zur III horizon, and they determine the *terminus post quem* for the filling of the pit.[10] Most of the Beth-zur III types are represented, and since all of them have close parallels in the stratum, it is not necessary to publish them.[11]

The tenth-ninth century horizon is represented by twelve registered fragments (Fig. 14:1-12).[12] Some of the forms in this group first appear in the tenth or ninth century. Other forms are characteristically Iron I; however, these should probably be dated to the latter part of Iron I, since it is likely that the sherds representing this period in the fill are a homogeneous group. The store jar rims (Fig. 14:1-3) have parallels from Iron I and early Iron II contexts. The first sherd represents a common Iron I form, and the third is more typical of early Iron II.[13] The second has close parallels from the tenth and ninth centuries B.C.[14] Two handle fragments from store jars (Fig. 14:4, 5) also can be assigned a tenth-ninth century date.[15] The carinated bowl (Fig 14:6) has a close parallel in ‘Ain Shems III, and the red bowl, ring-burnished inside and out Fig. 14:7), is typical of the tenth and ninth centuries.[16] Crater rims (Fig. 14:8, 9) are of the type found in ‘Ain Shems III and IIa-b.[17] Fig. 14:10 is probably a chalice base. No exact parallel has been discovered, but chalices had a wide variety of base forms in Iron I and early Iron II.[18] The cooking pot rim (Fig. 14:11) is of the grooved type, which makes its appearance in the tenth-ninth centuries.[19] The cooking pot rim type which is in common use from Late Bronze times until 900 B.C. is represented by Fig. 14:12.[20] All these sherds, then, can be considered part of a group dating to the tenth-ninth century horizon, perhaps representing the time when Rehoboam fortified Beth-zur.

The third period represented in the Grain Pit fill is MB II C. This phase is represented by five registered fragments. Three of these are "profiled" rims, one of which is illustrated in

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[8] *PCC,* p. 107, n. 67.

[9] Cf. p. 28 *supra.*

[10] Cf. p. 28 *supra.*

[11] The parallels are included with the unstratified "Other Examples" in the descriptions of Figs. 15-19.

[12] Funk's statement, "The Iron II ceramic does not appear to be earlier than about 800 B.C." (*BASOR,* 150 [Apr., 1958], p. 14), is not substatiated by subsequent study of the pottery.

[13] With Fig. 14:1 cf. *TN II,* S 15, and parallels cited there. This was a common type in Fields I and III at Beth-zur in 1957. For Fig. 14:3 cf. Wright's discussion, *AS V,* p. 135. The straight, more pronounced neck points to a date toward the beginning of Iron II.

[14] *Meg. I,* Pl. 20:119 (Stratum V). *TBM I,* Pls. 52:14 and 53:4; cf. pp. 79-80 (Stratum A_1). See also *AS IV,* Pl. LXI:4, and cf. *AS V,* p. 129 (Stratum III); *TN II,* S 279 (most of the parallels there cited date near 1000 B.C.).

[15] With Fig. 14:4 cf. *Meg. I,* Pl. 42:3 (Stratum V). There do not seem to be close parallels to the very large handle (Fig. 14:5), but similar fragments from Field I are from predominantly Iron I contexts.

[16] With Fig. 14:6 cf. *AS IV,* Pl. LXII:15 (Stratum III). With Fig. 14:7 cf. *AS IV,* Pl. LXIV:3 and XLIII:3; *AS V,* pp. 136-37.

[17] Cf. *AS IV,* Pl. LXI:10-16 (Stratum III) and Pl. LXIV:2-7 (Stratum IIa-b), some of which are burnished. Since these craters are not highly standardized, close parallels are scarce; cf., however, Fig. 14:8 with *AS IV,* Pl. LXI:12.

[18] Cf. *TN II,* Pl. 69, for a variety of base treatments, and see *AS V,* p. 142.

[19] Cf. *AS IV,* Pl. LXIII:41, and *AS V,* p. 138.

[20] A good parallel is *AS IV,* Pl. LXII:37; cf. *AS V,* p. 132.

Fig. 14:13. These are common in Stratum D at Tell Beit Mirsim.[21] The piece of combed ware (Pl. 28b:16) and a cooking pot fragment (Fig. 14:14) also have parallels in MB II C.[22]

A few other earlier sherds from Field II are illustrated in Fig. 14. No. 15 is a cooking pot rim of MB II A or B from the surface.[23] An Iron I cooking pot rim from a pocket near bedrock (Fig. 14:16) has close parallels in Tell Beit Mirsim B and 'Ain Shems III.[24] The earliest vessel from Field II was an EB I B lamp (Fig. 14:17) from the foundation of the Grain Pit.[25]

STRATUM III

Holemouth Jars (Fig. 15:1-8; Pl. 29a:1-8)

The true holemouth jar—as recognised by Albright at Tell Beit Mirsim, Wright at 'Ain Shems, and Wampler at Tell en-Naṣbeh—is cylindrical and round-based; the rim has a diameter nearly equal to the widest diameter of the jar and projects inward so that nearly a right angle is formed.[26] Holemouths are most common in Palestine in the eighth and seventh centuries B.C. although earlier examples are known,[27] and they seem to continue down to 500 B.C. or later at Tell en-Naṣbeh.[28] In the 1931 Beth-zur campaign fragments of over one hundred holemouth jars were found around Locus 151 and were dated about 600 B.C. or a little later.[29] Many similar rims were recorded in the 1957 campaign. The closest parallels are from Tell Beit Mirsim A_2, 'Ain Shems IIc, and several late Iron II cisterns from Tell en-Naṣbeh. These contexts suggest a date toward the end of the Iron II period. Evidence that they were popular jars in southern Palestine as far north as Tell en-Naṣbeh and Tell el-Fûl[30] continues to mount. They were fairly common at Megiddo,[31] and isolated examples may be found at other northern sites.[32]

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[21] *TBM I,* pp. 19-20.

[22] Cf. *TBM IA,* p. 76, for combed ware. With Fig. 14:14 cf. *TBM I,* Pl. 13:31 (Stratum D). Parallels also occur earlier: *TBM IA,* Pl. 24:21, 23 (Stratum E) and pp. 80-81.

[23] Cf. *TBM I,* p. 11.

[24] *TBM I,* Pl. 24:9; *AS IV,* Pl. LXII:36.

[25] Parallels occur in Tombs A 94 and A 114 and in Layers VII and VI at Jericho, in Stages IV-VII at Megiddo, and in Tomb 3 at Tell el-Fâr'ah. (Kathleen M. Kenyon, *Excavations at Jericho*, Vol. I [London, 1960], Figs. 11:19 and 17:10; G. M. Fitzgerald, "Pottery of the Early Bronze Age," in "Jericho, City and Necropolis: Report for Sixth and Concluding Season, 1936," *AAA,* XXIII [1936], Pl. XXXVI:8; Robert M. Engberg and Geoffrey N. Shipton, *Notes on the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Pottery of Megiddo* [Chicago, 1934], Type 20; *RB,* LVI, p. 113, Fig. 1:4.) According to G. Ernest Wright's classification and present terminology each of these contexts is EB I B, or slightly earlier.

[26] Cf. the summary discussions of holemouth jars in *TBM I,* p. 79; *TBM III,* p. 147; and *TN II,* pp. 11-13.

[27] *AS V,* p. 143, Pl. LXV:22, 34 (Stratum IIa-b); cf. *Meg I,* p. 166. A "tenth century" example from Tell Jemmeh ("Gerar") is dismissed by Albright, *TBM III,* p. 147.

[28] *TN II,* p. 12.

[29] *CBZ,* p. 39, and *TBM III,* p. 147.

[30] For those at Tell el-Fûl see *AASOR,* XXXIV-XXXV, Pl. 23:6-14. Some are called Hellenistic by Sinclair (Nos. 9, 10, 12), but after examination of this form in the Tell el-Fûl pottery at the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, there can be little doubt that it is only a variation of the common Iron II holemouth. Cf. especially Sinclair's ware descriptions *(AASOR,* XXXIV-XXXV, p. 38) with those of the Beth-zur holemouth sherds.

[31] *Meg. I,* p. 166.

[32] This is contrary to the statement of Y. Aharoni and Ruth Amiran, "A New Scheme for the Sub-Division of the Iron Age in Palestine," *IEJ,* VIII (1958), p. 181, who list holemouth jars as a type of vessel not found in the the north of the country. Even *Hazor I,* Pl. LIV:22, may be a candidate, although an exterior slip is not common for this type of jar. Cf. also the example from *Niveau I* at Tell el-Fâr'ah (north), *RB,* LVIII, p. 419, Fig. 12:19. (This broader form may extend down into the Persian period.) For the Samaria evidence cf. *infra.*

In contrast to Albright's observation concerning the earlier campaign, no ribbed holemouth rims were found at Beth-zur in 1957.[33] Their absence from the large group of these rims recovered in the second campaign is hardly fortuitous, although ribbed rims are illustrated from all other sites where holemouth jars have been found.

The most common type has a rounded rim (Fig. 15:1-2), very hard ware—usually brown to gray with buff, reddish buff, or yellow buff surfaces, and fairly coarse levigation with few grits.[34] There is a variety of rims with flatter tops (Fig. 15:3-4).[35] Broader rims (Fig. 15:5-7) are much less common, although eight examples were found in Stratum III.[36] Typical of the latter types are many white grits and a more normal levigation.

A rim with a more rounded shoulder is illustrated in Fig. 15:8. This sherd is from a mixed context, and another sherd from a Field II locus, which contained earlier material, is compared to it. At Samaria this is the typical eighth century type. By correlations with evidence from other sites Kenyon concludes that the eighth century holemouth has a rounded shoulder while the seventh century type is angular.[37] The contexts of the two rounded-shoulder sherds and the fact that only angular profiles occur in Stratum III at Beth-zur are further evidence that angularity is a seventh century development.

Neckless Jars (Fig. 15:9-16; Pls. 29a:9-16; 29b:5)

Since the rim of these jars simply continues the shoulder contour with no part of the vessel which can be designated as the neck, this type is here called "neckless." This is another very common Iron II form at Beth-zur although the published parallels are few. The ware is very similar to that of the Beth-zur holemouth jars but even more uniform. It is very hard and usually gray with reddish buff surfaces, with an average or fairly coarse levigation and many white grits. All forms have at least an incipient groove or ridge three to five centimeters down the shoulder from the inside rim edge. The one reconstructed jar of this type (Fig. 20:7 from an unstratified context) has two proportionately small handles at its widest diameter like the whole specimens from Tell en-Naṣbeh (S 56 and S 89) and Lachish (Type 466).

'Ain Shems rim fragments, one Lachish type, and Tell en-Naṣbeh examples provide the only close parallels.[38] The lack of examples from Megiddo, Hazor, Samaria, Tell el-Fâr'ah (north), and Shechem indicates that this must be a southern form. Tell Beit Mirsim "rounded handleless jugs" may be a related type, the rim being closest to the Beth-zur unstratified whole specimen, but they were apparently always handleless and the rim tends to turn upward while the usual Beth-zur types turn inward.[39]

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[33] *TBM I,* p. 79. Note that no ribbed rims are illustrated in *CBZ,* Pl. IX:1-4.

[34] Cf. *TBM I,* Pl. 52:2, 4, 9; *TBM III,* Pl. 15:12 (all Stratum A_2). *AS IV,* Pl. LXV:23 (IIc). *MT,* Pl. 38:25. *TN II,* S 402, S 406, S 415, S 416 (represented in cisterns dated *ca.* 700-550 B.C.). These are probably all seventh or early sixth century examples.

[35] Cf. *TBM I,* Pl. 52:5 (Stratum A_2). *AS IV,* Pl. LXV:25, 33 (both Stratum IIc). *Lachish III,* Pl. 97, Type 548 (Level III). *TN II,* S 411, S 421, S 424, S 433 (represented in cisterins dated *ca.* 700-550 B.C.). *AASOR,* XXXIV-XXXV, Pl. 23:7 (Gibeah, Period III).

[36] Cf. *AS IV,* Pl. LXV:21 (Stratum IIc), and 28, 31, 32 (all Stratum IIc) on the same order though somewhat ribbed. *Meg. I,* Pl. 11:54 (Strata IV-I). *CBZ,* Pl. IX:1-4 (Locus 151). *Lachish III,* Pl. 97, Types 537, 540, 541, 543 (Level II predominantly); Tufnell has these in a class of "Holemouth jars with two handles and round base," but the forms illustrated are only rim fragments, and it is very doubtful that they have handles. *TN II,* S 428, S 429, S 431, S 432 (represented in cisterns dated *ca.* 700-550 B.C.). *IEJ,* VI (1956), p. 142, Fig. 10:4 (first, third, and fourth sherds; Râmet Rahêl, Stratum V). These approach what may be a Persian form but the evidence cited here favors a late Iron II date.

[37] *SS III,* pp. 116 and 107. Cf. Fig. 3:35 (Period II) and 6:21, 22 (Period IV) and the similar examples Kenyon cites, *AS IV,* Pl. LXV:34 (Stratum IIa-b), and *Gerar,* Type 31g (Levels 183, 189, and 190). *Meg. I,* Pl. 11:55 (Strata IV-I), is also probably of this early type.

[38] Wright mentions that the form was also found at Bethel in sixth century contexts. *AS V,* p. 144.

[39] *TBM I,* p. 80, Pl. 52:12, 13, and *TBM III,* p. 146, Pl. 13:7, 9 (all from Stratum A_2). Albright

At Lachish "three out of four examples from Duweir were apparently [!] in a post-exilic context."[40] At Tell en-Naṣbeh Wampler thinks the jars whose rim continued the shoulder contour are numerous and characteristic about 750-450 B.C. though he finds no conclusive evidence.[41] The contents of Tell en-Naṣbeh cisterns where these sherds were represented dated from the "Middle Iron" period down to the fourth century. It is certain that the jar did appear in the seventh century or even earlier at 'Ain Shems.[42] At Beth-zur numerous neckless fragments appeared with holemouth sherds in Stratum III and the Pottery Cache. Accordingly, a late seventh-early sixth century date is indicated for these jars; there is no certain evidence that this type continued in use after the Iron II period.[43]

The most common neckless type at Beth-zur is represented in Fig. 15:9 and 10.[44] Four sherds of this type were found in the Pottery Cache, and at least fourteen others occurred in Stratum III. The unthickened rim type with an incipient groove (Fig. 15:11) is probably only a variation.[45]

Wright claimed that the type represented by Fig. 15:12 and 13[46] is the Iron form of rim which took the place of the Gibeah II development of the "collared rim" store jar of the twelfth-eleventh centuries.[47] He thinks that in 'Ain Shems IIc the deeply grooved neckless form then developed further into the most common Beth-zur type. However, at Beth-zur this type with the deep groove was present both in Stratum III and the Pottery Cache (at least fifteen examples); so there is no indication that it is not contemporary with the most plentiful type.

Less common was the rim with a pronounced down-turn (Fig. 15:14-15). Since the four examples recorded (two unregistered) were all from Stratum III, the variation is not chronologically significant.[48] Two other variants of neckless rims are discussed below with the unstratified Iron II pottery.

The base, Fig. 15:16, is probably from a neckless jar. It is of the same heavy ware as the Beth-zur types and Tell en-Naṣbeh S 89, the latter having a neck of the Beth-zur unthickened type. Some of the base fragments compared to it, however, may be from smaller vessels.

Miscellaneous Jar Rims (Fig. 16:1-4; Pl. 29b:1-3; 30a:3)

A number of jar rims which cannot be attributed to specific jar types with certainty deserve brief attention because of their Beth-zur III provenience. The variety of profiles is illustrated in Fig. 16:1-4. Generally, these rims have an everted appearance and short necks like the Stratum A_2 forms of Tell Beit Mirsim.[49] Wright suggested that long necks are characteristic of 'Ain

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could not cite any parallels to his form and thought that their use as dye vats may have accounted for their popularity at Tell Beit Mirsim.

[40] *Lachish III*, p. 319.

[41] *TN II*, p. 4.

[42] *AS V*, pp. 143-44.

[43] In the final Gibeah report Sinclair says this form dates to the Persian period and down to the end of the fourth century on the basis of evidence from Tell en-Nasbeh, Lachish, and the first campaign at Beth-zur (*AASOR*, XXXIV-XXXV, p. 37, and Pl. 23:15, 16); none of this evidence is stratified.

[44] Cf. *CBZ*, Fig. 38, second row center; *AS IV*, Pl. LXV:6, 11; *Lachish III*, Pl. 94, Type 466; *TN II* S 56, S 60, S 61. Fig. 15:10 is from a context containing a number of pre-Iron II sherds, but six close parallels from Stratum III were recorded.

[45] Cf. *TN II*, S 89, S 90, S 94.

[46] Cf. *AS IV*, Pl. LXV:4; *TN II*, S 87, S 88.

[47] *AS V*, pp. 143-44 and n. 43.

[48] Cf. *AS IV*, Pl. LXV:12 (Stratum IIb-c), and *TN II*, S 84 and S 79.

[49] *TBM I*, Pl. 52:14, 53:2, 5, and *AS V*, p. 143, n. 42.

Shems IIa (end of Iron I) and that they probably continue into 'Ain Shems IIb.[50] Fig. 16:3 is similar to the form represented in *AS IV*, Pl. XLVI:4, but the Beth-zur neck is shorter.[51]

Two fragments of the form illustrated in Fig. 16:1 come from the Pottery Cache. One comparable sherd has a handle attachment at the rim. The jar type of the latter may be like that illustrated in *Meg. I*, Pl. 22:127 (Stratum V), or *Hazor I*, Pl. LVII:15 (Stratum V), though the rims, decoration, and dates differ.

Rims like Fig. 16:2 probably have a long history, at least down to Hellenistic times.[52] Two such rims appeared in Stratum III, and several fragments of this form have the typical many white grits and other Iron II ware characteristics. A provenience in the latter part of Iron II is therefore assured.

The rim fragment, Fig 16:4, is probably to be compared to the store jars, *TBM I*, Pl. 52:10,[53] and *Lachish III*, Pl. 95, Type 484. Albright believed the reconstructed Lachish specimen of this type, which had royal stamps on its handles, was earlier than the Tell Beit Mirsim examples and dated it to the first half of the seventh century.[54] In any case, the similar rim and numerous two-ridged handles (see below) found in Beth-zur III confirm a dating of the *lmlk* handles to the latter part of Iron II.

Jar Handles (Fig. 16:5-12; Pl. 29b:7-14)

The jar handles fall mainly into two classes: the oval sections (Fig. 16:5-7) and the two-ridged (Fig. 16:8-11). No certain one-ridged examples were identified, though Fig. 16:6 may indicate their presence. The typical southern two-ridged type, on which the royal stamps are commonly found, is more usual, but a number of the stratified examples display oval sections.[55]

Handle sections have been published only sporadically, but parallels for the two-ridged type are confined to southern sites as far north as Tell en-Naṣbeh, Tell el-Fûl, and Gibeon.[56] Oval sections vary in size from a Pottery Cache fragment, smaller than those shown, to the large stratified example, Fig. 16:7. The published parallels are usually from earlier contexts than Beth-zur III, but this is no doubt partly because little attention has thus far been given to handle sections.[57] Fig. 16:12 is a single odd handle fragment probably from Stratum III. The handle may be misformed like *Hazor I*, Pl. LVII:11 (Stratum V), or it may be of the upturned edge type, *TN II*, S 359 and 371 (represented in seventh—sixth century cisterns).

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[50] *AS V*, p. 143.

[51] Cf. also *SS III*, Fig. 12:22 (Period VIII), and *TN II*, S 10 and S 251, which are represented in seventh—sixth century contexts.

[52] Cf. *MT*, Pl. 40:1 (Tomb 37E); *Hazor I*, Pl. LXI:12 (Stratum V); *Lachish III*, Pl. 96, Type 522; *TN II*, S 14, S 233, S 329. For Hellenistic provenience cf. *infra.*

[53] Cf. *TBM III*, Pl. 13:3, with a rolled rim.

[54] *TBM III*, p. 145.

[55] Albright's observation about all Tell Beit Mirsim handles of large jars being ridged does not hold for all sites, and his assumption that all *lmlk* handles were ridged cannot stand. McCown has pointed this out in his discussion of the Tell en-Nasbeh handles, and the reconstructed *lmlk* jar from Lachish has one single-ridged handle. Cf. *TBM I*, p. 80; *TN I*, pp. 157-59, and n. 10; *Lachish III*, p. 340. Beth-zur stratified examples show that even in the south at least two kinds of large store jar handles were common.

[56] Discussion of handle sections is confined almost excusively to a few descriptions of royal stamped handles: *TN I*, pp. 157-59, Fig. 37, and Table 5; *AASOR*, IV, Pl. XXX:12-14, and p. 23; J. B. Pritchard, *Hebrew Inscripitions and Stamps from Gibeon* (Philadelphia, 1959), pp. 18-19 and Fig. 8B; *CBZ*, Fig. 44.

[57] With Fig. 16:5 and 6 compare *AS IV*, Pl. LXII:55, 56 (Stratum IIa); *Hazor I*, Pl. LXIV:1, 2 (Stratum V), and other examples of Strata IV and V; *TN II*, S 354, S 355, and S 361 (contexts vary from Iron I to the Persian Period).

Jugs (Fig. 16:13-24; Pl. 30a:1, 2, 4-6, 8-14)

Iron II jugs are represented only by small fragments. The rims belong mainly to the wide-mouthed type common at southern sites.[58] The examples, Fig. 16:13-15, are high-necked and have fairly simple rims. Jugs with these characteristics are plentiful in Tell Beit Mirsim A_2.[59] Fig. 16:16 may be a smaller vessel of the same kind, like the similar smaller jugs at Tell Beit Mirsim.[60] The jugs with slightly rilled necks and rims that are sometimes round and sometimes lipped, Fig. 16:17 and 18, appear at most sites with both wide and narrow mouths. This type was also common in Tell Beit Mirsim A_2, and the evidence at Tell en-Naṣbeh points strongly to a 700-500 B.C. date.[61] To be noted at the latter site is the thin ware similar to the Beth-zur specimens. Albright noted that two narrow-mouthed examples from Tell Beit Mirsim were from the eighth century B.C., slightly earlier than the wide-mouthed examples.[62] The fragments of wide-mouthed jugs in Beth-zur III, therefore, have a number of parallels dated to the seventh and early sixth centuries B.C.

The high-necked rim, Fig. 16:19, is unusual, and it may be from a unique jug. Samaria and Megiddo have jugs with comparable long necks from earlier Iron age contexts.[63] Although found in Stratum III, the Beth-zur sherd could be from an earlier period.[64] It may be from a vessel like Tell en-Naṣbeh jug type S 570.[65] A jar from Megiddo seems to parallel the neck and rim.[66]

Jug handles were of three types: oval, strap or ribbon-like, and those with a central depression. The oval sections are illustrated by the two handles attached to rims, Fig. 16:14 and 15. Wampler points out the presence of the ribbon-like handles (Fig. 16:20-21) in "late Middle Iron."[67] The handles with a central depression (Fig. 16:22-23) are usually discussed in relation to decanters. However, the size and shape of Beth-zur fragments, as well as Tell Beit Mirsim and Tell en-Naṣbeh evidence, indicate that they occurred on other types of vessels also.[68]

Although only one jug base is registered (Fig. 16:24), Beth-zur jugs no doubt had round, flat, and disk as well as ring bases, like the wide-mouthed jugs at Tell Beit Mirsim.[69]

Decanters (Fig. 16:25-29; Pl. 30a:16-21)

That the Iron II decanters are represented by only a few fragments from the 1957 Beth-zur campaign may in part be attributed to the fact that no Iron II cisterns or tombs were excavated. Decanters were popular throughout Iron II in southern and central Palestine according to evidence from Tell Beit Mirsim, ‘Ain Shems, Lachish, Tell en-Naṣbeh, Gibeah, and Tell Jemmeh.[70] More recent examples from Samaria and Hazor, together with Megiddo parallels, indicate that there was a northern type of water decanter dating about 750-690 B.C. with some characteristics definitely deviating from the southern type.[71] Albright used Tell Beit Mirsim evidence and eighth century Tell en-Naṣbeh parallels to place the flourishing period of the decanter with conical body and ring base at the end of the eighth century, raising the ‘Ain Shems dates a half century or so.[72] Wright points out a sixth century form from ‘Ain Shems Tomb 14.[73] Nine of the Beth-zur fragments were in the Pottery Cache or Stratum III; so their presence in the seventh and sixth centuries at Beth-zur is beyond doubt. The pieces, however, are too fragmentary to determine whether they had any late characteristics.

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[58] *TBM I,* p. 82, and *TBM III,* p. 149, where Albright thinks they were used mainly as cups and dippers; *AS V,* p. 135; *Lachish III,* p. 288, J.4 Class; *TN II,* p. 16, where Wampler classifies then as pitchers.

[59] *TBM I,* Pl. 57; *TBM III,* Pl. 17. Cf. also *AS IV,* Pl. LXV:15, 16 (Stratum II); *TN II,* S 543, S 546; *Lachish III,* Classes J.4 and J.5 (see especially Pl. 84). Tufnell thinks the J.4 simple rims are earlier (mostly ninth and eighth centuries) than the molded" rims of J.5 (major phase eighth and seventh centuries) and correlates the second class with those of Tell Beit Mirsim A2. Cf. *Lachish III,* pp. 289-90.

[60] Cf. *TBM I,* Pl. 69:1-3, and *TBM III,* Pl. 17: 7, 9, 11, 13, 15.

[61] With the Beth-zur examples compare *TBM I,* Pl. 58, and *TBM III,* Pl. 14:1-6 (Stratum A_2). *AS IV,* Pl. LXII:10 (Stratum IIc); *Lachish III,* Pl. 86, Type 238; *TN II,* S 584-588.

[62] *TBM III,,* Pl. 16:7, 9; p. 147.

[63] *SS III,* Fig. 2:2 (Periods I and II), 5:3 (Period III); *Meg. I,* Pl. 7:17 (Stratum V); *MT,* Pl. 39:5 Tomb 37).

[64] It was from the bottom of Stratum III near bedrock, where occasional earlier sherds occurred. The onuly comparable registered sherd was from the surface.

[65] From Tomb 5, dated ninth-seventh centuries on the basis of limited material *TN II,* pp. 146, 125).

[66] *Meg. I,* Pl. 9:27 (Strata IV-III).

[67] *TN II,* p. 17. Cf. S 586 and S 587 of the Beth-zur wide-mouthed jug type and S 589 (all from sixth-fifth century contexts).

[68] Cf. *TBM III,* Pl. 16:7, and *TN II,* S 590.

[69] *TBM I,* p. 82, and Pls. 57-59; however, note the predominance of ring bases on the Beth-zur types at Tell en-Naṣbeh: S 542, S 543, S 584-588.

No decanter rim fragments could be identified with certainty, but there were several pieces of ware, necks, handles, and bases (Fig. 16:25-29). The largest fragments are from a miniature decanter with burnished red slip on the exterior (Fig. 16:25). The fragments are from the Pottery Cache, and the decanter is similar to the “toy imitation” from Tell Beit Mirsim A_2 (*TBM I*, Pl. 66:27).

Juglets (Fig. 16:30-31; Pl. 30a:22-23)

The situation regarding juglets is similar to that of the decanters. Comparably few sherds were found; however, thirteen were stratified, so that their presence must be taken into consideration. Most of them are handle pieces, a fact which emphasizes the fragmentary character of the Stratum III pottery underlying the two Hellenistic strata.

Nearly all the fragments appeared to belong to elongated juglets. Most of these display crude vertical burnishing, sometimes over a slip. Such juglets are common in late Iron II contexts. They replaced the Iron I juglets with pinched lip and heavy burnishing at Tell Beit Mirsim and other sites.[74] The Beth-zur III rim and handle example, Fig.16:30, has a slightly everted rim.[75] Other Beth-zur juglets have very plain straight rims but are represented by rims and handles so fragmentary or from such mixed contexts that they are not reproduced. Fig. 16:31 is typical of the lower portions of the elongated juglets.

From Beth-zur III comes the only small ware fragment found in 1957 belonging to the popular class of squat black-burnished juglets with rounded bases and handles joining the body at the rim rather than below as in Iron I. Although plentiful at Tell Beit Mirsim at the end of Iron

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[70] *TBM I*, p. 82: the most characteristic single jug type in Stratum A_2. *AS V*, pp. 140-41: rare before eighth century, seventh century form most typical. *Lachish III*, p. 293: last years of the seventh and first decades of the sixth century B.C. *TN II*, pp. 21-22: main history *ca.* 850-586 B.C. *AASOR*, IV, pp. 24-25 (Gibeah): 900-600 B.C. *Gerar*, Pl. LVIII:65c (Tell Jemmeh): ninth-seventh centuries.

[71] See Kenyon’s discussion, *SS III*, p. 124; cf. Fig. 9:5; 10:17-19; 22:1, 2. Cf. *Hazor I*, pp. 37, 38; Pl. LXXII:7 (Strata V-IV). *Hazor II*, Plate LXXV:10 (Stratum V); Pl. LXXVII:4-14 (Stratum V A); Pl. C:15-19 (Stratum IV). *Meg. I*, p. 163; Pl. 4:99-107 (mainly Stratum III). *RB*, LVIII, Fig. 11:23 (Tell el-Fâr‘ah, Level 2).

[72] *TBM III*, p. 148. *AS V*, p. 140. This could also be a partial explanation of the sparseness of decanter fragments at Beth-zur in the Stratum III pottery which dates to the latter part of Iron II.

[73] *AS V*, p. 141.

[74] Cf *TBM III*, p. 149; *AS V*, p. 138; *Lachish III*, p. 295; *SS III*, p. 125.

[75] It may approach the ‘Ain Shems Tomb 14 juglet (*AS IV*, Pl. LXVIII:3=XLVIII:5), which Wright dates after the fall of the city in 587 B.C. (*AS V*, pp. 139, 144-45). A date later than 587 B.C. does not appear necessary in view of other parallels. Cf. *TBM I*, Pl. 68:33-47, 69:19-30; *III*, Pl. 17: 1-6, 18:10-30 (Stratum A_2). *Lachish III*, Pl. 88, Classes D.4 and D.5b; p. 296. *Meg. I*, Pl. 2:55-65 (mainly Strata III and II). *SS III*, 3:10-12.

II, their sparseness is noted at other sites.[76] No evidence of the Iron II juglets is mentioned in the publication of the 1931 Beth-zur campaign. Their practical absence may be due to the fact that tombs were not excavated; but, in any case, they certainly were not popular at Beth-zur.

Ring-burnished Bowls (Fig. 17; Pls. 30b; 31a: 15, 16, 18)

As at other sites more sherds from ring-burnished bowls were uncovered than from any other type of vessel in Beth-zur Iron II occupational debris.[77] The form and ware were so homogeneous that there can be no doubt that they come from a brief period of occupation. A thorough study of burnished ware still needs to be undertaken;[78] such a study would probably aid in fixing a more precise *terminus post quem* for Stratum III.[79]

With few exceptions, the ware of all the bowls presently under discussion is red, sometimes with a brown or gray core. There is usually a burnished red slip over the interior and rim, but on the larger bowls the slip may vary from red to cream. Sometimes a slip was not used. It is occasionally hard to discern the slip and burnishing because of the affects of time and weathering. The grits vary but are usually few and white. The levigation is fairly coarse or average; the ware of the larger bowls is hard, of the smaller, average to soft.

The common Beth-zur rim form is slightly inverted at the top and thickened on the outside (Fig. 17: 1-13). Bowls of the same form vary considerably in diameter and thickness of ware.[80] A number of the rims of the large and medium-sized bowls had handles attached. At other sites some of the largest bowls have four handles. Although no whole bowls could be reconstructed, the number of large handles recovered suggests that this was true at Beth-zur also.

In comparison with the rims from most other sites, the Beth-zur rims have a thickened section which is longer and usually less pronounced. The Beth-zur sections are less "triangular." The best parallels to the common Beth-zur form are from 'Ain Shems, Tell el-Fûl, and Tell Beit Mirsim.[81] At Tell Beit Mirsim more triangular forms were also common. Lachish has some good parallels to the Beth-zur type,[82] but the drawings indicate that some forms of Tufnell's

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[76] At 'Ain Shems they are absent from Tombs 2--8, though they occur in the sixth century Tomb 14 (*AS V,* p. 139; *TBM I,* pp. 83-84). To the north at Samaria the type was rare, and only one example was found in a stratum (*SS III,* p. 125, Pl. 10:24 [Period VI]). They are rare at Hazor (*Hazor II,* p. 55); cf. *Hazor II,* Pl. LXX:11, 12 (Stratum VI); Pl. LXXXVI:16-19 (Stratum VA); Pl. C:4, 5 (Stratum IV). None is reproduced in *Hazor I.* Besides Tell Beit Mirsim (*TBM I,* Pl. 68:1-32; *TBM III,* Pl. 18:1-9), the type is well represented at Lachish in Levels III and II (*Lachich III,* Pl. 88, Class D. 8), Megiddo, Strata IV-I (*Meg. I,* Pl. 2:49-51), Tell Jemmeh, down to the seventh century (*Gerar,* Pl. LIX:740), and Tell en-Naṣbeh, Middle Iron (*TN II,* S 862-871).

[77] Cf. *TBM I,* p. 85.

[78] Note Albright's intentions, *TBM I,* p. 85; *TBM III,* p. 152.

[79] Cf. Albright's similar remarks concerning Tell Beit Mirsim, *TBM III,* pp. 153-54. Attempts have beeen made to date burnished ware more closely, but none has been too significant since Albright's work at Tell el-Fûl (*AASOR,* IV, pp. 11-12, 18, 21-24) and Tell Beit Mirsim. At Tell en-Naṣbeh Wampler put these bowls in his third class of "folded rims" with their main period in the seventh and sixth centuries. However, in spite of his repeated cautions that ware and finish are important in determining bowl chronology (*TN II,* p. 33 *et passim*), he does not give adequate attention to them in classifying these bowls. Lachish substantially follows the Tell en-Naṣbeh classification, but the study is not accurate and needs further refining. At Samaria the typical late Iron II ring-burnished bowl did not appear until Period VII (*SS III,* p. 127), but regional differences must be taken into account when utilizing this evidence for southern sites.

[80] Cf., e.g., Fig. 17:1-6 with 12-13.

[81] *TBM I,* Pls. 60-63; *TBM III,* Pls. 20, 22, 23 (Stratum A_2). *AS IV,* Pl. LXIV:12-16 (Stratum IIb and c). *AASOR,* IV, Pl. XXVII:3-22; XXXIV-XXXV, Pl. 23:1-7, 9, 11 (Tell el-Fûl, Period III). Cf. also *CBZ,* Pl. IX:15-18, 20-24.

[82] See especially *Lachish III,* Pls. 81:120, 121; 82:122; 101:643, 644; 102:647-649 (mainly Level III with some in Level II).

Class B.13 differ considerably from the usual Beth-zur shape. At Tell en-Naṣbeh there were a few forms similar to the common Beth-zur type, but it apparently was less popular there than further south.[83] At Samaria ring-burnished bowls, which are generally more triangular than the Beth-zur examples, first appear in Period VII; similar Megiddo forms occur in Strata III and II except that Kenyon notes their red slip which is lacking on the Samaria examples.[84] At Hazor a few ring-burnished bowls, dissimilar to the Beth-zur form and varying in rim shapes, have been found in Strata VIII-V.[85]

The parallels cited show that ring burnishing by wheel on the interior and rims of bowls is the common practice beginning sometime in the eighth century; however, the span of the various rim forms is not so well delimited.[86] The evidence discussed does not suggest that the slight differences in rim shape have chronological significance, since various forms appear in presumably contemporary strata of different sites and even in the same stratum at one site. Perhaps the differences are regional; exact Beth-zur parallels are more difficult to find in the north. However, in the south there is a wide variety of rims, some similar to those of the north.

The rest of the rim fragments, Fig. 17:14-20, represent miscellaneous smaller ring-burnished bowls of red ware. Most of them do not have many parallels at Beth-zur. A Beth-zur form of thin ware but slightly thickened at the rim (Fig. 17:14) occurs frequently and is related to the most common Beth-zur form. It has close parallels at other Palestinian sites.[87] Fig. 17:15 is a plate rim from the Pottery Cache similar to a Tell Beit Mirsim example.[88] Since there are remains of brown paint rather than burnishing on the interior and rim, this may be a degenerate example of Samaria ware.[89] Two other sherds from the Pottery Cache, a fairly large bowl with an everted rim, Fig. 17:16, and an inverted form burnished on the interior and exterior, Fig. 17:17, may be older forms, as somewhat similar material might suggest.[90] The burnishing is not well done, but it is as good as many examples of the popular types of Stratum III. Fig. 17:18 is from a context which has earlier material in it, but there were some Stratum III examples and variants of this form. The form may be earlier (see the discussion of flared-rim bowls below), but the burnishing is similar to that of late Iron II forms. A similar example to Fig. 17:19 is published from Period III (8th-7th centuries) at Tell el-Fûl.[91] Fig. 17:20 is a little bowl with burnishing on the exterior as well as the interior, a practice which is still popular on late Iron small bowls.[92] Fig. 17:21 is a side piece from a small bowl with beautiful ring burnishing in comparatively wide stripes over a red slip on the interior and the upper part of the exterior.

Examples of ring (Fig. 17:22-24) and disk (Fig. 17:25-26) bases are illustrated. The ring type is predominant; the disk base is probably characteristic of the smaller bowls.[93] Besides the rim and base fragments, a number of beautifully burnished side pieces were registered from the Pottery Cache and Stratum III.

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[83] Cf. *TN II*, S 1309, 1310, 1429-1431. Note, however, the popularity of S 1314 and S 1255 (*TN II*, pp. 36, 37).

[84] *SS III*, p. 127, Fig. 11:1-6. *Meg. I*, Pl. 25:61-64.

[85] *Hazor I*, Pl. XLVII:10 (Stratum VIII); XLIX:14 (Stratum VII); LI:16, 17 (Stratum VI); LIII:15-17 (Stratum V); LXI:16, 17 (Stratum V). *Hazor II*, especially examples Pl. LX (most of which are Samaria ware; Stratum VIII); Pl. LXIII (Stratum VII); Pl. LXVI:20-23 (Stratum VI); Pl. LXXXI:13-29 (little burnishing, but note shapes; Stratum VA); Pl. XCVIII (Stratum IV).

[86] Cf. Albright's remarks concerning the sherds of Silo 40 illustrated in *TBM I*, Pl. 31: "The thick rims of Nos. 12-3, 17, 20 are pure El II in type, but the type of burnishing shows that they belong to A_1 rather than A_2." *TBM I*, p. 69. Cf. also Pl. 27:23 *et passim*.

[87] Cf. *TBM I*, Pl. 64:3. *AASOR*, IV, Pl. XXVII:25; *CBZ*, Pl. IX:25. *TN II*, S 1313. *Lachish III*, Pl. 101:631, 635, 639.

[88] *TBM I*, Pl. 65:28.

[89] Cf. the similar form in Samaria ware, *Hazor II*, Pl. LXIII:32 (Stratum VII).

[90] With Fig. 17.16 cf. *TN II*, S 1254-1258, of which 1255 is numerous (p. 36), belonging to Wampler's second group of bowls dated mainly ninth-eighth centuries; *Meg. I*, Pl. 24:30 (Strata IV-III) and Pl. 30:130 (Stratum V). To Fig. 17:17 cf. *Meg. I*, Pl. 28:105 (Stratum V).

[91] *AASOR*, XXXIV-XXXV, Pl. 22:8.

[92] Cf. *TBM I*, Pl. 64:15; *TBM III*, Pl. 24:16.

[93] Cf. *AASOR*, IV, p. 22; *TBM III*, pp. 132-33.

Bowls (Fig. 18 : 1-18; Pls. 31a : 1-11, 14-22; 31b)

The variety of bowls most often unburnished and with rims unlike the usual thickened ones of the red-burnished ware presents some difficulties of classification and chronology. Although all the specimens shown in Fig. 18 come from Stratum III and in most instances have the typical ware characteristics of the stratum, parallels are few, and some forms are more common in other periods. However, as it is emphasized in the Tell en-Naṣbeh publication, bowl forms had a much wider chronological spread than their most popular period. [94] Local variations may also be more common in the simple bowl form than in other vessels. Yet the possibility of intrusions must not be ignored.

The bowls with flared rim, Fig. 18 : 1-4, sometimes have a smooth finish and burnished slip. Albright found them in Stratum A at Tell Beit Mirsim[95] and during the first campaigns thought they came from the end of the period though introduced in Stratum B.[96] In *TBM III*, however, he showed how some were from early deposits in Stratum A, dating to the tenth-ninth centuries, and thought the other examples probably did also.[97] At 'Ain Shems examples were common in the last phase of Stratum II.[98] At Lachish Tufnell dated Class B-7, to which some of these bowls are assigned, to the ninth-eighth centuries, and at Tell en-Naṣbeh most of the bowls are dated to the same period although they did not entirely disappear by late "Middle Iron."[99] There are only a few parallels in northern Palestine and most are not close.[100] The Beth-zur III examples indicate that the flared rim did continue with some popularity into the seventh and early sixth centuries.

The miscellaneous small bowl rims, Fig. 18 : 5-9, have few parallels. Fig. 18 : 5 and 6 have a slight flair or eversion, and both are of smooth ware with burnishing similar to the bowls with flaired rim, Fig. 18 : 1-4.[101] Though from the Pottery Cache, Fig. 18 : 7 is not of the typical ware, which has many white grits; rather it is reminiscent of cooking pot ware.[102] Fig. 18 : 8 and 9 have a slightly curved or "cyma" profile. There do not seem to be any published parallels from Iron II contexts, but the form appears with variations in the Late Bronze and Iron I periods.[103] However, the ware of the Beth-zur sherds is characteristically Iron II and two different pieces of the Fig. 18 : 8 bowl were found in Stratum III. Accordingly, their stratified provenience may prove significant in the light of further evidence.

Bases were varied, having disk, flat, or ring forms (Fig. 18 : 10-13). The variety of vessels from which they may come is illustrated in *TBM I*, Pls. 64-67. Fig. 18 : 11 was scratched on the bottom, probably from use rather than design. The footed base, Fig. 18 : 14, is probably from a large heavy bowl or a mortarium. The ware is characteristically Iron II, but its closest parallel in form seems to be a Persian mortarium from Hazor.[104]

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[94] *TN II*, p. 34 *et passim*.

[95] Cf. *TBM I*, Pl. 65:20-26; 66:3, 7; *TBM III*, Pl. 21:8, 19, 12, 15.

[96] *TBM I*, p. 86.

[97] *TBM III*, pp. 152-53.

[98] *AS V*, p. 137; *AS IV*, Pl. LXVI:7, 11, 16.

[99] *Lachish III*, mainly Pl. 79; cf. p. 273. *TN II*, p. 35, S 1247-1259. Note, however, that the Lachish and Tell en-Nasbeh rims do not appear to be as long and flat as the Beth-zur examples.

[100] Cf. *HE I*, Fig. 154:17 (from disturbed debris), 169:17c, f, g (Cistern 7, Strip 1); *Meg. I*, Pl. 24:35 (Strata IV-II); *Hazor I*, Pl. LI:4 (Stratum VI); *Hazor II*, Pl. XCVIII:15 (Stratum IV).

[101] Fig. 18:5 may be from a bowl similar to *TBM I*, Pl. 65:27 from Stratum A (cf. *TBM III*, p. 153); *AS IV*, Pl. LXVI:16 from Stratum IIc (cf. *AS V*, p. 137); or *TN II*, S 1264. Fig. 18:6 is perhaps similar to *AS IV*, Pl. LXVI:15 from Stratum IIc (cf. *AS V*, p. 137), or *HE I*, Fig. 154:9.

[102] *TN II*, S 1160, is a similar form but much smaller. It is grouped with earlier sherds (p. 33), and the listed parallels are Iron I (cf. Appendix A, p. 99).

[103] The best form parallels are *Meg. I*, Pl. 30:114, with wash and hand burnishing (Stratum V), and *TN II*, S 1275, with ring-burnished interior and rim (grouped with Iron I sherds but context mainly Middle—Late Iron).

The rims, Fig. 18:15-17, are from large heavy bowls—mortaria or craters. There are few published Iron II bowls of this type, but there are several examples from Beth-zur III.[105] Fig. 18:15 of Iron II ware with many white grits is a form uncommon in Iron II times.[106] The sherd of similar ware, Fig. 18:16, is probably from a rather deep large bowl. It has a hole, showing that it had been mended.[107] The elaborate rim, Fig. 18:17, is most likely from a crater.[108] The complete profile of a large bowl from the Pottery Cache, Fig. 18:18, could be reconstructed from several fragments. It has a very plain rim not common on large bowls of late Iron II, but it is of typical Pottery Cache and Stratum III ware.

Stand (Fig. 18:19; Pl. 29b:6)

Forms like Fig. 18:19 are usually considered jar stands, but the single 1957 Beth-zur example is too low and light in weight to support a jar of much height. The general form is common although the size and proportions seem to be unique.[109]

Cooking Pots (Fig. 19:1-11; Pl. 32a:1-16)

Both the shallow type cooking pot with grooved rim and its variations, and the deep type with rilled or plain rim, occur in Beth-zur III. The former was popular from the tenth century to the end of Iron II throughout Palestine, and the latter does not appear before the eighth century and seems to be a southern form during late Iron II.[110] The grooved rims from Beth-zur range from large and heavy (Fig. 19:1) to somewhat small and thin (Fig. 19:2).[111] As is noted in *TN II*, distinctions on the basis of rim shapes between early and late pots of this type are not always clear from published examples.[112] Both thick heavy rims and light smaller ones appear in Stratum III;[113] however, in handling the grooved cooking pot rims of the ninth and eighth centuries from Shechem, the writers could distinguish a difference between the generally more standardized form of that time and the later varieties at Beth-zur. Variations of the grooved rim (Fig. 19:3-6) were popular at this time as they were at ʻAin Shems (Stratum IIc) and Tell en-Naṣbeh (particularly in late Iron II loci).[114]

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[104] *Hazor I*, Pl. LXXIX:25 (Stratum II).

[105] *AS IV*, Pl. LXIV:1-7, is an assortment of heavy bowl rims, mainly from Stratum IIb. Some irregular types, such as Beth-zur III specimens, may have continued past the 'Ain Shems IIb horizon.

[106] Note the similar bowl, *Meg. I*, Pl. 23:17, attributed only to Stratum II.

[107] It may be a bowl like the one with similar rim, *SS III*, Fig. 14:11 (from E 207, attributed to Period VI). Cf. also *Hazor II*, Pl. LXVI:27 (Stratum VI).

[108] Craters with elaborate rims are illustrated in *Hazor I*, Pl. LII:3 (Stratum VI); *TN II*, S 1474; and *Meg. I*, Pl. 32:167 (Stratum V).

[109] The nearest parallels appear to be *TN II*, S 1770; *TBM I*, Pl. 71:7=36:2 (Stratum A_2); *MT*, Pl. 39:1 (Tomb 37); *Meg. I*, Pl. 34:10 (Strata IV-III).

[110] See the summary of the evidence up to 1947 in *TN II*, pp. 29-31. The recent publications of Samaria and Hazor confirm the result of previous studies almost completely. To be added to the Tell en-Nasbeh evidence is a deep type with a plain straight rim, rounded at the top, which is rare at Samaria (*SS III*, Fig. 12:11, 12, from Period VIII—seventh century; p. 131) and was also found at Shechem in the 1960 campaign. The rilled rim also occurs at Shechem, but it is extremely rare.

[111] It is not necessary to give parallels to the common form because they are adequately published and have often been summarized (e.g., *TN II*, S 985-1025 and parallels cited in Appendix A). To this may be added the rims with the "ridge high up" (*SS III*, p. 117, Fig. 6:39-40 from Period IV; Figs. 9:18, 10:26, 27 from Period VI). Kenyon states that they first appear in Period IV and are most plentiful in Period VI. Cf. also numerous Hazor examples, Strata VII-III in *Hazor I* and *II*.

[112] *TN II*, p. 30, n. 11.

[113] Fig. 19:2, the largest fragment of the smaller grooved type, is actually from a context with some pre-Iron II sherds. However, close parallels in very fragmentary form were found in Stratum III.

A number of fragmentary rilled rims from deep cooking pots were recovered (Fig. 19:7-9). At Tell en-Naṣbeh these pots are dated mainly about 700-500 B.C., and the Beth-zur evidence falls within this period. The *tau* handle example illustrated, Fig. 19:9, is from a mixed context, but one example was found in Stratum III and all marked handles belonged to the rilled rim type. Since comparable *tau* handles were found at Tell Beit Mirsim and ʻAin Shems,[115] this could have been the factory mark of the town where they were manufactured, as Albright suggested in 1931.[116] The factory was probably in southern Palestine, perhaps at one of these three sites.

Plain rims of deep type cooking pots made their appearance by the latter part of Iron II.[117] The thicker ware and heavier handles of Beth-zur III examples distinguish them from later vessels of this type. There were examples with a slight flair like Fig. 19:10. Parallels are uncommon, but their stratified provenience assures a late Iron II date. Fig. 19:11 is a tiny pot with plain rim, even smaller than Tell en-Naṣbeh and Lachish examples.[118]

Basin (Fig. 19:12a-b; Pl. 32a:18)

In the Pottery Cache were a number of fragments of a handmade basin, Fig. 19:12a-b. In spite of its crude appearance, the ware is similar to that of other Pottery Cache vessels, and the basin is undoubtedly contemporary with them. There is not enough of it to reconstruct the whole vessel, but its shape is oblong with a width of about 35 cm. The nearest parallel is a "bathtub" from Megiddo from Stratum III-II.[119] Tell en-Naṣbeh has two handmade fragments which may be from similar vessels.[120] A Samaria "footbath" assigned to Period VI may also be noted.[121]

Lamps (Fig. 19:13-15; Pl. 32a:19-24)

Lamps varied in type from the flat-based specimens (Fig. 19:13) to the types with low- and high-footed bases (Fig. 19:14-15). As has been shown at other sites, these are contemporary types in southern Palestine during late Iron II times.[122] There was no preference noted for either form during the 1957 campaign.[123] The evidence now available from northern Palestine does not point to popularity for the footed types there as was the case in the south. An example of the high-footed lamp from Tell el-Fârʻah (north) and another from Samaria are unstratified.[124] Several

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[114] For examples similar to the Beth-zur specimens reproduced, cf. *AS IV,* Pl. LXIV:25, 26; *TN II,* S 1009, 1012-1016. At Tell el-Fûl a form very similar to Beth-zur Fig. 19:3 has been dated Hellenistic on the basis of Shechem parallels (*AASOR,* XXXIV-XXXV, Pl. 23:3, and p. 38). However, on further study, the Shechem deposits Sinclair discusses were found to contain Iron II debris. Cf. *PCC,* p. 41. At Samaria the type with the ridge further down occurs in Periods I-VI, but is most common in Period IV (*SS III,* p. 116; cf. Fig. 6:31-38 with Beth-zur Fig. 19:5 and 6). At Samaria the type with the ridge further down occurs in Periods I-VI. but is most common in Period IV (*SS III,* p. 116; cf. Fig 6:31-38 with Beth-zur Fig. 19:5 and 6).

[115] *TBM I,* Pl. 55:3, 6, 10; *AS IV,* Pl. LXIV:27.

[116] *TBM I,* p. 81.

[117] Cf. Wampler's remarks, *TN II,* p. 30. Note also the variant at Samaria, n. 110 *supra.*

[118] *TN II,* S 1055; *Lachish III,* Pl. 93:446.

[119] *Meg. I,* Pl. 18:91, of gray ware with light red wash.

[120] *TN II,* S 1788 and S 1789, whose major period was 750-450 B.C. (p. 51).

[121] *SS III,* Fig. 29:3, from E 207, of gray to reddish ware with traces of slip. Fragments of another from the Harvard Excavations at Samaria are in the Harvard Semitic Museum collection.

[122] *TBM I,* pp. 86-87; *TBM III,* p. 154. *AS V,* pp. 141-42. *TN II,* p. 46.

[123] Contrast Albright's remarks, *TBM I,* p. 87, and the *TN II,* reference, n. 1.

[124] *RB,* LVIII, p. 419, Fig. 12:7 (surface); *SS III,* Fig. 27:4 (unstratified).

low-footed examples occurred in an eighth century context in the 1960 campaign at Shechem. Similarly, at Megiddo only low-footed bases are represented.[125]

A number of lamp bases appear to have been purposely shaped to serve as stoppers or lids. Lamp rim fragments (Pl. 32a:22-24) were also recovered, some from stratified contexts, but none were large enough to be of chronological or typological significance.

Animal Figurines (Pl. 32a:25-27)

The three illustrated animal figurine fragments are of a type plentiful throughout Palestine particularly in late Iron II contexts.[126] The Beth-zur examples are too fragmentary to identify, but they are probably from horses, dogs, or other four-legged animals. The soft reddish brown ware with traces of white wash is typical of these figurines.[127]

Ware with Impressed Design (Fig. 20:16; Pl. 32b:6-16)

A number of sherds with triangular or circular impressions, or a combination of these, were recovered at Beth-zur in both the 1931 and 1957 campaigns. In 1931 they were attributed to the Hellenistic period, which included all post-exilic and pre-Roman material.[128] At that time sherds with this design were dated from before the first millennium B.C. to Hellenistic times.[129] Since then bits of evidence have come to light which make possible a more precise dating. At Lachish a crater with "impressed chevrons" was found in a house under a layer containing an ostracon with the fifth century B.C. Elephantine Aramaic script.[130] At Tell en-Naṣbeh some impressed sherds were found in a cistern with sixth and fifth century pottery, and others came from rooms which contained *lmlk* handles.[131] More recently sherds with impressed designs were found on Stratum V floors at Râmet Raḥêl. This stratum is dated by pottery, two *lmlk* handles, and architectural considerations to the late Iron II period. Regarding the sherds Aharoni states that "we must probably date their appearance not later than the end of the seventh century."[132] Taken together, this evidence, although far from conclusive, suggests a *terminus a quo* at the end of the seventh century B.C. and a *terminus ante quem* of the (early?) fifth century B.C.[133]

The scanty Beth-zur evidence correlates well with these dates. Two sherds from Stratum III (Fig. 20:1-2) contain rows of circular impressions. Both have ware homogeneous with that common in Stratum III and one of them is a typical late Iron II double-ridged handle. This evidence gives support to Aharoni's evidence of an introduction late in the seventh century B.C.—at least for the circular impressions. Fig. 20:3, of uncertain provenience, contains both circular and triangular impressions. Its ware is similar to that common in Reservoir 44 discussed below and is quite distinct from any Stratum III ware. Fig. 20:4-6 are surface sherds and provide no aid in dating this impressed ware.

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[125] *Meg. I,* Pl. 37, Types 6 and 7. Cf., however, Albright's undocumented reference, *TBM III,* p. 154. Note also the footed lamp from Tell Abū Hawâm, Stratum III, *QDAP,* IV (1935), p. 23.

[126] Cf. the clay animals that are possibly similar to the type from Beth-zur: *TBM III,* Pl. 58; *TN I,* Pl. 88; *SS III,* p. 77, Fig. B and Pl. XII; *Lachish III,* Pls. 27, 29-32; *AS V,* Pl. LI; *PEFA,* II, Pl. LV; *Gerar,* Pl. XXXVIII; and particularly *CBZ,* Fig. 60:2.

[127] Cf. *TBM III,* p. 142, and descriptions of the Lachish and Tell en-Nasbeh examples.

[128] *CBZ,* p. 15, n. 7, and Fig. 38.

[129] Cf. Joseph C. Wampler, "Triangular Impressed Design in Palestinian Pottery," *BASOR,* 80 (Dec., 1940), p. 13, n. 2.

[130] Cf. *Lachish III,* Pl. 91:405 and p. 146, where the house is dated late sixth to early fifth centuries B.C.

[131] *BASOR,* 80, pp. 13-14; *TN I,* pp. 54, 227.

[132] *IEJ,* VI (1956), p. 143.

[133] In 1940 Albright felt that a fourth century date was assured but cites no specific evidence. *BASOR,* 80, p. 16, n. 6. More recently Sinclair dates the chevron design dominantly to the fifth-fourth centuries (*AASOR,* XXXIV-XXXV, p. 43), but without considering the evidence above.

A reexamination of the 1931 impressed sherds (Pl. 32b: 12-16) after the 1957 campaign revealed that most of them are from Reservoir 44. They probably belong with the material in that locus which predates the century gap in Beth-zur occupation which begins about 430 B.C. The horizon of this material is suggested by a silver drachm which predates 430 B.C.[134] The ware of these examples is generally harder and has fewer small white grits than the 1957 Stratum III sherds. The Reservoir 44 examples are very similar to the Tell en-Naṣbeh sherds from the cistern with pottery of the sixth and fifth centuries. Together these provide the latest contexts for impressed ware, but their dating is neither precise nor indisputable.

Detailed comparisons, analysis of the decorative motifs, and the development of the crater and neckless[135] jar forms on which the motifs occur should be treated in a special study. Such a study would not be justified here, because the Beth-zur evidence consists of a few small fragments and is not chronologically conclusive.

Miscellaneous Unstratified Iron II Pottery (Fig. 20: 7-15; Pls. 33a; 29a: 17; 29b: 4; 30a: 7, 24; 31a: 12, 13; 32: 17, 4)

A number of interesting unstratified sherds most probably from Iron II times should be mentioned. One neckless jar could be almost completely reconstructed (Fig. 20: 7). It is important since it indicates the probable form of the neckless type storage jar. The comparatively small handle should be noted; another probably appeared on the opposite side. Two impressed circles (thumb marks?) appeared on the extant handle. The rim profile is closer than any other Beth-zur neckless form to the "rounded handleless jugs" at Tell Beit Mirsim.[136] Tell en-Naṣbeh also has some similar rims.[137] Only two examples of ribbed neckless rims were recovered (Fig. 20: 8). They are unstratified and parallels are few.[138]

Some surface fragments which fit together (Fig. 20: 9) are apparently from a tiny imitation amphora similar to a Tell Beit Mirsim example from Stratum A.[139] It probably belongs to the Stratum III horizon.

Figure 20: 10 may be part of an Iron II jug, since it has a rather small mouth and thinner ware than the similar Stratum III jar rims.[140] A surface sherd, Fig. 20: 11, is from a tiny juglet or vase. It is like a little juglet from the sixth century Tomb 14 at 'Ain Shems.[141] Wright describes this as a common Iron II form,[142] but the evidence allows it to continue past 587 B.C. at both sites.

Two small bowls, Fig. 20: 12 and 13, probably belong to Iron II times and are similar to the type illustrated in *TBM I*, Pl. 16, and *TBM III*, Pl. 25. No exact parallels were found in stratified contexts. Their careful workmanship and balanced proportions should be noted.

A small vessel of cooking pot ware (Fig. 20: 14) has an unusual flat base and one handle, but the rim was not recovered. There do not seem to be any exact parallels. It may be a very small cooking pot like one from Tell Beit Mirsim with a rilled rim.[143] Perhaps it is actually a jug used as a cooking pot as was the case with some vessels at Tell Beit Mirsim.[144]

A cooking pot, Fig. 20: 15, is appearently a combination of the rilled form with a grooved rim. No close parallels can be cited.

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[134] *CBZ,* p. 71, No. 2=Beth-zur 1931 Object Registration No. 96 from Reservoir 44.

[135] Cf. especially Fig. 15:9-11 with Fig. 20:3-5.

[136] Cf. discussion of neckless jars in Stratum III above and n. 29 *supra.*

[137] *TN II,* S 55 and S 77, in ninth to fourth century contexts.

[138] *Lachish III,* Pl. 97, Types 553 and 555 (dated early sixth century, *Lachish III,* p. 317). *TN II,* S 92 (Room 402, ca. 600-450 B.C. plus later material).

[139] *TBM I,* Pl. 53:8=36:6 (Stratum A_2).

[140] Cf. Fig. 16:2 and *supra.*

[141] *AS IV,* Pl. LXVIII:9.

[142] *AS V,* p. 141, and n. 33. Note that the Beth-zur example has a flat base.

[143] *TBM I,* Pl. 55:8.

[144] Cf. *TBM III,* Pl. 16:4 and p. 135.

PERSIAN-EARLY HELLENISTIC POTTERY

Figure 21 and Plates 32b: 1, 5; 33b; 34a: 12-14, 21; 34b: 6; 35b: 8, 12, 14; 37a: 25; 38a: 9-10

With one or two intrusive exceptions, no pottery from Field II can be dated between the end of Iron II and the second century B.C. In Fields I and III a similar history for these times is reflected in the pottery. However, there are a few sherds from the latter fields which seem to belong between Strata III and II. Most of these sherds have a very distinct ware, which is orange on the surface and very chalky to the touch. The latest discussion of this ware is found in *Lachish III* where Tufnell cites evidence for a dating to the Persian period.[145] A more precise chronology must await a detailed study of Persian and Early Hellenistic pottery.

It should be emphasized that the Persian-Early Hellenistic sherds discussed below are entirely unstratified. Certain conclusions are cautiously drawn, but should be considered quite tentative in view of the lack of a stratified framework for Persian and Early Hellenistic pottery.

The holemouth type rim, Fig. 21: 1, cannot be classified with the Iron II group because its rim is much smaller and its ware is not like that of Iron II holemouths. The ware is light gray with a greenish cast; similar ware occurs in third century B.C. contexts at Shechem.[146] Another rim of holemouth type, Fig. 21: 2, is somewhat similar in form to the preceding examples, and it has a very close parallel from Shechem which should probably be assigned a third century B.C. date.[147] The Shechem example indicates that this jar type had handles. While the complete form is uncertain, it does seem likely that the holemouth rim in this smaller form continued to be used in Palestine until the third century B.C.

The ware and form of eight jar rims from Fields I and III distinguish them sharply from any forms represented in Beth-zur II and I. They are high-shouldered jars with short necks and rims flaring to a point. Their ware is orange, at times with a darker core, and their surfaces have a very chalky feel. The variations in form are illustrated in Fig. 21: 3-5. Fig. 21: 6 is the section of a large heavy handle of the same ware, which suggests that these jars were rather large. They are probably to be associated with *Lachish III* Type 488 of similar ware.

The Beth-zur evidence suggests a date in the first half of the fifth, or possibly even the late sixth century B.C. A gap in occupation at Beth-zur between about 460 and 330 B.C. has been postulated.[148] A large Persian locus, Reservoir 44 (excavated in 1931, *CBZ*, Pl. III), seems to represent a pottery horizon before the gap, and chalky orange ware is not represented in this group. Orange ware cannot postdate 330 B.C. because it is completely missing from Hellenistic Strata IV-I (325-100 B.C.) at Balâṭah.[149] Accordingly, it can hardly be dated after 450 B.C. at Beth-zur. Such a dating is not out of keeping with the orange ware contexts at Lachish (Residency), Tell Abu Hawâm (Stratum II), and ‘Athlît (tombs).

From Locus 274 in Field I came a cache of sherds from more than fifty jars. None are of chalky orange ware; all have rims in the rounded tradition characteristic of the third century B.C. (Fig. 21: 7-10; Pl. 33b: 1-13).[150] Some of the rims have the outside roll drawn to a point (cf. Fig. 21: 10), but this profile differs from the squared profile that occurs in Strata II and I. There were fifteen handles with plain section, twelve with a one-ribbed section, and thirteen with a two-ribbed section (cf. Fig. 1: 11-13; Pl. 33b: 14-18). Evidence for only rounded bases was present in the cache (Pl. 33b: 19). Subsequent evidence may confirm the hypothesis that this cache belongs to the latter part of the third century B.C.

Four jug rims of chalky orange ware are registered from Fields I and III. A typical example is shown in Fig. 21: 14. A base of similar ware, Fig. 21: 15, may belong to the same type of jug. These undoubtedly belong to the same horizon as the jars of this ware.

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[145] *Lachish III*, pp. 72, 145-46, 313.

[146] E.g., Balâtah 1957, Reg. No. 920, from Room 2 of the Hellenistic House.

[147] Balâtah 1957, Reg. No. 128.

[148] Cf. pp. 55-56 *supra*.

[149] For the dates of the Balâtah stratification cf. the preliminary report of the 1960 campaign, *BASOR*, 161 (Feb., 1961), pp. 40-53.

[150] Cf. the discussion of Stratum II jars *infra*.

The top of a juglet, Fig. 21:16, is perhaps of the globular type, but it is unlike examples from Beth-zur II and I. A dating to the third century remains quite tentative.

Three large bowl or crater rim types are uncommon at Beth-zur and do not occur in Strata II or I. They are not among the commonly known forms of the Palestinian Hellenistic repertory. Fig. 21:17 is recorded as coming from Stratum II, but since there are no other sherds of chalky orange ware from Field II and since no related forms occur in Late Hellenistic contexts in Palestine, it seems obvious that this sherd is intrusive and belongs with the other chalky orange ware. The incurved and folded-under rim, Fig. 21:18, is represented by two sherds, one from Field I, the other from Field III. No close parallels have been found, but this form, too, belongs with the chalky orange ware. Fig. 21:19 is a crater rim reminiscent of those decorated in West Slope technique. An example from the Hellenistic Fort Wall deposit at Samaria—probably belonging with the third century material from that deposit—may be noted.[151] The fact that no craters are known from second century B.C. contexts in Palestine suggets a third century attribution, even though the ware of this example is found in the second century B.C.

The lid, Fig. 21:20, is especially interesting because of close parallels in form to lids from Qumrân.[152] Yet, since the ware is chalky orange, it is to be dated with the rest of the material of this ware. It might be noted that the lid would fit well on jar rims like Fig. 21:4 and its parallels.

Sherds of four cooking pots with longer necks and a tendency toward heavier ware than examples in Stratum II and I occurred in Fields I and III and are without stratified parallels in Palestine from the second century B.C. Two of these are illustrated in Fig. 21:21 and 22, the latter having a rather unusual projection in the neck to receive a lid. It is reminiscent of an example from Roman Ia at Samaria,[153] which may be earlier than the rest of the group. The rounded neck-shoulder join distinguishes this longer neck from the one that becomes common in the first century B.C.[154]

Part of a small delphiniform lamp, Fig. 21:23, similar in form to a lamp from Stratum II mentioned below, is also included because of its chalky orange ware. Finally, belonging to the Early Hellenistic horizon, is a piece of Hellenistic Decorated Ware, Pl. 37b:25, with a somewhat polished surface which is characteristic of the third century B.C.

STRATUM II

Jars (Fig. 22:1-15; Pl. 34a:1-5, 8-11; 34b:2-9)

All the sherds of locally manufactured jars from Stratum II appear to belong to the common large jar types which have rounded bases, two or four handles, and general forms similar to Fig. 29:1, 2 (two unstratified examples from Beth-zur), or *Rapport II*, Fig. 1:4, from Qumrân Trench A (50-31 B.C.). The rims of these jars are not highly standardized, but most of them are everted. They can be divided into groups with squared or rounded profiles. The squared profiles, Fig. 22:1, 2, 4, and 5, are early examples of the collar rim which displays a trend toward greater length throughout the second and first centuries B.C.[155] The evidence from Stratum II indicates that the rounded rims, Fig. 22:3, 6, 8, are apparently being displaced by the collared type. Even some of the rounded type display a trend toward a squared outside section (cf. especially Fig. 22:6). Unpublished evidence from Wâdī ed-Dâliyeh, Samaria, Balâṭah, and Tell el-Fûl suggests that the rounded rim is the normal third century B.C. type[156] and that the angular type did not begin to appear until late in the third century B.C.

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[151] *SS III*, Fig. 39:1.

[152] Cf. the preliminary discussion, *BASOR*, 150, p. 19 and n. 19, and *BA*, XXI, p. 76. A closer parallel than any of those cited seems to be in R. de Vaux, "Exploration de la région de Qumrân," *RB*, LX (1953), Fig. 3:4.

[153] *SS III*, Fig. 69:10.

[154] Cf. the discussion of Stratum I cooking pots *infra*.

[155] Cf. *Bethany*, Fig. 40:3 (75-50 B.C.), and C. N. Johns, "The Citadel, Jerusalem," *QDAP*, XIV (1950), Fig. 14:1 (50-25 B.C.).

[156] Balâtah 1957, Reg. Nos. 457, 458, 453, etc., and cf. the discussion of the unstratified jar cache in Locus 274, p. 70 *supra*.

The handle sections, Fig. 22:9-12, display typical careless workmanship. A very careless lower attachment characterizes all Stratum II examples. Note the similarity between Fig. 22:10 and Fig. 16:8 from Stratum III. The double-ridged handle does occur occasionally in Hellenistic contexts with characteristic Hellenistic ware.

Only round bases from Stratum II could be definitely attributed to jars. Three bases are illustrated in Fig. 22:13-15. No. 13 has a spiral line inside the base, and Nos. 14 and 15 have a smudge or "navel" at the inside base point. Both of these features occur frequently on Stratum II bases.

Jugs (Fig. 22:16-19; Pls. 34a:6-7; 35b:7, 11; cf. Figs. 25:2—26:1)

The jug rims from Stratum II belong to the type of jug represented in the cistern associated with Stratum I (Fig. 25:2—26:1). The Beth-zur II fragments vary considerably in thickness of ware, Fig. 22:16 and 18 representing the thick ware and Fig. 22:17, the thin. The thicker ware is more common; this is indicated by the fact that those sherds which are assigned Stratum I parallels are frequently noted as having heavier ware. Although the thin ware of Fig. 22:7 is more characteristic of Stratum I, such well-rounded rims do not occur there. The square-flanged rim, Fig. 22:18, is of substantially thicker ware than the single jug with this rim profile from the cistern (Fig. 25:6). The rounded rim (Fig. 22:16) and the square-flanged rim (Fig. 22:18) have parallels, also with thick ware, from the contemporary Black Earth layer at Shechem.[157]

The base, Fig. 22:19, may indicate the presence of another jug type.

Flasks (Fig. 23:1-2; Pl. 35b:19, 22-23)

Only two rim fragments of flasks were registered from Stratum II (Fig. 23:1, 2). Both have reddish buff ware with gray core and buff exterior surfaces. The ware of Fig. 23:1 varies in thickness, whereas that of Fig. 23:2 is consistently thick in the portion preserved. The neck and the body of Fig. 23:1 were formed separately, but the attachment is fairly well smoothed on the exterior. The single preserved handle of this fragment is slightly twisted and very carelessly attached at the neck and shoulder. In later examples from Qumrân and ʻAlâyiq a gradual tendency toward handle attachment lower on the neck may be of chronological significance.[158]

Juglets (Fig. 23:3; Pl. 35b:18; cf. Fig. 26:4)

Two fragments of globular juglets, closely resembling the whole specimen from Cistern 276 (Fig. 26:4), were registered from Stratum II. A base from a juglet or small vase, Fig. 23:3, has no contemporary parallels.

Mortaria (Fig. 23:4-8; Pl. 37a:13-16, 22)

The four illustrated rims of mortaria, Fig 23:4-7, are examples of the wide variety which this form displays in Stratum II. The sherd with the outside thickening at the rim, Fig. 23:4, has a contemporary parallel in the Shechem Black Earth layer,[159] and the form is very common in the third century there.[160] There is a parallel to the inverted rims, Fig. 23:5-7, in the Post-Hellenistic Fort Wall deposit at Samaria (150-107 B.C.).[161] Fig. 23:8 is probably a typical base of a mortarium.[162] The great variety in these bowls seems to preclude any chronologically significant distinctions.

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[157] Balâtah 1957, Reg. Nos. 154 and 595.

[158] Cf. *Rapport II,* Fig. 3:18 (Qumrân Ib, 50-31 B.C.); *AASOR,* XXXII-XXXIII, Pl. 59:1 (A.D. 1-50).

[148] Cf. pp. 55-56 *supra.*

[159] Balâtah 1957, Reg. No. 778.

[160] Balâtah 1956, Reg. No. 102; 1957, Nos. 203, 762.

[161] *SS III,* Fig. 43:8.

Bowls and Plates (Fig. 23:9-16; Pl. 37a:1, 3, 5, 6, 9-11, 23)

Two rims of the common second century small bowl, which usually has a slightly incurved rim, were found in Stratum II (Fig. 23:9). The sparseness of this form in Beth-zur II is not significant, since it was common at Beth-zur in 1931, in the Shechem Hellenistic House, at Samaria, and in other Palestinian Hellenistic contexts.[163] Examples of this form in Hellenistic Decorated Ware from Stratum II are discussed below.

There is a better representation of small, carelessly made plates (Fig. 23:10-12), which could also have been used as lids. At most sites the small bowls with incurved rim are more common than these plates in the second century B.C. However, parallels to the plates from the latter half of the century occur at Shechem and Samaria.[164] All these bowls and plates are very similar in workmanship and ware.

The bases of the bowls and plates, Fig. 23:10, 13-15, are carelessly made and vary from flat to disc. Fig. 23:16 may be from another bowl type.

Cooking Pots (Fig. 24:1-4; Pl. 38a:5-8; cf. Figs. 26:8-9; 27:1-7)

Sherds of globular cooking pots were very common in Stratum II, but there were also some from shallow pots or casseroles. Most of the fragments of globular pots have parallels from the Stratum I cistern (Figs. 26:8-9; 27:1-7). They are also found in the first half of the second century B.C. at Samaria.[165] Fig. 24:1 and 2 illustrate other treatments of the globular pot neck and rim, but no chronological significance should be attached to these.

Rims shaped to receive a lid, which were common in the Hellenistic Fort Wall Deposit at Samaria (*ca.* 200-150 B.C.)[166] occurred infrequently in Stratum II (Fig. 24:3, 4) and only one sherd of this type was found in Stratum I. These rims are more frequently associated with shallow pots, but the narrow diameter of Fig. 24:3 suggests that it is from a globular pot.

Lamps (Fig. 24:5; Pl. 32b:4)

The two spouts of plain delphiniform lamps from Beth-zur II are apparently the first clearly stratified examples from Palestine although this type has been found at many other Palestinian sites.[167]

Unguentaria (Fig. 24:6-8; Pl. 35b:24-28)

The very common fusiform unguentarium is represented in Stratum II by several sherds (Fig. 24:6-8). These are of very heavy ware, distinguishing them from first century B.C. examples which have thin ware. There is a contemporary stratified parallel from Shechem.[168] For complete specimens see *CBZ*, Pl. X:13 and 14. The ware of the uppor portion of the latter is thicker than the drawing indicates.

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[162] Cf. the reconstructed base from the contemporary Hellenistic Fort Wall deposit at Samaria, *SS III*, Fig. 40:3.

[163] Cf. *CBZ*, Pl. XIII:14-21; Balâtah 1957, Reg. Nos. 1006, 1007, 1068, 1193, 1055, 1075; and *SS III*, Fig. 56:9-11.

[164] Balâtah 1957, Reg. No. 1047 (Room 1, 150-100 B.C.). *SS III*, Fig. 43:3 (Post-Hellenistic Fort Wall, 150-107 B.C.).

[165] *SS III*, Fig. 41:1-7.

[166] *SS III*, p. 230.

[167] Cf. C. N. Johns, "Excavations at 'Atlit (1930-31)," *QDAP*, II (1932), Pl. XXXIV:907; *CBZ*, Fig. 42 (second column); *Gezer III*, Pl. CLXXXIII:3; F. J. Bliss and A. C. Dickie, *Excavations at Jerusalem* (London, 1898), Pl. XXVI:26 (spout more triangular); *Lachish III*, Type 658 (perhaps slightly later form); *MT*, Pl. 172:9; Y. Aharoni, "Excavations at Ramath Rahel, 1954," *IEJ*, VI (1956), pp. 138-39, Fig. 8:3; Eann MacDonald, J. L. Starkey, and Lankester Harding, *Beth-pelet II* (London, 1932), Pl. LXXXVIII:5; *AASOR*, XXXIV-XXXV, Pl. 17A:1 (from Tell el-Fûl).

Hellenistic Decorated Ware (Fig. 24:9-17; Pl. 37b:1, 2, 5-8, 11, 15, 18, 21, 22)

This designation is used for those forms that have a common tradition throughout the Eastern Mediterranean and which are decorated with various shades of black, brown, or red paint, slip, or wash during the Hellenistic period. The vessels of this ware from the second and early first centuries B.C. display such universally careless workmanship that it is impossible to treat them as imported ware, even if the forms are not considered exclusively local imitations. Despite the poor workmanship the fine levigation distinguishes the ware from kitchen pottery. In Palestine the repertory of forms is limited to a variety of small bowls and plates with occasional fragments of jugs and bottles. Some of the forms also occur in ordinary local "kitchen" ware.

The Beth-zur evidence reflects the situation in Palestine in the second century B.C. A single jug fragment from Stratum II (Fig. 24:9=Pl. 37b:15) has no known Palestinian parallels, but a near contemporary jug of West Slope technique from Tarsus may indicate its form.[169] Three types of bowls are represented by a number of sherds.[170] The small bowls with incurved rims, common in the contemporary Hellenistic Fort Wall deposit at Samaria,[171] are represented by two rim fragments from Beth-zur II (Fig. 24:10-11=Pl. 37b:7-8). Another parallel from the first half of the second century B.C. was found in the Black Earth layer at Shechem.[172] A single rim of the skyphos with pinched handle, Fig. 24:12=Pl. 37b:11, also has a parallel at Samaria in the Hellenistic Fort Wall deposit.[173] The attribution of the Beth-zur sherd to this type is assured by the closely parallel rims with pinched handles found in 1931.[174]

Fish plates, according to the broader use of the term, are the most common forms in Hellenistic Decorated Ware at Beth-zur and are common in other Hellenistic contexts in Palestine. However, only three fragments were recovered from Stratum II (Fig. 24:13-15=Pl. 37:2, 1, 5). All these had turned-down rims. Since Hellenistic Decorated Ware forms are not highly standardized and display very careless workmanship in the second century B.C., close parallels are difficult to find. For instance, the example with heaviest ware, Fig. 24:15, can be compared to a plate from the Post-Hellenistic Fort Wall at Samaria[175] although the Beth-zur sherd is heavier.[176]

It is not possible to determine precisely to which kinds of bowls and plates the bases, Fig. 24:16-17=Pl. 37b:22, 21, belong. However, since only ring bases in Hellenistic Decorated Ware occurred in Beth-zur II, it may be presumed that all three types of bowls commonly had ring bases in the first half of the second century B.C., as at Samaria.[177]

In general, it should be noted that the sherds of Beth-zur II were decorated with a dull slip or paint. Even the best quality had a very dull and rather rough finish. Frequently careless, spotty application is evident, and variations in color indicate stacking in the kiln and careless firing. While difficult to describe precisely, these characteristics distinguish the Stratum II material from Hellenistic Decorated Ware of the latter part of the third century B.C., when a better quality of slip is used and a less dull surface is more frequently preserved.[178]

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[168] From the Black Earth layer (200-150 B.C.), Balâtah 1957, Reg. No. 590.

[169] *Tarsus I*, pp. 160-61, No. 117 (top level of the Middle Hellenistic Unit, end third to early second century B.C.).

[170] Some of the sherds represented in Fig. 24 (Nos. 10-11, 14-17=Pl. 37b:7, 8, 1, 5, 22, 21) are not the actual Stratum II examples; but smaller stratified fragments that are close parallels were found. See the plate descriptions for the distribution of sherds of these types.

[171] *SS III*, Fig. 38:1-10.

[172] Balâtah 1957, Reg. No. 584.

[173] *SS III*, Fig. 39:5.

[174] *CBZ*, Fig. 39, and cf. Fig. 29:9.

[175] *SS III*, Fig. 43:2.

[176] The actual Beth-zur sherd from Stratum II comparable to Fig. 24:15 (see n. 170 *supra*) is more squared, further demonstrating the difficulty in finding close parallels to the fish plates.

[177] *SS III*, Figs. 37 and 38.

West Slope Technique[179] (Fig. 24:18; Pl. 37b:14)

The rim fragment displaying West Slope technique, Fig. 24:18=Pl. 37b:14, seems to be the first of its kind from a stratified context in the Eastern Mediterranean. It has parallels at Gezer and Samaria.[180] These are probably from the third century B.C. since they display better technique. The slip of the Beth-zur II sherd is of better quality than any of the second century Hellenistic Decorated Ware, but it has only a slight luster and the reddish-brown slip is only applied to the inside and rim.

Rhodian Handles

Two Rhodian handles (Object Reg. Nos. 28 and 97) are dated respectively 200-190 B.C. and 180-150 B.C. by Virginia Grace.[181]

STRATUM I

Jars (Fig. 25:1; Pl. 34b:1; cf. Fig. 22:1-15)

Most of the jar fragments from Stratum I have close parallels in Stratum II. Here, too, only large jars with rounded bases are clearly represented. Two trends of apparent chronological significance should be noted. The squared rims have virtually displaced the rounded variety. In fact, there is no example of a rounded rim certainly from Stratum I. There are also a number of sherds that display a carefully made oval handle which is much more skillfully attached to the jar. The section of one of these is found in Fig. 25:1.

Jugs (Figs. 25:2-6; 26:1-2; Pls. 36a-e; 35b:9)

Of the twenty jugs recovered from the silt of the Stratum I cistern seven can be seen in Figs. 25:2-6, 26:1, and Pl. 36.[182] The typical features of these jugs include an everted rim coming more or less to a point at the brim and separated from the neck by a definite exterior break, a piriform body with concave base, and a carelessly made handle of more or less ovoid section coming to a rather sharp point at either end, attached to the body at the brim and very roughly at the shoulder. The workmanship is careless throughout with the brim at times somewhat askew (cf. Fig. 25:3). Fig. 25:5 illustrates the largest jug, Fig. 25:6, the smallest. With one exception, Fig. 26:1, the ware is comparatively thin. It usually has irregular rippling. The hue is in the orange-brown-gray-buff range with brown, gray, or buff core. An outside slip of the same color as the ware is common. Fig. 25:2 has a dark red slip on the inside neck and on the outside neck and shoulder. Levigation is medium to fairly fine, and the grits vary. Most of the unpublished vessels are very similar to Fig. 25:4 and 5.

Rim sherds of the cistern jug type also occurred in Stratum I proper, in the Shechem Room 1 deposit (150-100 B.C.), and in Bethany Cistern 61 (75-50 B.C.).[183] A single example of the square-flanged rim, Fig. 25:6, has parallels with thicker ware in Beth-zur II; it is also found in Locus 89 at Qumrân (50-31 B.C.).[184] This is apparently the rim form which developed an inside shelf in the first century B.C.[185] The base fragment, Fig. 26:2, is probably from another type of jug.

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[178] Cf., e.g., the Balâtah 1956 sherds, Reg. Nos. B 56-8-19, 1-8.

[179] This term is used rather than "West Slope ware" since the latter might imply provenience exclusively from the west slope at Athens.

[180] *Gezer III*, Pl. CLXXVII:18; *HE I*, Fig. 173:1-2.

[181] Virginia Grace, "Stamped Amphora Handles found in 1931-32," *Hesperia*, III (1934), p. 227, No. 47. *Tarsus I*, p. 142, No. 42. Cf. also the discussion of the Beth-zur objects in this volume.

[182] One more example is published in *BASOR*, 151, Fig. 2:7.

[183] Balâtah 1957, Reg. Nos. 1083 (base), 1050 (base); *Bethany*, Fig. 40:1, which is not a jar.

Flasks (Fig. 26:3; Pl. 35b:29)

A single handle sherd of a flask (Fig. 26:3), similar in ware to the Beth-zur II fragments, occurred in Stratum I.

Juglets (Fig. 26:4; Pl. 35b:13)

The globular juglet is represented by two rim fragments from Stratum I and a reconstructed example from the related cistern (Fig. 26:4). The latter has already been discussed in detail.[186] The very careless handle attachments and thin rippled ware may be noted. That the neck is longer than the earlier example from the Hellenistic Fort Wall at Samaria (200-150 B.C.) and shorter than the later examples from Bethany Cistern 61 (75-50 B.C.) and Qumrân Ib (50-31 B.C.) may be chronologically significant.[187] The Beth-zur juglet is larger than typical Qumrân examples.

Mortaria (Fig. 26:5; Pl. 37a:12)

A single mortarium rim occurred in Beth-zur I (Fig. 26:5). These mortaria do not occur in first century B.C. contexts in Palestine, and they seem to have been much more common in the third century than in the second. Accordingly, the single Beth-zur I example could indicate that the mortaria had practically disappeared by the latter part of the second century B.C.

Bowls and Plates (Fig. 26:6-7; Pl. 37a:7-8)

Two rims of plates somewhat larger than those from Stratum II can be seen in Fig. 26:6-7. They tend to be flatter than the Beth-zur examples and are apparently precursors of the flat plates that are common in Qumrân Ib but disappear before Qumrân II.[188]

Cooking Pots (Fig. 26:8-9; 27:1-7; Pls. 38a:1-4; 38b-c)

Nine globular cooking pots were recovered from the Beth-zur I cistern. One of these was intact (Fig. 26:9), and all but three of the others could be substantially restored. These cooking pots have been discussed in detail in *BASOR*, 151, pp. 18 and 21. The pots are not highly standardized. Rim variants include a simple rounded rim (Fig. 27:1-4), shaved rims having a sharp outside (Fig. 26:9) or inside (Fig. 27:6) angle, and rims with a concavity on the interior (Fig. 26:8; 27:7). There is always a clear break at the neck-shoulder join, and there seems to be a tendency for the neck to become longer in Stratum I than it was in Stratum II (cf. especially Fig. 27:3-4). Such long necks on a somewhat more squat form are common in the later part of the first century B.C. in Palestine.[189] There also seems to be a slight tendency for the ware to become thinner and more rippled than it was in Stratum II. In the first century B.C. the ware continues to be thin and is more finely levigated. Two thin, carelessly attached strap handles are characteristic, but examples with one handle (Fig. 27:2) are not unusual in Hellenistic contexts. The one-handled Beth-zur specimen, considered with the fact that these cooking pots were found in the cistern with water jugs and that some of them do not show traces of burning, suggests that they were used for carrying water.

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[184] Fig. 22:18; *Rapport III*, Fig. 2:1.

[185] Cf. *Bethany*, Fig. 61:1, 2, and *Rapport III*, Fig. 1:5.

[186] *BASOR*, 151, p. 18; cf. p. 22.

[187] *SS III*, Fig. 42:4; *Bethany*, Fig 61:5, 11; *Rapport II*, Fig. 3:20.

[188] *Rapport III*, Figs. 1:9, 10; 3:1-4, 9; *Rapport II*, Fig. 3:9, 13.

[189] *Rapport III*, Fig. 3:5, and cf. Fig. 3:9, 1:16, and *Rapport II*, Fig. 3:22.

A number of comparable fragments were also found in Stratum I proper. Parallels from contemparary contexts occur at Shechem and Samaria.[190]

Hellenistic Decorated Ware (Fig. 27:8, 9; Pl. 37b:3, 19)

The poor quality characteristic of Stratum I is also displayed by the five sherds of Hellenistic Decorated Ware from Beth-zur I. In light of the Samaria evidence, however, two chronologically significant features can be mentioned. First, two of the Stratum I sherds have buff ware,[191] whereas all Stratum II fragments are described as reddish buff at least in part. At Samaria "creamy buff ware," to be equated with the Beth-zur buff ware, did not appear until the second half of the second century B.C.[192] Second is the sharply turned-down rim of fish plates, Fig. 27:8, which is also characteristic of the second half of the second century B.C. at Samaria.[193]

Two ring bases from Stratum I (cf. Fig. 27:9) may be associated with the fish plates. The evidence from Strata II and I is somewhat scanty; but since only ring bases in Hellenistic Decorated Ware were found in both campaigns at Beth-zur, all small bowls and plates of the ware probably had ring bases.

STRATA II-I

Field II (Fig. 28:1-9; Pls. 35b:4, 16, 17; 37a:2, 4, 17; 37b:9, 10, 12, 13)

Two groups of sherds from the 1957 campaign belong to the horizon of Beth-zur II and I. The first consists of those sherds from Field II which came from areas where Strata II and I were not distinguished when excavating. Detailed comparisons of these sherds show that nearly all of the forms had close parallels in Beth-zur II or I. A few variants and new forms, also belonging to the second century B.C., are illustrated in Fig. 28:1-9.

A jug rim, Fig. 28:1, very similar to those published from Strata II and I, probably belongs to the Beth-zur II horizon because of its thick ware and rounded profile. It has contemporary parallels at Shechem and Samaria.[194] Fig. 28:2 is somewhat similar to the rim of a globular juglet from Samaria.[195] However, the wide cup makes its attribution to this juglet type uncertain. The base, Fig. 28:3, is from a vessel similar to a juglet excavated in 1931.[196] Accordingly, the 1931 juglet is to be dated to the second century B.C.

The mortarium rim with the stub of a horizontal handle, Fig. 28:4, adds another to the variety of mortarium forms of the second century B.C. Horizontal handles were also found in 1931,[197] and another of the 1957 handles was from the second century B.C. Locus 279 discussed below. One of these handles from the surface appeared to have ware which places it with pre-second century material,[198] but the examples from second century B.C. contexts are of typical Late Hellenistic ware.

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[190] Shechem Room 1 (150-100 B.C.), Balâtah 1957, Reg. Nos. 1053, 1082; Samaria Post-Hellenistic Fort Wall deposit (150-107 B.C.); *SS III*, Fig. 43:12, 13.

[191] No. 333 (compared to Fig. 24:14) described as "buff clay with gray core, poor slip, and fine levigation;" and No. 337 (compared to Fig. 27:9) described as "buff clay with grayish core, poor slip, fine levigation."

[192] *SS III*, p. 233 *sub* Fig. 43:2.

[193] *Idem.*

[194] Balâtah 1957, Reg. Nos. 157, 593, 156 (Black Earth layer, 200-150 B.C.); *SS III*, Fig. 42:5 (Hellenistic Fort Wall, 200-150 B.C.).

[195] *SS III*, Fig. 42:4.

[196] *CBZ*, Pl. XI:4.

[197] *CBZ*, Fig. 38, upper right hand corner.

Fig. 28:5 is one of the common second century bowls which are hemispherical or have a slightly incurved rim, and Fig. 28:6 is a flat plate also of a common second century tradition discussed above.

The sherd in Hellenistic Decorated Ware of a bowl with outcurved rim, Fig. 28:7, is the only evidence for this form from Beth-zur, and the quality of its slip is much better than that common in the second century B.C. Therefore, it is either an import or should be considered a third century intrusion. This form has second century parallels at Samaria.[199] Fig. 28:8 is another example of a rim of the pinched-handle skyphos. A Hellenistic painted sherd, Fig. 28:9=Pl. 37b:13, is unusual for its form and ware and does not seem to have parallels at Beth-zur or elsewhere.

Locus 279 (Fig. 28:10-16; Pls. 34b:10-12; 35b:15, 20, 21; 37a:19; 37b:4, 16)

The second group, with most of its forms also having parallels in Beth-zur II or I, is from Locus 279 in Field I.[200] Other forms which should also be dated to the second century B.C. are discussed below.

The flask top, Fig. 28:10, varies somewhat from the other second century B.C. examples and adds to the meager evidence available for this form. Fig. 28:11 is the rather unique rim[201] of a globular juglet—if it is to be attributed to this type. Its ware belongs to the Persian-Early Hellenistic horizon. No parallels can be cited for Fig. 28:12, and its ware indicates that it may belong with the Persian-Early Hellenistic group.

The fish plate rim (Fig. 28:13), having the typical quality of second century B.C. Hellenistic Decorated Ware, is another variant of the common plate with turned-down rim. Fig. 28:14 is the section of a handle in Hellenistic Decorated Ware, which probably belongs to a small jug or juglet.

A Rhodian jar rim and handle, Fig. 28:15, with a stamp probably dating 180-150 B.C.[202] confirms the dating of Locus 279. The Beth-zur example shows a rim treatment and a bending in of the neck which may be developments from the profile Miss Grace considers typical of the latter part of the third century B.C.[203] The handle section is very similar to the late third century type. Presumably, the Rhodian base, Fig. 28:16, also belongs to the second century B.C.

UNSTRATIFIED POTTERY OF THE SECOND CENTURY B.C.

Fig. 29:1-9; Pls. 32b:2, 3; 35a; 37b:24

Nearly the entire second century B.C. repertory from Beth-zur is represented in Strata II and I. The following unstratified vessels supplement the stratified evidence in certain respects. Fig. 29:1 and 2 are reconstructed large storage jars, the latter only partly preserved. A similar large jar was recovered in the 1931 campaign.[204] The 1931 example has a rounded rim and may be earlier, but the squared rim of Fig. 28:1 suggests that it should be dated to the second century B.C.[205]

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[198] Cf. Ch. IV, note 3.

[199] Cf. *SS III*, Fig. 37:14-16 (Hellenistic Fort Wall, 200-150 B.C.); Fig. 43:4-6 (Post-Hellenistic Fort Wall, 150-107 B.C.).

[200] The group included sherds from baskets 3, 7, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19-23, 26.

[201] The only Palestinian parallel seems to be Lachish Type 349, found in building complex R/Q/S.15/16:10-21 (*Lachish III*, pp. 146 ff.) which contained a second century B.C. pottery group.

[202] *Hesperia*, III, p. 230, No. 59, and cf. the discussion of the Rhodian handles.

[203] *Hesperia*, III, Pl. II:5, is dated 250-200 B.C., but the discussion in the text, p. 306, suggests the date 225-200 B.C.

[204] *CBZ*, Fig. 34, and Pl. XII:8.

[205] Cf., e.g., the parallel jar rim, Fig. 22:2.

A lid with a circular hole about the size of an ordinary pencil, Fig. 29:3, seems to be unique. The hole was presumably bored so that the lid could be suspended by a thin rope. The ware of the lid is of a common second century B.C. type.

In contrast with the 1931 campaign, only one folded ("Maccabean") lamp was recovered in 1957 (Fig. 29:4). The large number of 1931 examples makes it clear that this lamp was in use as early as the second century B.C.,[206] although to date the only stratified Palestinian examples belong to the first century B.C.[207]

Several unstratified examples of fusiform unguentaria from 1931 (Fig. 29:5-8) are included to illustrate the typical heavy ware of this form in the second century B.C. A bowl in Hellenistic Decorated Ware from 1931 with pinched bow handle, Fig. 29:9, is illustrated because, on the basis of close parallels to it, a number of 1957 sherds could be assigned to the pinched-bow bowl type.

POTTERY OF THE LATE FIRST CENTURY B.C.

Fig. 29:10-11; Pl. 35b:30-31

A small pocket of first century B.C. pottery occurred in Locus 297 and the immediately underlying Locus 280. To be associated with this group are the bottom of a very thin-walled fusiform unguentarium (Fig. 29:10), a piriform unguentarium of very similar ware (Fig. 29:11), and a piece of Eastern Sigillata A, Ware 1, with the dull, dark red finish and brush strokes visible.[208] A date near the end of the pre-Christian era fits both the transition from fusiform to piriform unguentaria[209] and the sigillata sherd.

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[206] Cf. *CBZ,* Fig. 41.

[207] *Bethany,* p. 161, No. 18; p. 165, Nos. 5-6 (Cistern 61, 75-50 B.C.). J. W. Crowfoot and G. M. Fitzgerald, "Excavations in the Tyropoeon Valley, Jerusalem, 1927," *PEFA,* 1927, Pl. XVII:I and 2 (37-4 B.C.). Johns, *QDAP,* XIV, Fig. 14:5 (37-29 B.C.).

[208] *SS III,* p. 284. This ware is "predominant" in Pre-Herodian (*ca.* 75-55 B.C.) and Roman I (*ca.* 75-25 B.C.) deposits.

[209] The two types of unguentaria represented, e.g., at Haltern, a Roman campsite dated 11 B.C.—A.D. 9 (or 16). Siegfried Loeschcke, "Keramische Funde in Haltern," *Altertums - Komission für Westfalen, Mittheilungen,* V (1909), Taf. XI:30 and 31.

CHAPTER VII

OBJECTS

Ovid R. Sellers

The number of objects found in 1957 was small in comparison with those of the 1931 excavation. This was to be expected, since in the second season we were digging mostly around fortification walls and not dwellings.

Coins

Except for a few Roman, Byzantine, and Arabic coins from the surface, there were only twelve coins from the time of the city's occupation (Pl. 39), while in 1931 the excavation produced 254. Twenty-five coins from Roman times and later were found in 1931; but evidently they were dropped on the surface or planted by the workmen. Since there was no Roman or later pottery under the surface, it is evident that later coins have no bearing on the settlement's history.

All the 1957 coins were bronze.

PTOLEMY II (PHILADELPHUS), 285-247 B.C.

The three Ptolemaic coins are described by J. N. Svoronos, *Τὰ Νομίσματα τοῦ Κράτους τῶν Πτολεμαίων* (Athens, 1904-1908).

1. From Field I, north of Locus 274, in mixed debris. Like Svoronos No. 709.
   19 mm. 5.86 grm.
   Ob. Bearded head of Zeus-Ammon facing right. Dotted border. Hole in center.
   Re. *ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ* left. *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ* right. Standing eagle facing left with closed wings. Thunderbolt in claws. Club of mint of Tyre left of eagle. Raised border. Hole in center.
2. From Field I, Locus 279, 1 m. below surface in stone-filled debris. Like Svoronos No. 581.
   25 mm. 15.42 grm.
   Ob. Bearded head of Zeus facing right.
   Re. Lightly struck; name of king not legible; other figures faint. Spread eagle facing left. Thunderbolt in claws. In front of eagle a shield, above which is a monogram and below another symbol. Between legs *Λ* (11)=275 B.C.
3. From Field I, north of Locus 274 in mixed debris. Like Svoronos No 708.
   23 mm. 11.35 grm.
   Ob. Bearded head of Zeus-Ammon facing right. Hole in center.
   Re. *ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ* left. *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ* right. Standing eagle facing left with closed wings. Club of mint of Tyre left of eagle. Raised border. Hole in center.

ANTIOCHUS IV (EPIPHANES), 175-164 B.C.

All seven coins, Nos. 4-10, are of a pattern popular in the time of Antiochus Epiphanes, though no two are from the same die. They are described by Ernest Babelon, *Les Rois de Syrie, d'Armenie et de Commagène* (Paris, 1890). One hundred and one such coins (Nos. 98-108) were found in the 1931 expedition (*CBZ*, pp. 82, 83). All have milled edge.

Ob. Head of king with radiate crown.
Re. *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ* left. *ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ* right. Some with lettering in dots, some with dotted border. Standing goddess (Hera according to Babelon) facing front. Headcloth dropping to shoulders. Robe with tight waist and skirt reaching to ground. Spear in right hand and shield resting on ground in left.

4. From Field I, Locus 275 near surface.
   13 mm. 3.2 grm.
5. From Field III, Locus 286 in debris.
   14 mm. 2.45 grm.

6. From Field II, Locus 288, 60 cm. below surface.
   10 mm. 1.575 grm.
7. From Field III in crevice of Wall A adjoining Locus 284.
   13 mm. 2.265 grm.
8. From Field III, Locus 286, 50 cm. below surface.
   13 mm. 2.01 grm.
9. From Field I, Locus 279, 30 cm. below top of Wall H.
   13 mm. 2.24 grm.
10. From Field II, Locus 277, 75 cm. below surface.
    12 mm. 2.21 grm.

HASMONEAN, PROBABLY JOHN HYRCANUS, 125-106 B.C.

Two coins are similar to the sixteen John Hyrcanus coins found in 1931 (*CBZ*, p. 89). The obverse probably has the double cornucopia and poppy bud, while the reverse has a wreath enclosing the Hebrew, "John the high priest and the community of the Jews." Our two coins are so badly struck or damaged that no character is clear.

11. From Field I, Locus 280, 30 cm. below surface.
    15 mm. 2.75 grm.
12. From Field II, Locus 277, near bedrock.
    12 mm. 1.825 grm.

Rhodian Amphora Handles

There were six stamped Rhodian jar handles (Pl. 40). None was perfectly stamped, but all could be identified and were well-known from other excavations in Palestine and around the Mediterranean. They are catalogued by Virginia Grace, "Stamped Amphora Handles Found in 1931-32," Fourth Report of the American Excavations in the Athens Agora," *Hesperia III* (Athens, 1934), pp. 195-310, and "The Stamped Amphora Handles," *Tarsus I*, pp. 139-48. Hippocrates, Archilaidas, and Theaidetos are listed in *Hesperia* and Agestratos in *Tarsus*. R. A. S. Macalister and J. Garrow Duncan, *Excavations on the Hill of Ophel, Jerusalem, PEFA*, 1926, pp. 203-12, list Archilaidas, Theaidetos, Gorgon, and Agestratos. One of our handles shows the name of the potter and five show eponyms preceded by *ΕΠΙ* and followed by names of months.

1. From Field II, Locus 277, 80 cm. below surface in H context. *ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ,* Hippocrates (the maker). Name in a circle surrounding a Rhodian "rose."
2. From Field I, Locus 279. *ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΙΛΑΙΔΑ ΚΑΡΝΕΙΟΥ*, Archilaidas, month Karneios.
3. From Field II, Locus 277, SE corner, near basin. *ΕΠΙ ΘΕΑΙΔΗΤΟΥ ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ,* Theaidetos, month Agrianios.
4. From Field II, Locus 291, by N balk, 57 cm. down, 30 cm. W of E balk. *ΕΠΙ ΓΟΡΓΟΝΟΣ ΑΤΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ,* Gorgon, month Agrianios.
5. From Field I, Locus 296, near surface. *ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΙΛΑΙΔΑ ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ,* Archilaidas, month Agrianios.
6. From Field III, Locus 292, near surface. *ΕΠΙ ΑΓΕΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ,* Agestratos, month Panamos.

Of these six, Archilaidas, whose name appears twice, is the only one represented in the seventeen legible handles found in 1931 (*CBZ*, pp. 53-56).

Scarab and Scaraboid

The one scarab was found in Field III, Locus 286, SE corner, 50 cm. below the surface by the west face of Wall A (Fig. 30a and Pl. 41a). Though the context was mixed Iron II and Hellenistic, the scarab is clearly of the Hyksos type. Symmetrically shown are two uraeus serpents at the top and under each serpent the letter ʿ (arm). Below are two Horus hawks, each with the crown of Lower Egypt. In the center, going down, are crude Egyptian hieroglyphs: *nfr* (beauty), *kꜣ* (spirit), *ḥtp* (peace) in three letters, *nb* (every), and the ideograph *ḥtp* upside down. Evidently the characters were made for decoration rather than meaning. Similar Hyksos scarabs are shown in *A Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs, Scaraboids, Seals and Amulets in the Palestine Archaeological Museum* (Cairo, 1936), Pl. VI:227, 232, 236; Pl. VII:259, 265; *Meg. II,* Pl. 149:14, 30; *Gaza III,* Pl. III:21, 28; *SS III,* p. 85; Pl. XV:1.

A small steatite scaraboid, found in Field I, Locus 279, in Hellenistic context, was faintly inscribed (Fig. 30b). It was irregular in shape and worn smooth. It was thought to be merely a bead until Miss Goff noticed the markings. What may have been intended by the incisions is uncertain. There were no markings on the back.

Sphinx Inlay

Bone inlays of the Middle Bronze period, common in the 1931 season (*CBZ,* p. 56), at Balâṭah in 1957 and 1960, and in other Middle Bronze sites did not appear. The only inlay was of ivory—a small sphinx 58 mm. long, 21 mm. high, and 4 mm. thick (Pl. 41b). It was found in Iron I context, Field III, Locus 286, 130 cm. below the top of Wall A. It looks more Egyptian than Phoenician and yet it is unique. It is something like a carnelian sphinx found at Gaza which was "too roughly cut to be of Egyptian work" (*Gaza III,* Pl. IV:154, p. 4).

Seal

A steatite conical seal, 20 mm. in diameter and 20 mm. high, found in Field I, Locus 278, on the face of Wall B, 160 cm. below the surface, shows three bovine animals—two fat and one lean—and a scorpion (Pl. 41c). Though from mixed context, it may be dated Iron I: for it is similar to an Iron I seal from Tell el-Fâr'ah (*RB,* 1955, p. 581).

Spatulae

Several broken bone spatulae (Pl. 42a) and one stem of what was probably a bronze spatula appeared. The bronze (Pl. 43b:11) doubtless is Hellenistic (*CBZ,* Fig. 57, pp. 62, 63). The bone spatulae were found in Hellenistic or mixed context. At Tell en-Naṣbeh such spatulae are dated 700-400 B.C. (Iron II-Persian), mostly in cisterns "between 700 and 550 or 500." At Megiddo they were in Strata I-IV; at Gezer from "the 2nd Semitic Period on"; at Samaria-Sebaste Periods V-VI (8th century). They are shown in *Hazor I,* Pl. LXIX:12; LXX:27. Formerly they were thought to be cosmetic implements and one in the Palestine Archaeological Museum still was so designated in 1960.

C. C. McCown questioned our hypothesis (*TN I,* p. 272): "As to their use I have no suggestion to offer. However, I question their use for applying cosmetics, for the rounded end, at least on the TN specimens, is too broad, and the rough, sharp end would scratch the skin. Then, too, there would be no way of controlling the color applied. There is no staining at the end of the TN spatulae as would almost certainly be the case if they had been so used."

In *SS III,* pp. 461-62, the verdict is cautious: "These spatulae are frequent in Palestine from the Bronze Age onwards. Many possible uses have been suggested—as styli for writing on wax tablets, or with ink; for netting; in making narrow weaves or braids, as pattern sticks to raise and hold threads as required; or for applying cosmetics. The latter seems the most popular suggestion, but there is no definite proof for any of these uses. The dating of the stratified examples, Periods V and VI, suggests an eighth century date."

Tufnell in *Lachish III,* p. 397, offers what now seems to us the most plausible explanation: "Weaving was an art practiced in many places and at all periods, and the present writer suggests that the bone spatulae may be pattern sticks, as used to pick up threads and hold them apart while working an intricate pattern on the loom. Mrs. Crowfoot considers that they were quite suitable for that purpose."

This opinion has been strengthened by Mrs. Marjorie Lambert of the Museum of New Mexico, who has called my attention to similar bone pieces used by American Indians in weaving.

Disks

Pottery disks were found in all three fields (Pl. 42b). They seem to have been made from larger pieces. Their uniform flatness presents a problem; for there are not many flat surfaces in Palestine jars and their chipped edges make it unlikely that they were manufactured as finished objects. In 1931, particularly in a cistern, there were abundant concave bases of Hellenistic jars which had been rounded by chipping to make jar covers, and in both seasons many Iron II lamps had been treated in a similar manner so that the bases would be good jar stoppers. The complete flatness of the disks, however, raises a serious question about their use as jar covers or stoppers. They would be apt to slide off if placed on top of a jar or bottle, which would not be a hazard in case of the Hellenistic concave base or the Iron II foot of a lamp.

At Megiddo similar pieces were found in Strata II, III, and V (11th-7th centuries). Our objects were from Iron II deposits and seemingly were made from Iron II vessels, with the exception of No. 9, which was made of limestone. The use of stone to make a lid may seem doubtful. Regarding the Megiddo disks Lamon and Shipton remark (*Meg. I*, Pl. 103): "The use of these objects is uncertain, but it is suggested that they may have been lids for vessels."

Dr. Dajani suggested that they may have been weights, and this suggestion seemed plausible in view of the care in trimming them, particularly the stone disk (No. 9). The disks which we found were as follows:

	Provenience		Maximum diam.	Weight
1.	Field I,	Locus 279	61 mm.	51 grm.
2.	Field I,	Locus 279	60 mm.	56 grm.
3.	Field II,	Locus 297	58 mm.	48 grm.
4.	Field III,	Locus 294	58 mm.	56 grm.
5.	Field II,	Locus 277	62 mm.	38 grm.
6.	Field I,	Locus 279	60 mm.	41 grm.
7.	Field III,	Locus 284	70 mm.	41 grm.
8.	Field II,	Locus 277	80 mm.	80 grm.
9.	Field II,	Locus 297	48 mm.	80 grm.
10.	Field II,	Locus 290	62 mm.	100 grm.
11.	Field II,	Locus 291	58 mm.	78 grm.

It may be noted that Nos. 5, 6, and 7 weigh about 40 grm.; 1, 2, 3, and 4, 48-56 grm.; 8, 9, and 11, about 80 grm. The stone disk, No. 9, though much smaller in diameter, weighs the same as No. 8. We know from inscribed Iron II stone weights that approximation and not exactness was the rule. So it seemed reasonable to suppose that, excluding No. 10, we had three categories: 5, 6, and 7 about 3 1/2 shekels; 1, 2, 3, and 4 about 4 1/2 shekels; 8, 9, and 11 about 7 shekels. That these stones were used as weights is, however, at most a possibility. We do have well-made inscribed stone weights of the Iron II period (*CBZ*, p. 60).

While I was interested in this speculation regarding the possibility of our disks being weights I was astonished when in the 1960 excavation at Shechem some 250 such disks turned up in the various levels of the MB II street (*BASOR*, 161 [Feb., 1961], pp. 19-22). They varied in size and on the whole were much cruder than the eleven from Beth-zur. The large number of these disks make it practically certain that they were not used as weights, nor were they all intended for spindle whorls. A few had small holes on one side; possibly the hole was a decoration or an incipient perforation for a spindle whorl, discarded before completion. Dr. Dajani called our attention to the use of such disks in a game resembling hop-scotch played by Arab children. Mrs. Marjorie Lambert has told me that Zuni Indians use such disks in a game like quoits with a corncob as the stake. Occasionally an Indian takes the time to polish a stone or pottery disk until it approaches perfection. American Indians have produced such disks, plain, decorated, or perforated; some are painted with simple designs (Alfred Vincent Kidder, *The Artifacts of Pecos*, New Haven, 1932, pp. 145, 147, 152). Such disks are on display in the Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe. So it would seem that these disks could be used as (1) game pieces, (2) toys, (3) spindle whorls when perforated, (4) possibly weights.

Toggle Pins

Two "toggle pins" were found (Pl. 43a and Pl. 44a:9). One of bronze with a square decorated handle came from Field III, Locus 286, 180 cm. below the top of Wall A. It is of a common Middle Bronze type (E. Henschel-Simon, "Toggle Pins in the Palestine Archaeological Museum," *QDAP, VI* [1938], pp. 169-209). Such pins were found at Hazor in MB II-LB levels (*Hazor I,* Pls. CXVIII:16-21; CLXX:15). At Tell en-Naṣbeh these objects are called "eyelet pins"; it is argued that the term "toggle," first employed for these objects by Sir Flinders Petrie, is inappropriate because it indicates equality of ends with the hole in the middle. The toggle iron used for harpooning, however, has the point at one end and the handle on the other.

Our second pin was of iron, round and decorated, found in Field III, Locus 284, an Iron I context. It was badly corroded and broke when an attempt was made to remove some of the corrosion.

It is certain now that toggle pins were used to fasten garments. In Jericho Kenyon found in Middle Bronze tombs toggle pins over the left shoulders of the deceased. Early in the Iron I period they went out of use at the introduction of the fibula.

Fibulae

There were four bronze fibulae (Pl. 43b:3-6; 43c, below). Three came from Field I and one from Field III, all in mixed context. Three were of the "knee" or coiled spring type with the pin portion missing (cf. *TN I,* Pls. 109-110; *Hazor I,* pp. 61-62, Pl. LXXX); one was complete with the pin separately made and riveted to the bow (*BRL,* p. 106:9). Presumably our four fibulae were from Iron I. No fibula was found in Field II, which yielded only Iron II and Hellenistic remains. In Hazor, however, such fibulae were found in Stratum II (Persian period) showing that they were in use as late as the 4th century B.C.

Arrow Heads

We found four arrow heads—two bronze (Pls. 43b:1, 2; 43c, below left) and two iron (Pl. 44a:12, 13). The wider bronze head, from Field I, Locus 274, in Iron II-Hellenistic context, was well made with a ridge down the center (cf. *Lachish III,* Pl. 61:14; *BRL,* p. 418:4). The other bronze head was broken at the base. It had sharp edges and a sharp point (cf. *Lachish III,* Pl. 63:16, 18; *BRL,* p. 418:2). Similar heads were found in 1931 (*CBZ,* p. 66, Fig. 62).

The two iron heads, from Field II, Loci 277 and 297, had three sharp edges, similar to a bronze head found in 1931 (*CBZ,* Fig. 62, upper right), except that the iron heads had shafts at the base while the bronze head had a socket. (For similar heads see *Lachish III,* Pl. 60:53; *TN I,* p. 263, Fig. 71:9, 10; *SS III,* Fig. 110, p. 451, and Fig. 111, p. 454.) In *Lachish III,* pp. 385-86, it is suggested that iron heads were used until the 7th century and then there was a shift to bronze. In *Hazor I,* p. 43:49, it is held that the exact date of transition from iron to bronze is not known.

Miscellaneous Bronze

A piece of bronze with a hole (Pl. 43b:7; 43c, above), resembling modern lugs to fasten doors, came from Field I, Locus 297, near the surface. It was well-corroded; otherwise we should have been sure that is was modern.

One earring (Pl. 43c, above), from Field II, Locus 277, in Iron II context, was of the type with a small ball at the bottom. Similar rings are shown in *TN I,* Pl. 112:23; *Lachish III,* Pl. 54:1-5. The same ring in gold is shown in *Gaza III,* Pl. XV.

Bits of bronze pins, thin rings, a large needle, and a crocheting needle were found in mixed context. Other bronze pieces were a large ring (possibly a child's bracelet), a small ring with an iron core, and what seems to be a stirrup, possibly modern (Pls. 43b:8-10; 43c, above).

Miscellaneous Iron

Besides the two arrow heads and the toggle pin there were a few other iron pieces. From the stone floor in Field III, Locus 285, in Hellenistic context, came an iron point (Pl. 44a:4).

It is similar to plowshares found at Lachish (*Lachish III*, Pl. 61:1, 3) in that it was folded to make the socket. It is, however, somewhat small for a plowshare—5.5 cm. long and 1.6 cm. in diameter at the base. So it may have been a spear point or the end of a goad. A similar point was found at Hazor in Stratum IV, dated approximately from the end of the 8th century to the middle of the 7th (*Hazor I*, p. 43, Pl. LXX:29, 30).

There were also a ring (Pl. 44a:1), part of ring (No. 2), parts of pins or nails (Nos. 3, 5-11, 14, 16-19), and a rod with attached ring (No. 15), probably part of a balance.

Animal Heads

Part of a large handle with an animal head decoration was found near the surface in Field I, Locus 275, south end (Pl. 44b). The work is crude and the identity of the animal is conjectural. Width of the figure, ear to ear, is 39 mm. and the length, top to snout, 44 mm. Texture and shape of the handle indicate Hellenistic. Roughly similar heads are shown in *Lachish III*, Pl. 41:1-3; *SS III*, Pl. XII:1, 4, 5.

A piece of limestone resembling an animal head from Field II, Locus 297, is part of a natural formation, though there was some artificial smoothing of the neck and there were broken off projections which may have been taken for horns or ears (Pl. 44c). It resembles some of the pottery animal heads shown in *TN I*, Pl. 88. Another suggestion was that it represented the bust of the mother goddess.

Perforated Base

The base of a clay vessel with perforations, thought to be an incense burner (cf. *Lachish II*, Pl. LIII:323, 328, 331), was found in Iron I context, Field I, Locus 295, in the plaster (Pl. 45a). It shows no sign of burning; so possibly it was broken before it could be used.

Alabaster

Two alabaster fragments evidently were parts of small round-bottomed jars (Pl. 45b). The larger one, found in Field II, Locus 297, mixed Iron II—Hellenistic context, is yellow. The smaller, found in Field I near the surface, is light gray with white layers. Alabaster vessels of this type came from Egypt, particularly in the Hyksos period (*BRL*, pp. 8-10; *Gaza III*, Pl. XXVI). Probably our fragments were from vessels brought in during this time.

Ovoid Grooved Stone

A basalt ovoid object with a longitudinal groove on top was found in Field III, Locus 287, in Iron II context (Pl. 45c). Similar stones from various ages have been found in Palestine. Kenyon found a number in the 1957 excavation in Neolithic Jericho. Braidwood reported on one from Karim Shahir (*The Near East and the Foundations for Civilization*, Eugene, Oregon, 1952). A similar but thinner diorite object, also Neolithic, in the Palestine Archaeological Museum is decorated with incised lines. Some of these stones show paint. Generally they have been considered rubbing stones or stones for polishing cord. Some have suggested cult objects.

Stones like ours in the Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, are called arrow-shaft straighteners. Santa Fe archaeologists to whom I have shown a picture of our object unhestitatingly have called it an arrow-shaft straightener. American Indians still use such stones for making ceremonial or toy arrows. Some of the Indian arrow straighteners are decorated and could be used as cult objects. Pictures of arrow straighteners, plain and decorated, are shown by Alfred Vincent Kidder, *The Artifacts of Pecos*, New Haven, 1932, pp. 76-81.

Spindle Whorls, Buttons, and Weights

Though the textile industry was largely inside the citadel, as indicated by the 1931 campaign, there was considerable weaving on the east slope. So there we found perforated pottery disks, stone buttons, and clay loom weights; there were also four weights, three of stone and one of glass (Pl. 46a).

Flints

As would be expected from the amount of native flint in the vicinity, we found flint knives, borers, scrapers, saws, sickle blades, and arrow heads (Pl. 46b). They were scattered over the area and at various levels. There was also the usual number of flint slingstones, indicative of the fighting around the walls.

Other Stones

Three other stone artifacts possibly were used as polishers (Pl. 46c). The large basalt stone, found in Field I, Locus 279, over Wall A in Hellenistic context, was smooth on the lower side, indicating that it had been used as a rubbing stone. On the upper side there was a groove well off center. This groove showed little if any evidence of rubbing. The small stone, found in Field II in mixed context, highly polished and well-grooved, may have been used as a rubbing stone or as an amulet. The limestone "knife" was found in Field III, Locus 286, in Iron I context. It may have been a cult object.

Inscribed Sherds

A few inscribed sherds turned up (Pl. 47a). They were all from Hellenistic jars and for the most part seem to be random markings on the outside of these jars. One was made after the jar had been fired and there is suspicion that it is the work of one of our basket carriers; a boy was caught making a character like an aleph.

The most interesting sherd (Pl. 47a, center; 47b) was from Field I near the top of Wall A. It has not been convincingly explained by any of the scholars who have examined the sherd or its photograph. A picture was sent to S. A. Birnbaum, who kindly wrote:

"The reading *ly‘* might be possible if each letter were taken by itself, but we would have to assume that every one of them has a completely different stance. If the lamedh were taken as the normal, the yodh would be turned about 90 degrees clockwise, the ayin about 90 degrees anticlockwise. Hence ly‘ is not an attractive solution; it is, as you said, 'not convincing.'

"If we read the second letter as an aleph—thinking of the type in the Arebsun inscription—we avoid the difficulty for the first two letters, but still it remains for the third one and, apart from that l’‘ gives no satisfactory meaning, either.

"I tried to read the letters by turning the sherd 180 degrees. (The long stroke of the alleged lamedh tapers considerably and is therefore more likely to be the end of the stroke than its beginning.) The first letter might then have some connection with Nabatean yodh, the second with Nabatean aleph. But the third would have to be a nun—and its form would, of course, be much too early for the stage of development reached by the other two letters. Nor would I like to have to explain the resulting reading, *y’n*.

"By the way, along the edges of all the incisions there are parallel shadows, obviously cast by ridges. That would mean the scratching was done when the clay was soft."

Beads

By Katherine Sellers

Beads found in 1957 came from Hellenistic, Iron II, Iron I, Middle Bronze, and possibly Late Bronze contexts. All were individual beads apparently dropped (Pl. 47c). Only one, a small perfectly formed barrel-shaped agate, could be called beautiful. It is exactly like one from the Persian period at Athlît in the Palestine Archaeological Museum. Similar beads are from Beth-shan (LB) and Lachish. There was another round imperfect bead and what was once a conical agate seal with the seal broken off. Two shells were like a Mesolithic shell from Mugharet el-Kubarah, Level B (Natufian I), and a Neolithic shell from Jericho in the Palestine Museum. Such shells, "intentionally pierced to be used as pendants," are still worn by bedouin women.

Three small round carnelian beads and three lapis lazuli beads are similar to those found in other excavations: e.g., Jericho, Lachish, Megiddo, Tell Beit Mirsim, Beth-shan, and ‘Ain Shems (Iron I). There were two crudely-cut rock crystal beads, one small and one large.

Faience, common since the beginning of the XVIIIth Dynasty in Egypt, was represented, as were blue glass beads of several shades. One red bead was lined with white. A large cylindrical blue glass bead had lighter streaks around it. A bone doughnut-shaped bead looked like a small whorl. One large bulky stone bead had three circles around it, and another stone bead had an interesting star design of dots on each side with a small circle of dots in the middle of each.

A study of beads from Palestinian sites where there is good stratification would be of interest in demonstrating style changes in ornamentation; but of the Beth-zur 1957 beads we can only say that they furnished examples which showed variety and were like beads of other excavations from Mesolithic to Arabic times.

FIGURES

Fig. 1. Bronze Age Store Jars

See corresponding photographs, Pl. 14b-c.

15. 274.46 1540.
7. 274.47 1551.
21. 286.20, 30 1799, 1720. Cf. 286.26 1772; 274.46 1545; 274.47 1547.
22. 274.46 1539.

FIGURE 1

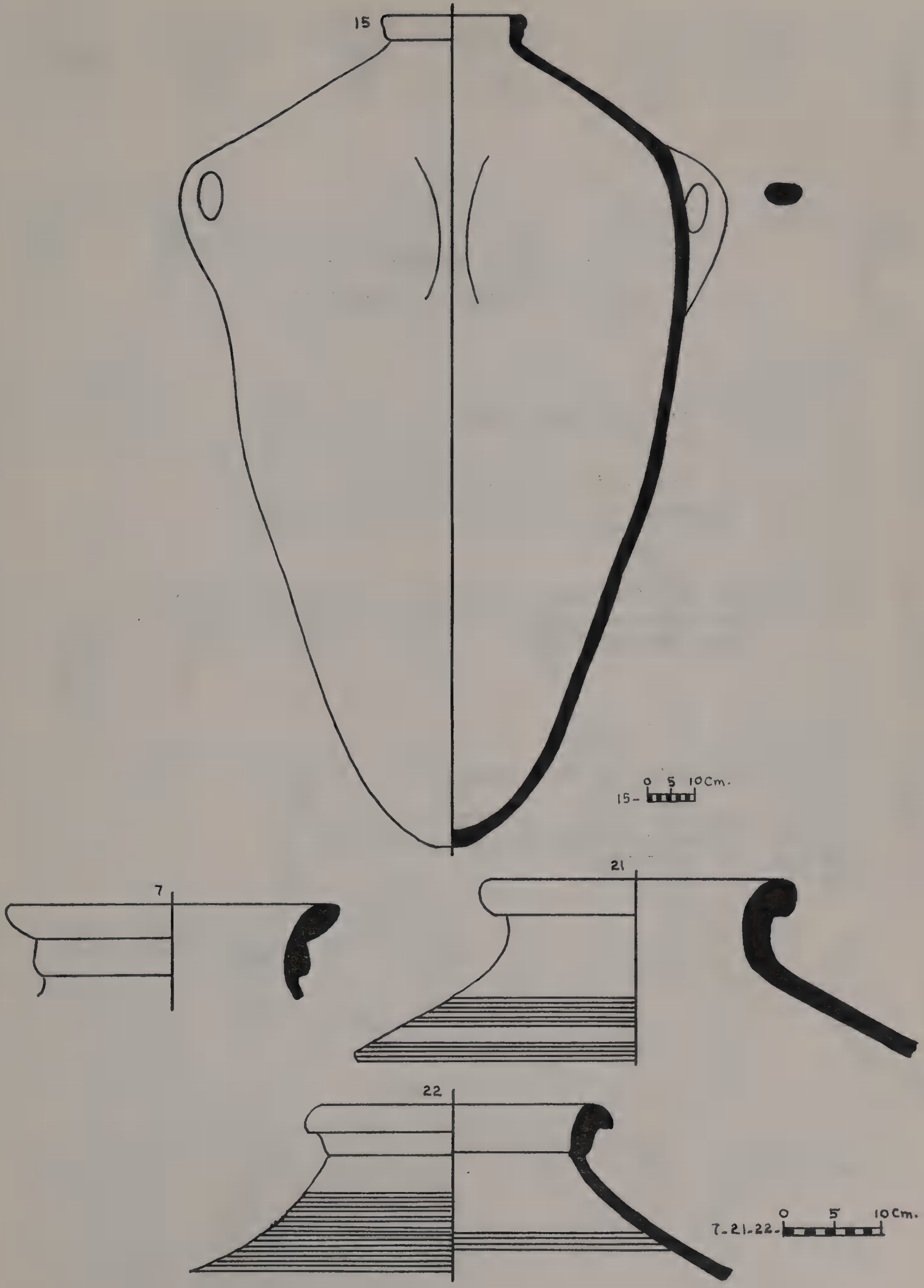


Fig. 2. Bronze Age Store Jars

See corresponding photographs, Pl. 15.

1.	286.29	1793.	
2.	286.24	1757.	
3.	284.5	2023.	
4.	286.19	1717.	
5.	284.7	2027.	Cf. 284.7 2026 (same vessel?)
6.	274.15	1491.	
8.	286.3	1608.	
9.	283.19	1988.	Cf. 287.19 2128 (same vessel); 280.20 1728.
10.	286.30	1798.	Cf. 286.25 1769; 286.25 1768; 286.15 1679; 286.29 1794.
11.	274.48	1552.	Cf. 274.48 1555; 274.46 1544; 280.4 1211; 296.4 1428.
12.	286.20	1726.	
13.	286.29	1792.	
14.	280.11	1233.	Cf. 280.3 1190; 280.3 1189; 280.9 1227; 286.23 1749; 286.28 1787.
16.	286.20	1727	(identical with Fig. 1:15). Cf. 286.20, 21 1729, 1731; 286.21 1737, 1727; 284.7 2030; 294.7 2029.
17.	295.2	1315.	
18.	281.3	1282.	
19.	295.9	1345.	
20.	280.9	1230.	Cf. 283.17 1973.
23.	286.21	1738.	
24.	286.24	1755.	Cf. 286.20 1724; 284.4 2016.
25.	286.14	1692.	
26.	286.25	1767.	Cf. 286.24 1758; 286.19 1718.
27.	286.23	1740.	Cf. 286.23 1751; 286.23 1741 (same vessel?).
28.	286.28	1790.	Cf. 286.25 1764.
29.	286.26	1779.	

FIGURE 2

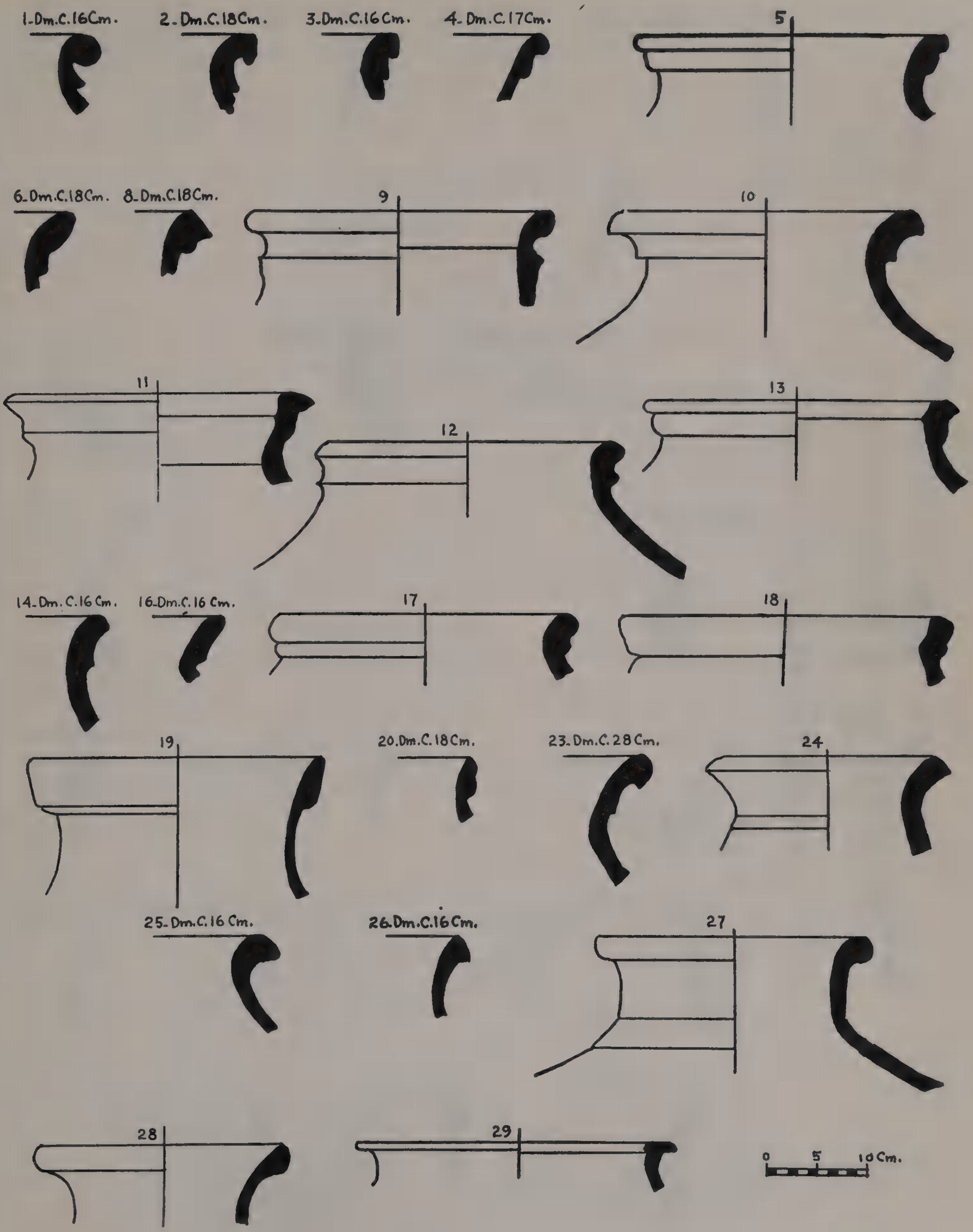

1-Dm.C.16Cm.
2-Dm.C.18Cm.
3-Dm.C.16Cm.
4-Dm.C.17Cm.
5
6-Dm.C.18Cm.
8-Dm.C.18Cm.
9
10
11
12
13
14-Dm.C.16 Cm.
16-Dm.C.16 Cm.
17
18
19
20.Dm.C.18Cm.
23-Dm.C.28Cm.
24
25-Dm.C.16 Cm.
26.Dm.C.16Cm.
27
28
29
0
5
10Cm.

Fig. 3. Bronze Age Store Jars and Jar Stands

See corresponding photographs, Pl. 16.

30. 280.12 1253. Cf. 280.3 1212; 280.3 1191.
31. 284.4 2017.
32. 270.12 1012.
33. 284.2 1997.
34. 281.3 1283.
35. 279.13 1018 (photo only).
36. 295.10 1350.
37. 295.2 1313.
38. 280.5 1216.
39. 280.4 1210.
1. 286.20 1723.
2. 294.12 1859.
3. 295.1 1306.
4. 286.25 1776.
5. 286.24 1753.
6. 286.9 1644.
7. 286.23 1748.
8. 280.4 1212.
9. 286.28 1788.
10. 281.1 1262. Cf. 279.19 1008.
11. 295.8 1342 (photo only).
12. 280.3 1188.

FIGURE 3

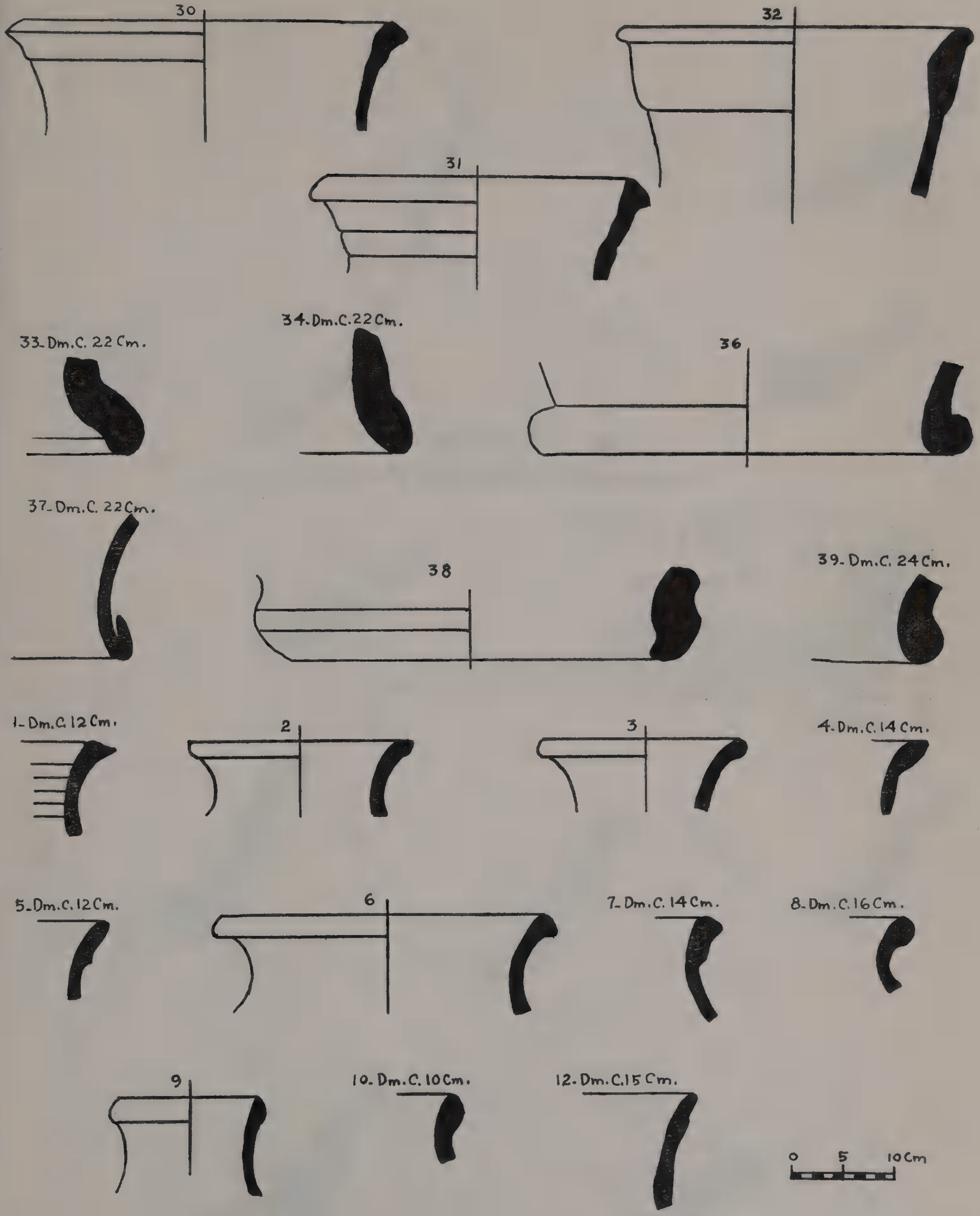

30
32
31
33. Dm.C. 22 Cm.
34. Dm.C. 22 Cm.
36
37. Dm.C. 22 Cm.
38
39. Dm.C. 24 Cm.
1. Dm.C. 12 Cm.
2
3
4. Dm.C. 14 Cm.
5. Dm.C. 12 Cm.
6
7. Dm.C. 14 Cm.
8. Dm.C. 16 Cm.
9
10. Dm.C. 10 Cm.
12. Dm.C. 15 Cm.
0
5
10 Cm

Fig. 4. Bronze Age Bases

See corresponding photographs, Pls. 17a, 17b.

1. 274.46 1536. Cf. Fig. 1:15 (1540).
2. 274.47 1549. Cf. 281.4 1301.
3. 280.12 1246.
4. 280.12 1247. Cf. 281.3 1290.
5. 280.6 1220.
6. 295.6 1333. Cf. 281.1 1273.
7. 295.6 1332. Cf. 281.1 1272.
8. 295.5 1328. Cf. 280.3 1201; 280.12 1249.
9. 295.9 1347. Cf. 281.3 1289; 295.5 1327; 281.3 1288.
10. 280.12 1248.

FIGURE 4

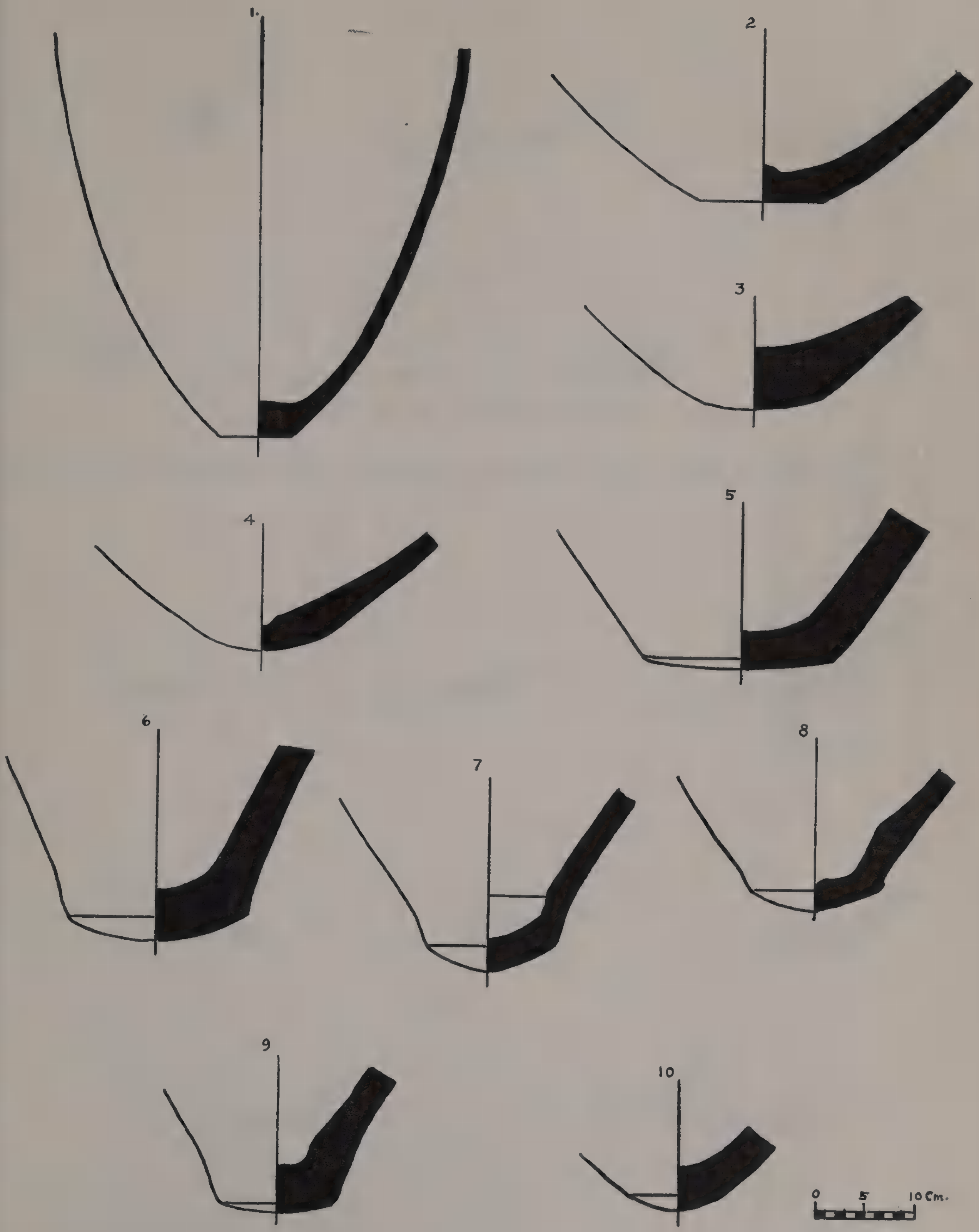


Fig. 5. Bronze Age Bases

See corresponding photographs, Pls. 17c, 17d.

11.	280.3	1204.
12.	283.18	1975.
13.	280.3	1202.
14.	295.2	1318.
15.	295.1	1309.
16.	281.3	1292.
17.	283.15	1957.
27.	283.17	1970.
28.	283.12	1941.
29.	280.11	1238.
30.	284.6	2025.
31.	295.1	1308.
32.	280.7	1222.
33.	295.1	1306.
34.	280.4	1215.

FIGURE 5

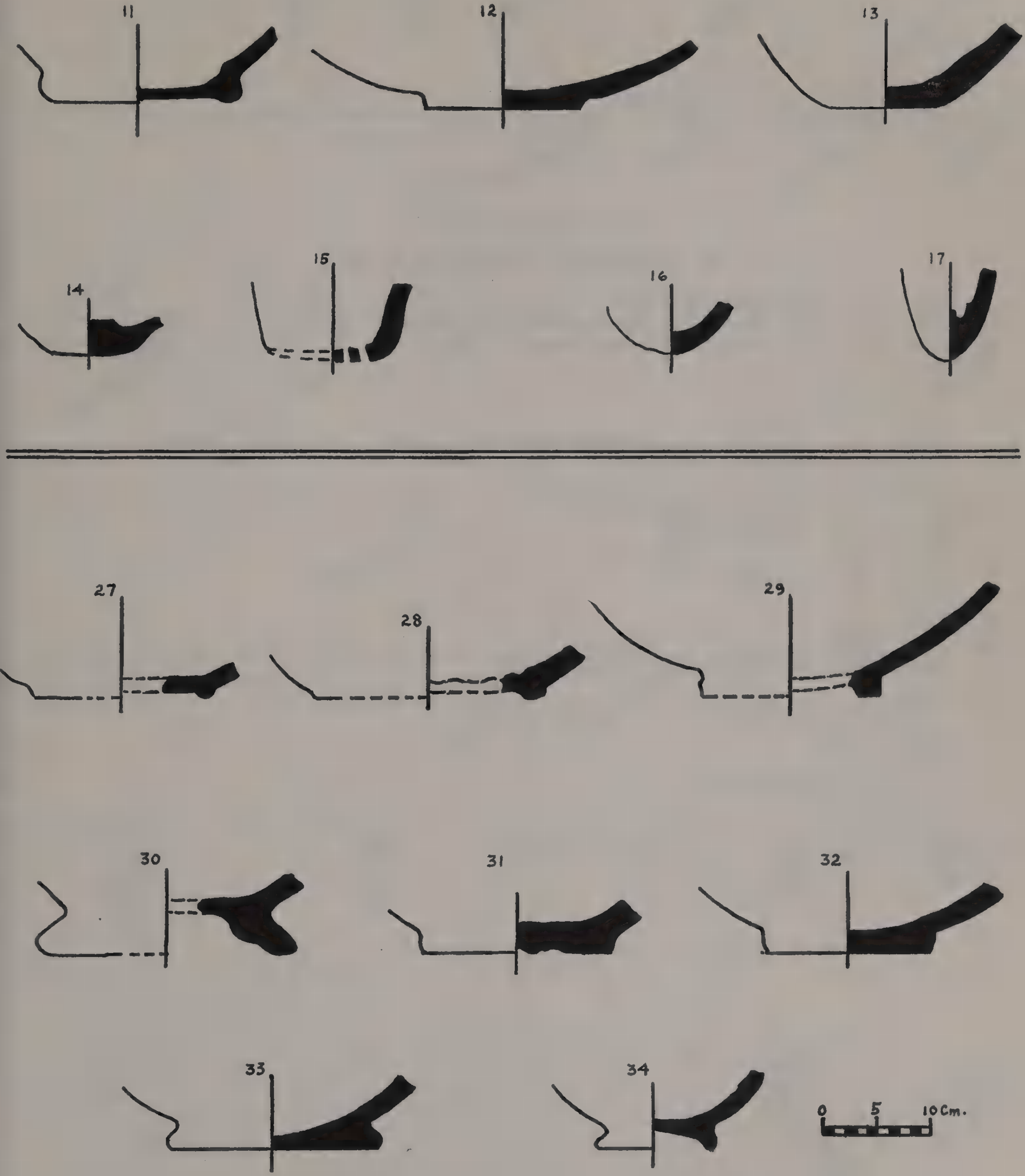


Fig. 6. Bronze Age Bowls

See corresponding photographs, Pl. 19.

1. 280.3 1196. Cf. 280.4 1214.
2. 280.3 1192. Cf. 280.5 1218 (photo); 280.3 1193 (photo).
3. 284.4 2011. Cf. 284.4 2012 (same vessel?)
4. 286.10 1663.
5. 280.11 1236.
6. 286.23 1747.
7. 280.3 1194. Cf. 280.11 1235 (photo); 294.14 1882 (photo); 274.43 1535 (photo).
8. 280.11 1237. Cf. 286.11 1673.
9. 283.14 1951.
10. 280.7 1224. Cf. 280.3 1209 (photo).
11. 283.18 1978. Cf. 283.18 1979.
12. 286.25 1770.
13. 295.1 1305. Cf. 295.2 1316.
14. 283.15 1955.
15. 295.3 1319.
16. 280.9 1229.
17. 295.2 1317. Cf. 286.30 1797 (close).
18. 281.1 1264.
19. 280.12 1245. Cf. 280.1 1179.
20. 286.28 1789.
21. 284.7 2028.
22. 281.2 1281 (photo only).
23. 286.14 1689.
24. 274.48 1554.
25. 274.48 1553.
26. 279.4 1824 (photo only).

FIGURE 6

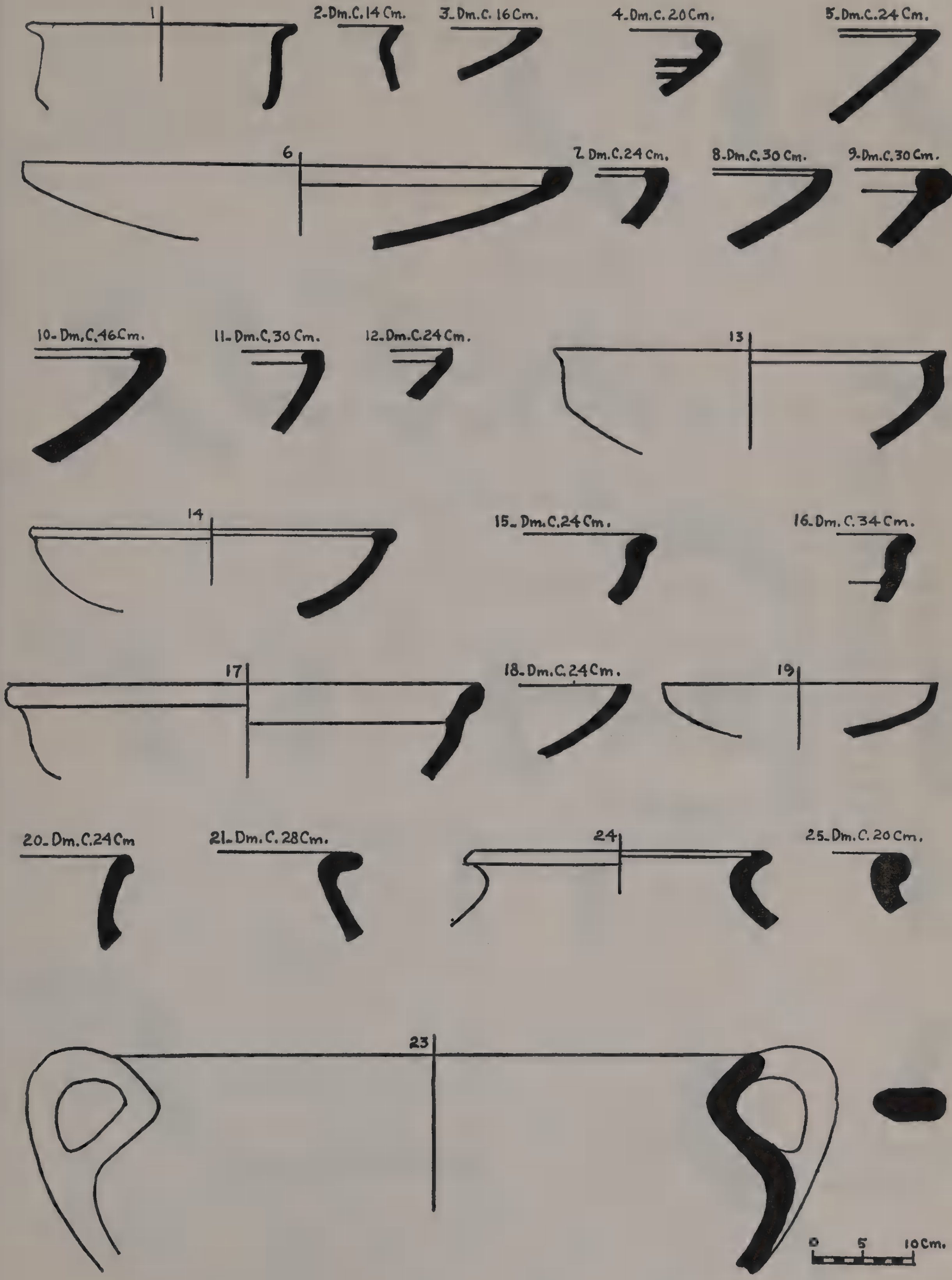

1
2-Dm.C.14 Cm.
3-Dm.C.16 Cm.
4-Dm.C.20 Cm.
5-Dm.C.24 Cm.
6
7-Dm.C.24 Cm.
8-Dm.C.30 Cm.
9-Dm.C.30 Cm.
10-Dm.C.46 Cm.
11-Dm.C.30 Cm.
12-Dm.C.24 Cm.
13
14
15-Dm.C.24 Cm.
16-Dm.C.34 Cm.
17
18-Dm.C.24 Cm.
19
20-Dm.C.24 Cm
21-Dm.C.28 Cm.
24
25-Dm.C.20 Cm.
23
0
5
10 Cm.

Fig 7. Iron I Jar Rims

See corresponding photographs, Pl. 21.

1. 296.8 1358. Cf. 296.9 1385; 296.11 1397 (neck missing in both cases).
2. 1.5.1 48 (=surface). Cf. 278.7 1579; 275.1 1103.
3. 296.2 1418.
4. 296.2 1416.
5. 286.12 1679. Cf. I.8.2 1144 (neck missing).
6. I.5.3. 1595 (=surface).
7. 296.5 1161. Cf. 296.5 1162.
8. 296.7 1354.
9. 286.13 1687. Cf. 286.15 1696 (identical).
10. 296.8 1441.
11. 296.8 1440.
12. 296.2 1417.
13. 279.24 1075.
14. 286.13 1688. Cf. 278.3 1564; 294.14 1880.
15. 286.12 1680. Cf. 294.14 1879.
16. 296.7 1438. Cf. 279.17 1035.
17. 296.7 1353.
18. 284.2 1996.
19. 279.26 1079. Cf. 279.5 959.
20. 295.11 1166.

FIGURE 7

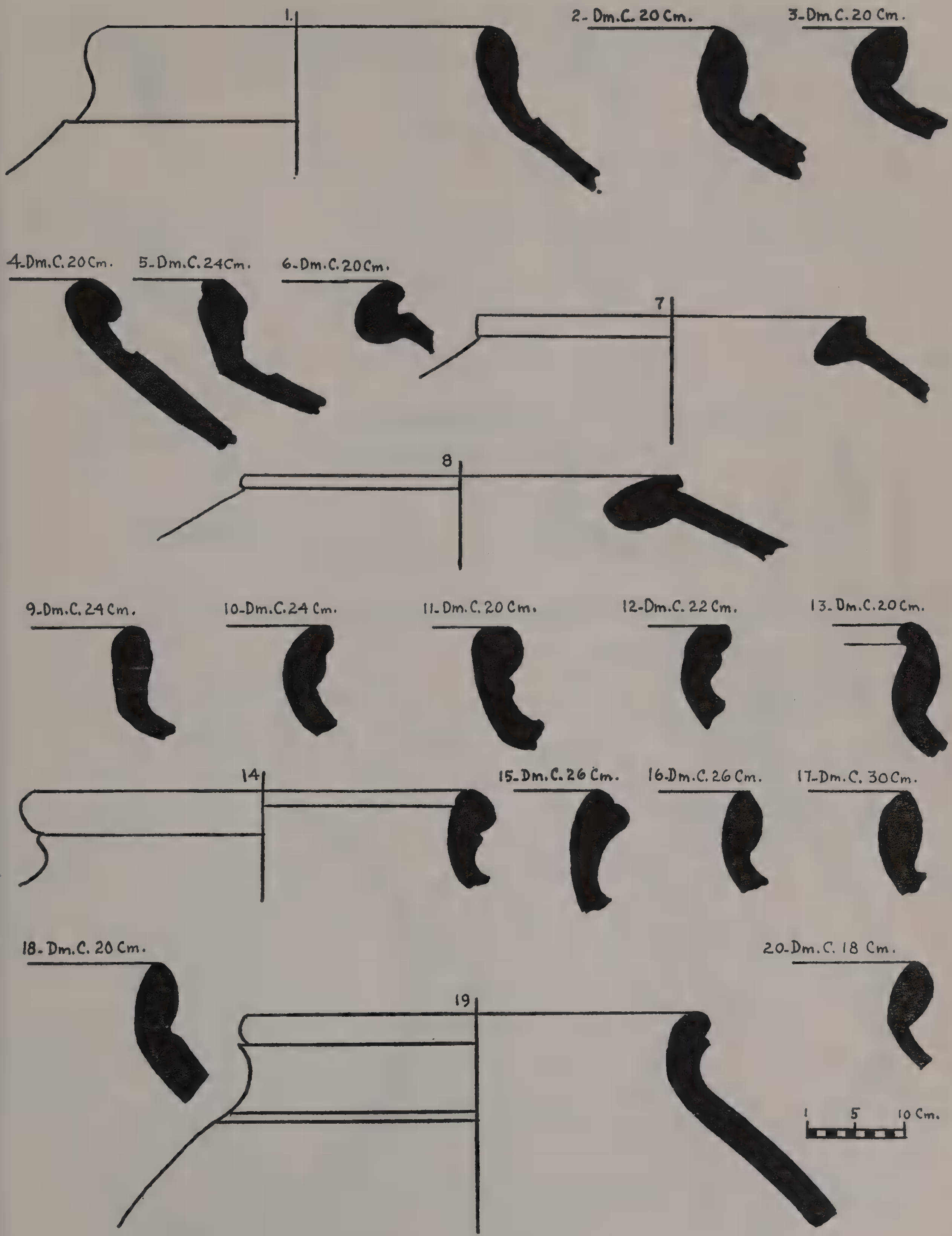

1.
2- Dm.C. 20 Cm.
3-Dm.C. 20 Cm.
4-Dm.C. 20 Cm.
5-Dm.C. 24 Cm.
6-Dm.C. 20 Cm.
7
8
9-Dm.C. 24 Cm.
10-Dm.C. 24 Cm.
11-Dm.C. 20 Cm.
12-Dm.C. 22 Cm.
13-Dm.C. 20 Cm.
14
15-Dm.C. 26 Cm.
16-Dm.C. 26 Cm.
17-Dm.C. 30 Cm.
18-Dm.C. 20 Cm.
19
20-Dm.C. 18 Cm.
1
5
10 Cm.

Fig. 8. Iron I Rims and Jugs

See corresponding photographs, Pl. 22.

21.	278.1	1557.	
22.	286.6	1624.	Cf. 292.3 2133.
23.	286.6	1623.	
24.	286.10	1665.	Cf. 286.9, 12 1678, 1643; 294.13 1869.
25.	286.15	1700.	
26.	286.10	1656.	
27.	296.10	1442.	
28.	I.5.1.	47	(=surface).
29.	286.12	1682.	Cf. 286.15 1699.
1.	286.2	1600.	
2.	296.9	1366.	

FIGURE 8

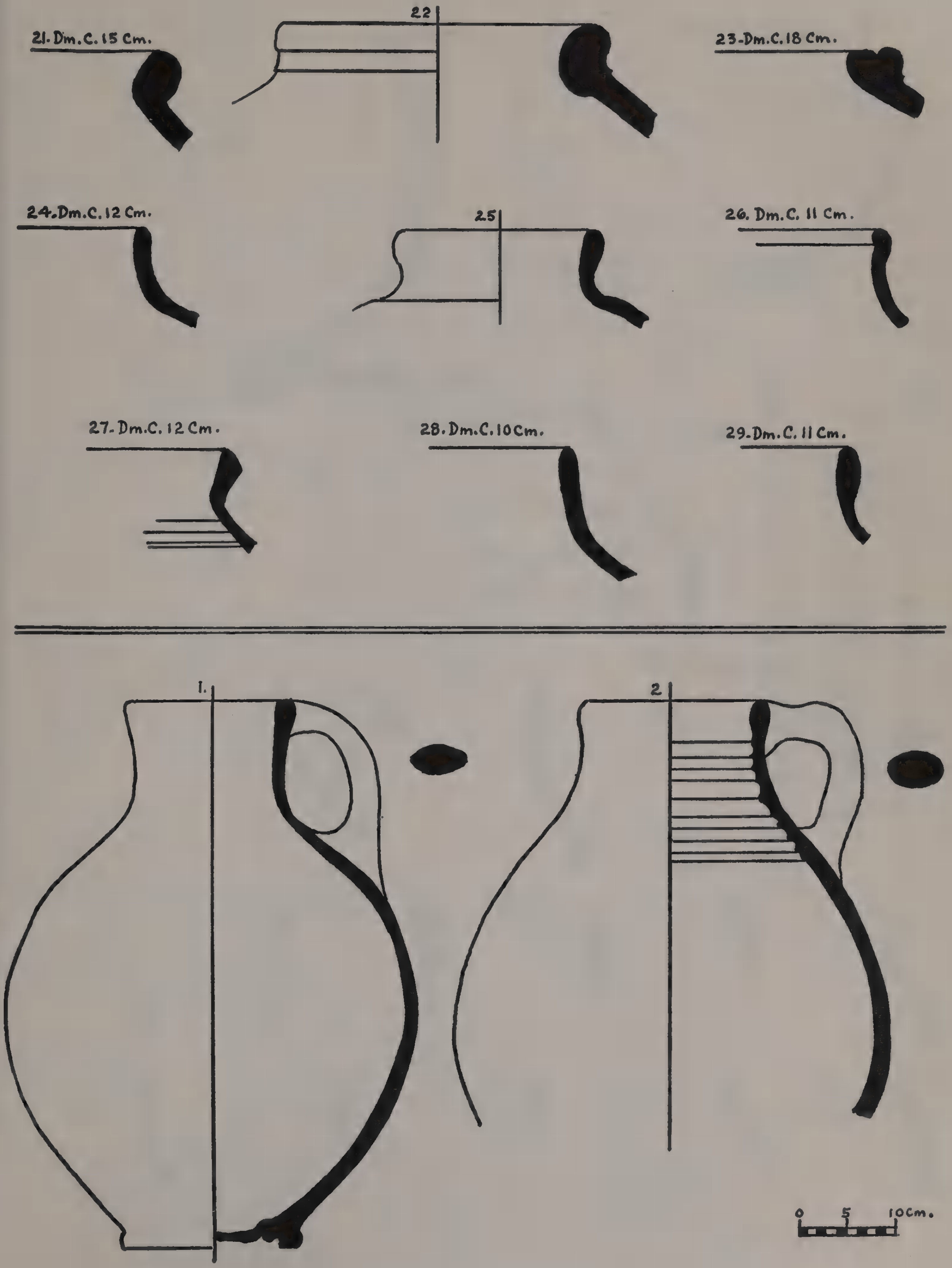

21. Dm.C. 15 Cm.
22
23-Dm.C. 18 Cm.
24. Dm.C. 12 Cm.
25
26. Dm.C. 11 Cm.
27- Dm.C. 12 Cm.
28. Dm.C. 10 Cm.
29. Dm.C. 11 Cm.
1.
2
0
5
10 Cm.

Fig. 9. Iron I Jugs and Pitchers

See corresponding photographs, Pl. 23.

3, 286.8 1642.
4. 296.9 1645.
5. 294.8 1847.
6. 296.12 1410. Cf. 296.13 1414; III.2.7 1916.
7. 296.11 1395.
8. 295.6 1336. Cf. 286.4 1613; 294.7 1841.
9. 294.10 1851.
10. 296.13 1415. Cf. I.8.2 1145; 283.4 1919.
11. 286.15 1701.
12. 296.8 1359.
13. 283.15 1962 (photo only).
14. 283.4 1918.
15. 286.7 1635.
16. 286.6 1632.
17. 286.10 1662.
18. 286.6 1626.
19. 286.11 1675.
20. 286.6 1631.
21. 296.8 1364.
22. 284.5 1835.

FIGURE 9

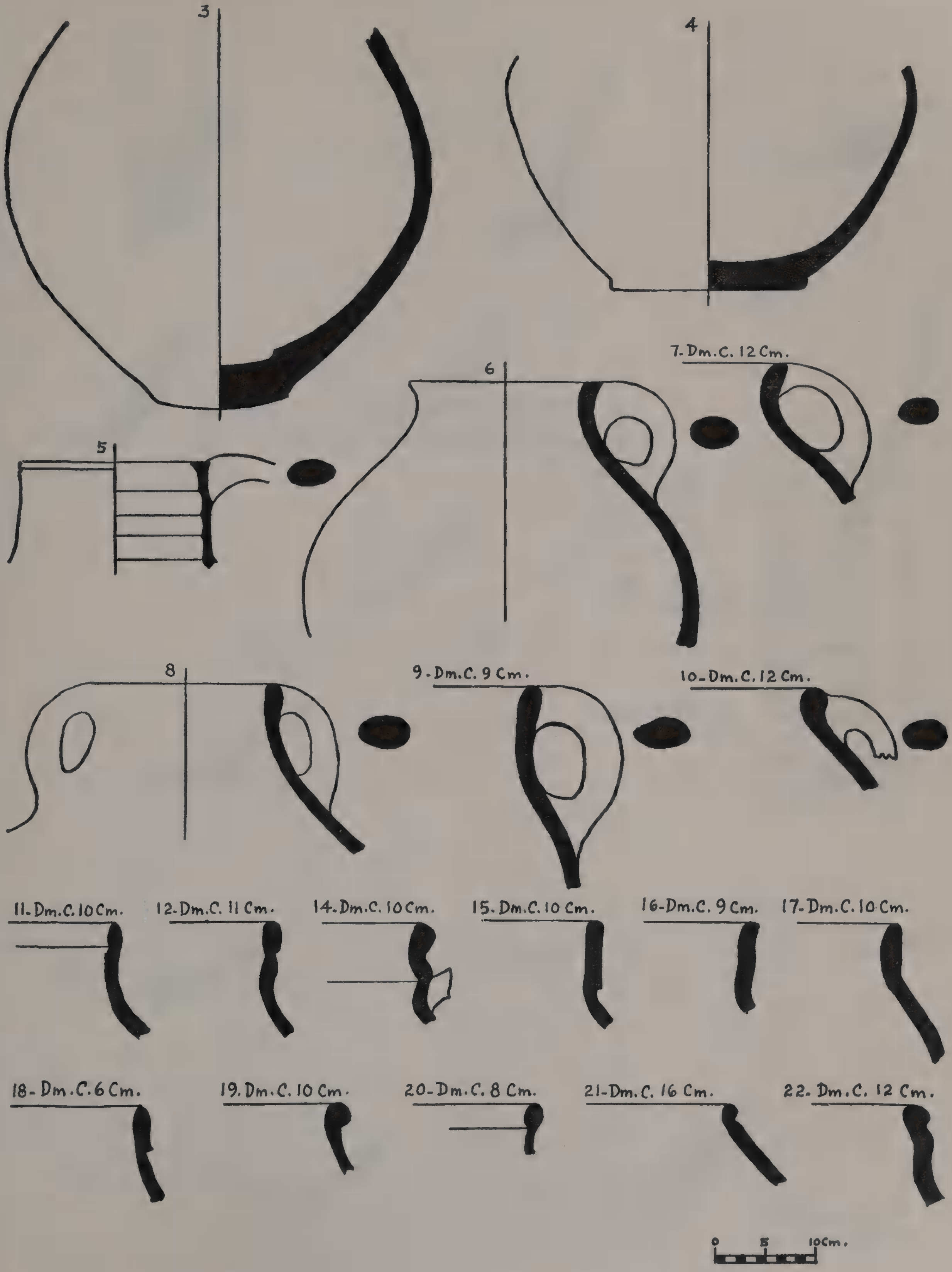

3
4
7. Dm.C. 12 Cm.
6
5
8
9 - Dm.C. 9 Cm.
10 - Dm.C. 12 Cm.
11. Dm.C. 10 Cm.
12. Dm.C. 11 Cm.
14. Dm.C. 10 Cm.
15. Dm.C. 10 Cm.
16 - Dm.C. 9 Cm.
17 - Dm.C. 10 Cm.
18 - Dm.C. 6 Cm.
19. Dm.C. 10 Cm.
20 - Dm.C. 8 Cm.
21 - Dm.C. 16 Cm.
22 - Dm.C. 12 Cm.
0
5
10Cm.

Fig. 10. Iron I Bases

See corresponding photographs, Pl. 24a-b.

1. 275.15 1138. Cf. 286.13 1684.
2. 286.13 1685. Cf. 275.19 1142.
3. 296.3 1423. Cf. 295.11 1170.
4. 296.9 1374.
5. 286.3 1609.
6. 295.11 1169. Cf. 293.2 1890 (=LB?).
7. 286.9 1651. Cf. 286.9 1652.
8. 296.12 1404.
9. 286.10 1657. Cf. 296.12 1403; 286.6 1630; 294.4 1825; 286.13 1686
10. 296.2 1419.
11. 296.10 1386.
12. 296.13 1412. Cf. 296.9 1384.
13. I.5.3 1601 (=surface).
14. 296.9 1367.

FIGURE 10

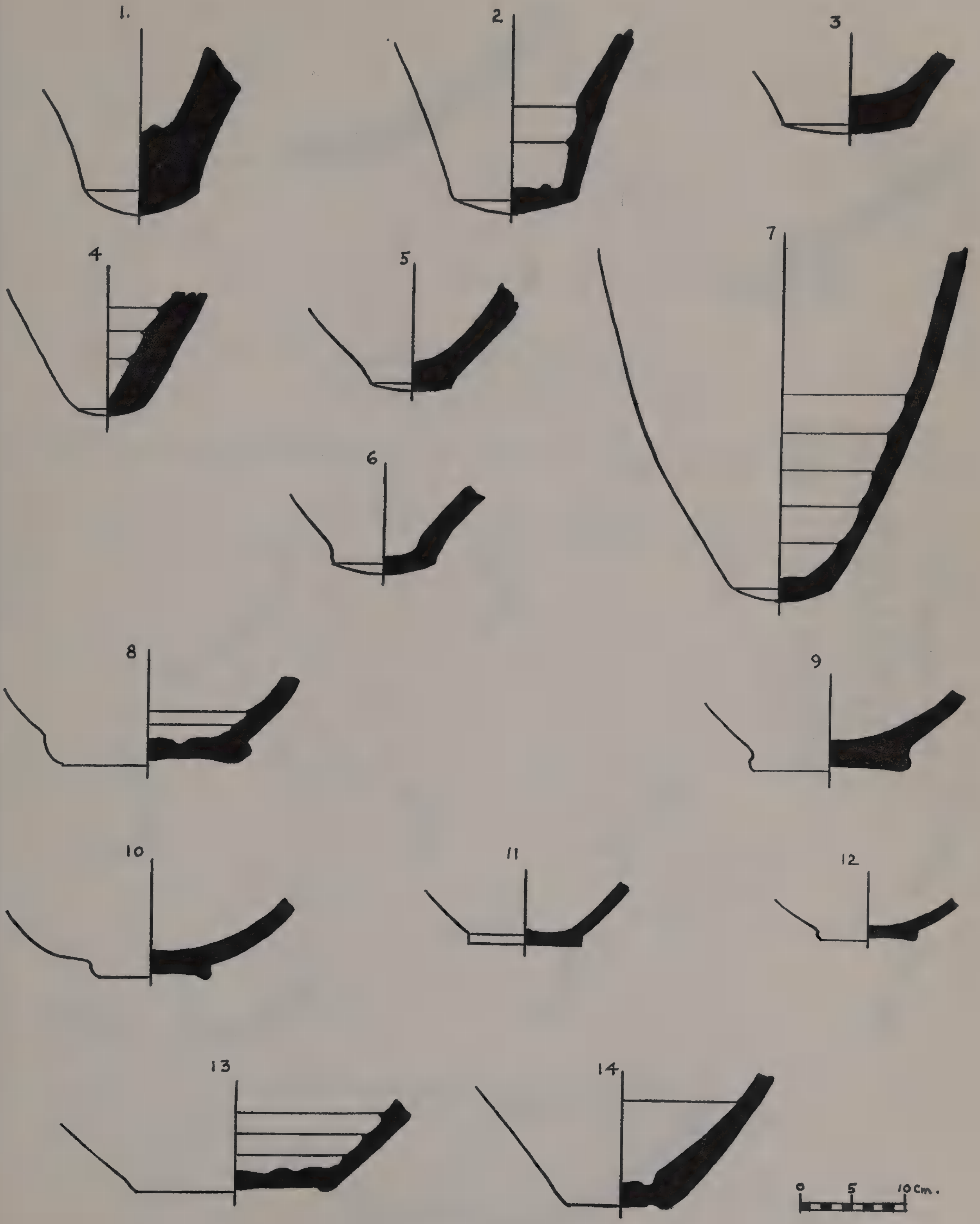


Fig. 11. Iron I Bases and Bowls.

See corresponding photographs, Pls. 24c, 25a.

15.	296.9	1375.	
16.	296.2	1420.	
17.	296.9	1373.	Cf. 296.12 1408.
1.	296.9	1371.	
2.	286.14	1693.	Cf. 286.17 1707; 292.7 2150.
3.	286.6	1627.	
4.	296.9	1369.	
5.	296.9	1383.	
6.	286.5	1621.	
7.	296.3	1422.	
8.	286.14	1691.	
9.	296.9	1368.	
10.	284.2	1998.	
11.	296.12	1397.	
12.	296.9	1370.	

FIGURE 11

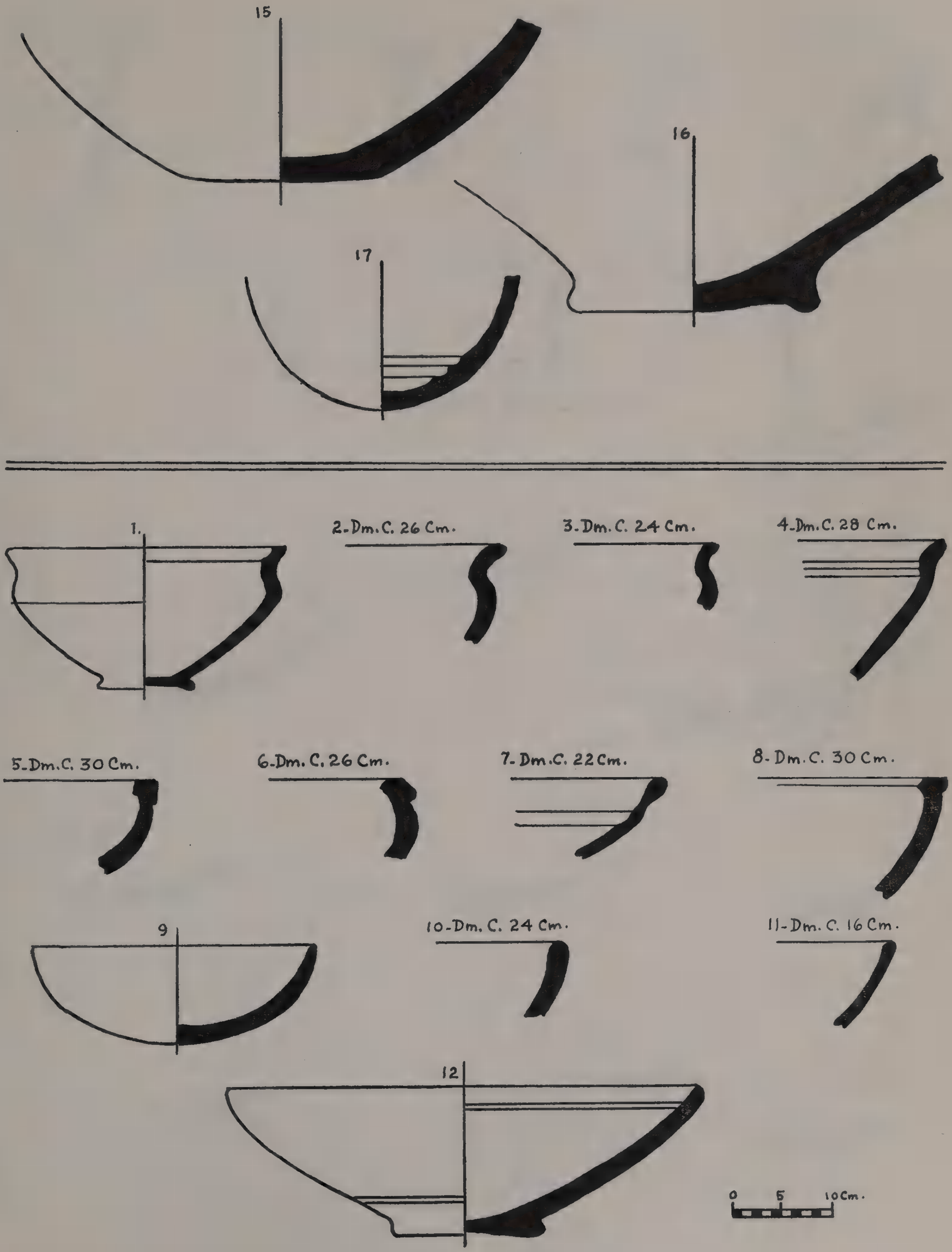

15
16
17
1.
2-Dm.C. 26 Cm.
3-Dm.C. 24 Cm.
4-Dm.C. 28 Cm.
5-Dm.C. 30 Cm.
6-Dm.C. 26 Cm.
7-Dm.C. 22 Cm.
8-Dm.C. 30 Cm.
9
10-Dm.C. 24 Cm.
11-Dm.C. 16 Cm.
12
0
5
10Cm.

Fig. 12. Iron I Bowls

See corresponding photographs, Pl. 25b-c.

13. 294.13 1864.
14. 286.11 1670. Cf. 287.16 2105.
15. 296.9 1382.
16. 296.12 1399.
17. 286.5 1618.
18. 296.8 1360.
19. 286.4 1615.
20. 287.6 2070 (photo only).
21. 296.12 1409.
22. 296.11 1450.
23. 296.12 1406. Cf. 296.12 1405.
24. 284.4 2015.
25. 283.18 1980. Cf. 294.11 1856.
26. I.5.1 45 (=surface).
27. 296.3 1424. Cf. 294.13 1865.
28. 296.10 1447.

FIGURE 12

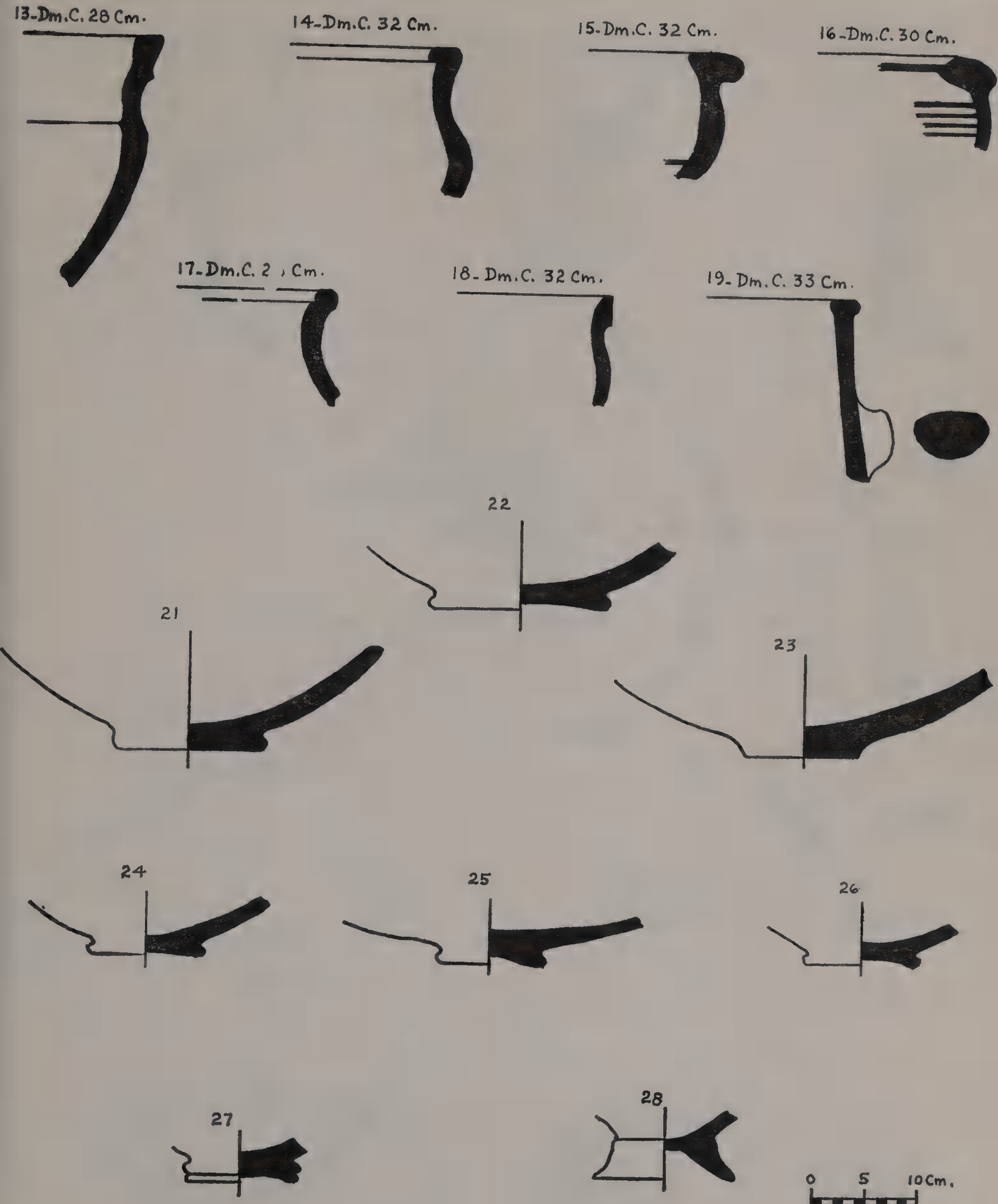

13-Dm.C. 28 Cm.
14-Dm.C. 32 Cm.
15-Dm.C. 32 Cm.
16-Dm.C. 30 Cm.
17-Dm.C. 2 , Cm.
18- Dm.C. 32 Cm.
19- Dm. C. 33 Cm.
22
21
23
24
25
26
27
28
0
5
10 Cm.

Fig. 13. Iron I Vessels

See corresponding photographs, Pl. 27.

1. 286.16 1705. Cf. sherds 286.17 1708; 286.17 1709.
2. 286.8 1640.
3. 286.16 1706 (handmade).
4. 296.7 1357.
5. I.5.4 1605 (photo only). Cf. 294.3 1815 (smaller with strainer missing).
6. 296.9 1372.
7. 296.7 1356.
8. 286.1 1590.

FIGURE 13

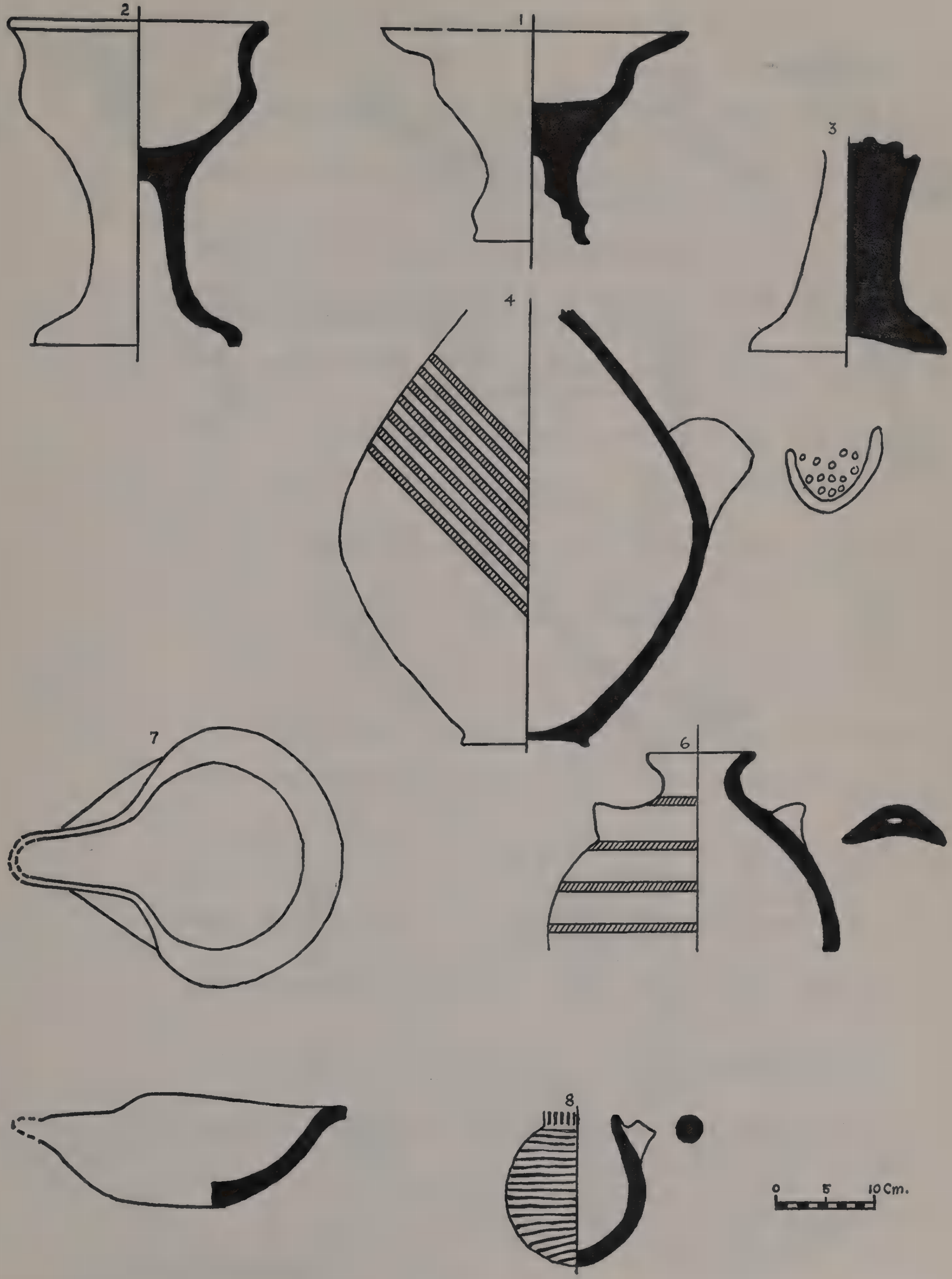


Fig. 14. Grain Pit and Early Pottery

No.	*Reg. No.*	*Pl.*	*Ware*	*Other Field II Examples*
1.	II.4.36 121	28b:1	brown, reddish buff toward surfaces, large grits, fairly coarse levigation	
2.	II.4.39 743	28b:3	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, many white grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard	3
3.	II.4.39 747	28b:2	reddish buff with gray core, grits, medium levigation	
4.	II.4.37 735	28b:4	reddish brown, reddish buff toward surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation, circular depression	1
5.	II.4.37 732	28b:5	brown, reddish buff toward surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation, hard	
6.	II.4.37 125	28b:9	red, few grits, medium levigation, soft	
7.	II.3.39 604	28b:8	brown, burn. dark red slip int. and ext., few grits, fairly coarse levigation, soft	4
8.	II.3.39 605	31b:9	brown, many grits, fairly coarse levigation, soft	
9.	II.3.40 608	31b:8	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation, hard	
10.	II.4.37 734	28b:10	red, buff toward surfaces, white grits, medium levigation	
11.	II.4.39 746	28b:7	reddish brown, grits, coarse levigation, brittle	1
12.	II.3.40 609	28b:6	black, reddish brown toward surfaces, large white grits, fairly coarse levigation, brittle	
13.	II.4.37 123	28b:11	buff with gray core, many white grits, medium levigation	5
14.	II.4.39 744	28b:12	reddish buff, grits, coarse levigation, hard, incised decoration on rim	
15.	II.4.18 96	28b:15	black, mica grits, fairly coarse levigation, molded rim	
16.	II.3.38 599	28b:13	dark gray with reddish buff surfaces, grits, fairly coarse levigation, brittle	
17.	II.6.37 935	28b:14	brown, few grits, coarse levigation, soft, handmade	

FIGURE 14

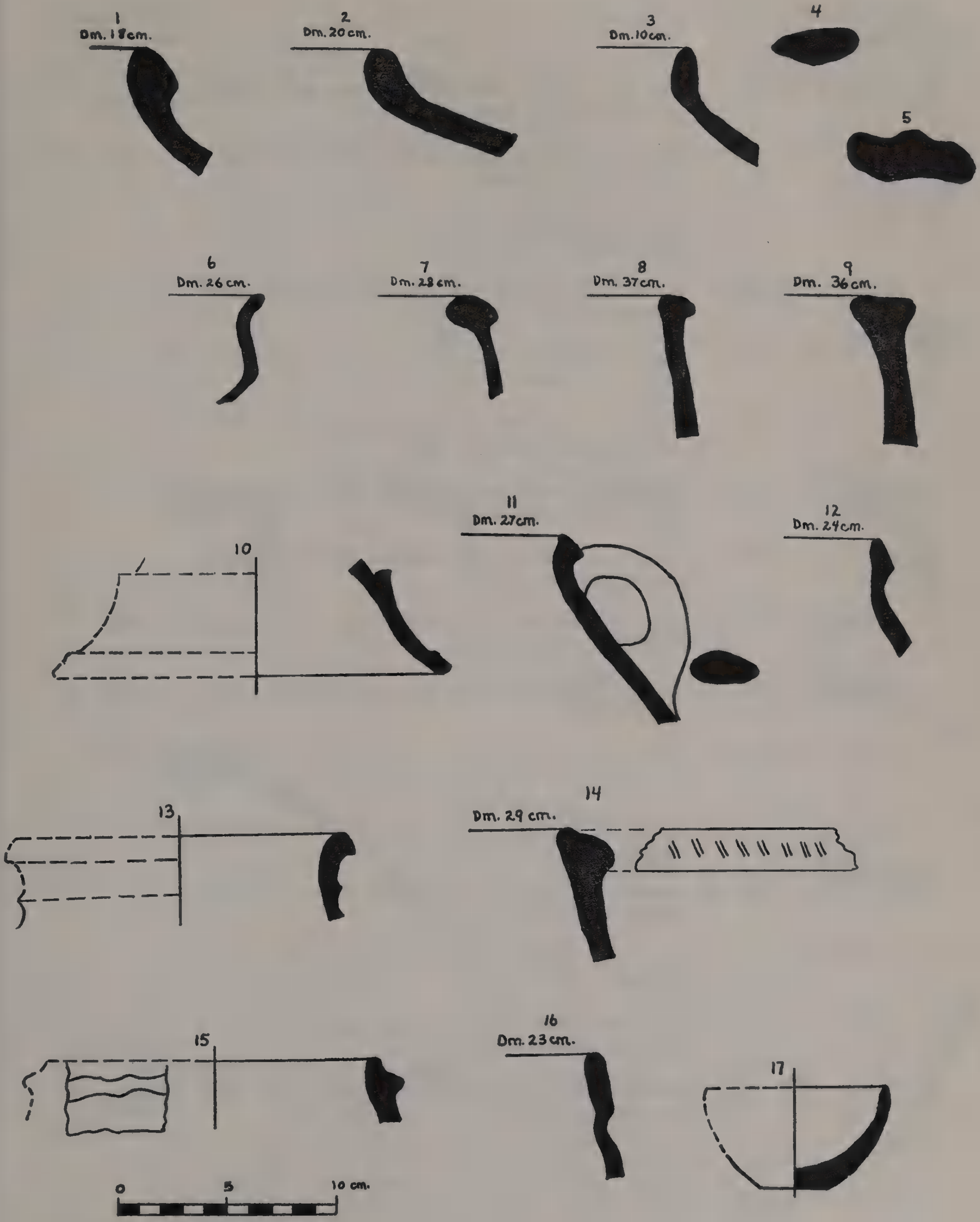

Dm. 18 cm.
Dm. 20 cm.
Dm. 10 cm.
Dm. 26 cm.
Dm. 28 cm.
Dm. 37 cm.
Dm. 36 cm.
Dm. 27 cm.
Dm. 24 cm.
Dm. 29 cm.
Dm. 23 cm.
10 cm.

Fig 15. Stratum III Jars

No.	*Reg. No.*	*Pl.*	*Ware*	*Other Examples*	
				Strat.	*Unstrat.*
1.	II.6.29 876^{pc}	29a:1	buff with reddish buff surfaces, few grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard	3	5
2.	II.6.32 901^{pc}	29a:2	brown to reddish buff surfaces, few grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard	13 (3^{pc})	8
3.	II.6.33 916^{pc}	29a:6	gray with reddish buff surfaces, many small white grits, medium levigation, hard	7	19
4.	II.6.28 863^{pc}	29a:5	brown with reddish buff surfaces, few grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard	3	3
5.	II.6.12 775	29a:4	gray with reddish buff surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation, hard	3	3
6.	II.6.12 774	29a:8	dark gray with reddish buff surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation, hard	1	1
7.	II.6.15 791	29a:7	reddish buff with dark gray core, many white grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard	1	5
8.	II.4.16 92	29a:3	brown to reddish buff surfaces, few grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard		1
9.	II.6.28 860^{pc}	29a:11	gray with reddish buff surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation, hard	12 (2^{pc})	16
10.	II.3.37 597	29a:12	gray with reddish buff surfaces, grits, coarse levigation, hard	6 (1^{pc})	5
11.	II.6.27 849^{pc}	29a:9	dark gray with reddish buff surfaces, many white grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard	8 (1^{pc})	15
12.	II.6.33 917^{pc}	29a:13	gray with reddish buff surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation, hard	6	6
13.	II.1.33 281	29a:14	reddish buff with gray core, many white grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard	7	8
14.	II.1.34 288	29a:15	gray with reddish buff surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation, hard	1	
15.	II.6.11 772	29a:16	gray with reddish buff surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation, hard	1	
16.	II.6.29 878^{pc}	29b:5	reddish buff with gray core, many white grits, medium levigation	5	5

FIGURE 15

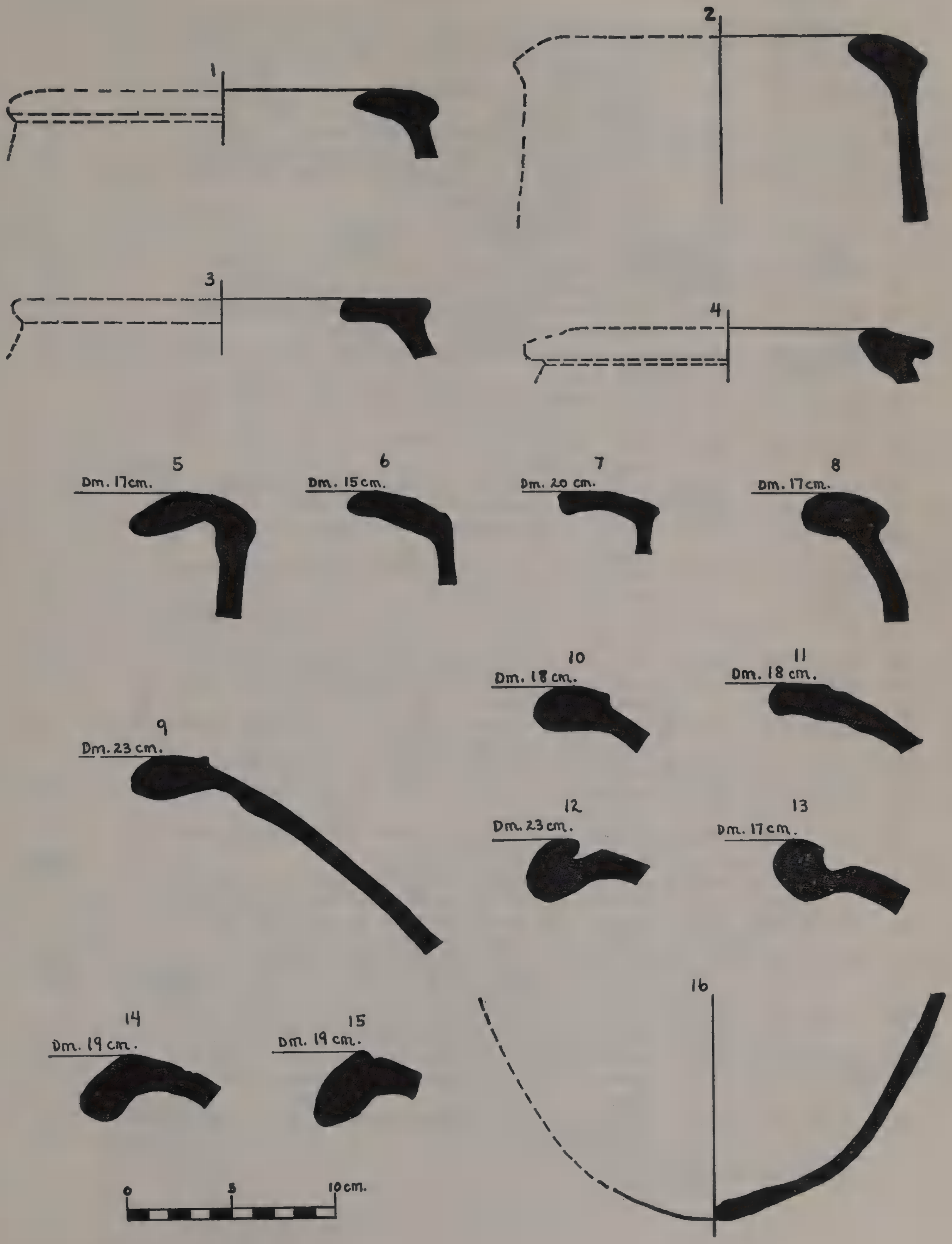

Dm. 17cm.
Dm. 15cm.
Dm. 20 cm.
Dm. 17cm.
Dm. 18 cm.
Dm. 18 cm.
Dm. 23 cm.
Dm. 23cm.
Dm. 17cm.
Dm. 19 cm.
Dm. 19 cm.
10cm.

Fig. 16. Stratum III Jars, Decanters, and Juglets

No.	*Reg. No.*	*Pl.*	*Ware*	*Other Examples*	
				Strat.	*Unstrat.*
1.	II.6.27 853^{pc}	29b:1	gray to buff surfaces, white grits, medium levigation	2 (1^{pc})	3
2.	II.1.30 220	29b:2	gray, buff toward surfaces, white grits, medium levigation	1	6
3.	II.1.25 243	29b:3	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation	1	5
4.	II.4.20 678	30a:3	brown, large to small grits, fairly coarse levigation		4
5.	II.1.26 215	29b:8	gray brown to buff surfaces, grits, medium levigation	1	19
6.	II.6.33 927^{pc}	29b:7	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, many small white grits, medium levigation	1^{pc}	6
7.	II.1.27 251	29b:9	reddish buff, many white grits, medium levigation, hard		3
8.	II.6.27 856^{pc}	29b:10	gray, buff at surfaces, grits, medium levigation	1	4
9.	II.2.35 448	29b:11	gray, brown toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation	2	5
10.	II.4.35 725	29b:12	gray, buff toward surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation		7
11.	II.6.15 794	29b:13	reddish buff, many small white grits, medium levigation, hard	3 (1^{pc})	4
12.	II.3.34 582	29b:14	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation		
13.	II.6.27 846^{pc}	30a:1	gray, reddish brown toward surfaces, white grits, medium levigation	2 (1^{pc})	3
14.	11.6.32 912^{pc}	30a:8	reddish brown, few grits, fairly coarse levigation		5
15.	II.6.19 815	30a:9	buff, grits, medium levigation (R 99)		
16.	II.2.34 432	30a:6	reddish brown with brown core, white grits, medium levigation		
17.	II.6.27 852^{pc}	30a:4	black with dark brown core, white grits, medium levigation, burnt		1
18.	II.1.27 253	30a:5	dark gray, dark brown toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation	3	2
19.	II.1.36 299	30a:2	brownish buff, white grits, fairly coarse levigation		1
20.	11.6.31 897^{pc}	30a:10	buff, reddish buff toward exterior surface, grits, medium levigation	1	2
21.	II.1.32 278	30a:11	brown, red toward surfaces, buff surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation	2	1
22.	II.1.34 290	30a:12	reddish buff with gray core, grits, medium levigation		
23.	II.3.33 578	30a:13	reddish brown, reddish buff slip, grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard		2
24.	II.6.31 898^{pc}	30a:14	brown, gray toward surfaces, many small white grits, fairly coarse levigation		
25.	II.6.31 892^{pc}	30a:16	brown, red toward exterior surface, burn. red slip exterior surface, few small grits, medium levigation	1^{pc}	
26.	II.3.18 520	30a:18	brown, pink toward surfaces, burnished red slip on body, grits, medium levigation		1
27.	II.3.20 530	30a:19	brown, pink toward surfaces, burnished red slip top of handle, grits, medium levigation		
28.	II.6.11 773	30a:20	brown, pink toward surfaces, pink slip upper surface of handle, few grits, medium levigation		
29.	II.6.27 859^{pc}	30a:21	red with buff ext. surface, white grits, med. levigation		1
30.	II.1.30. 223	30a:22	brown with buff surfaces, white grits, medium levigation	8	14
31.	II.1.33 285	30a:23	brown, red buff toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation		1

FIGURE 16

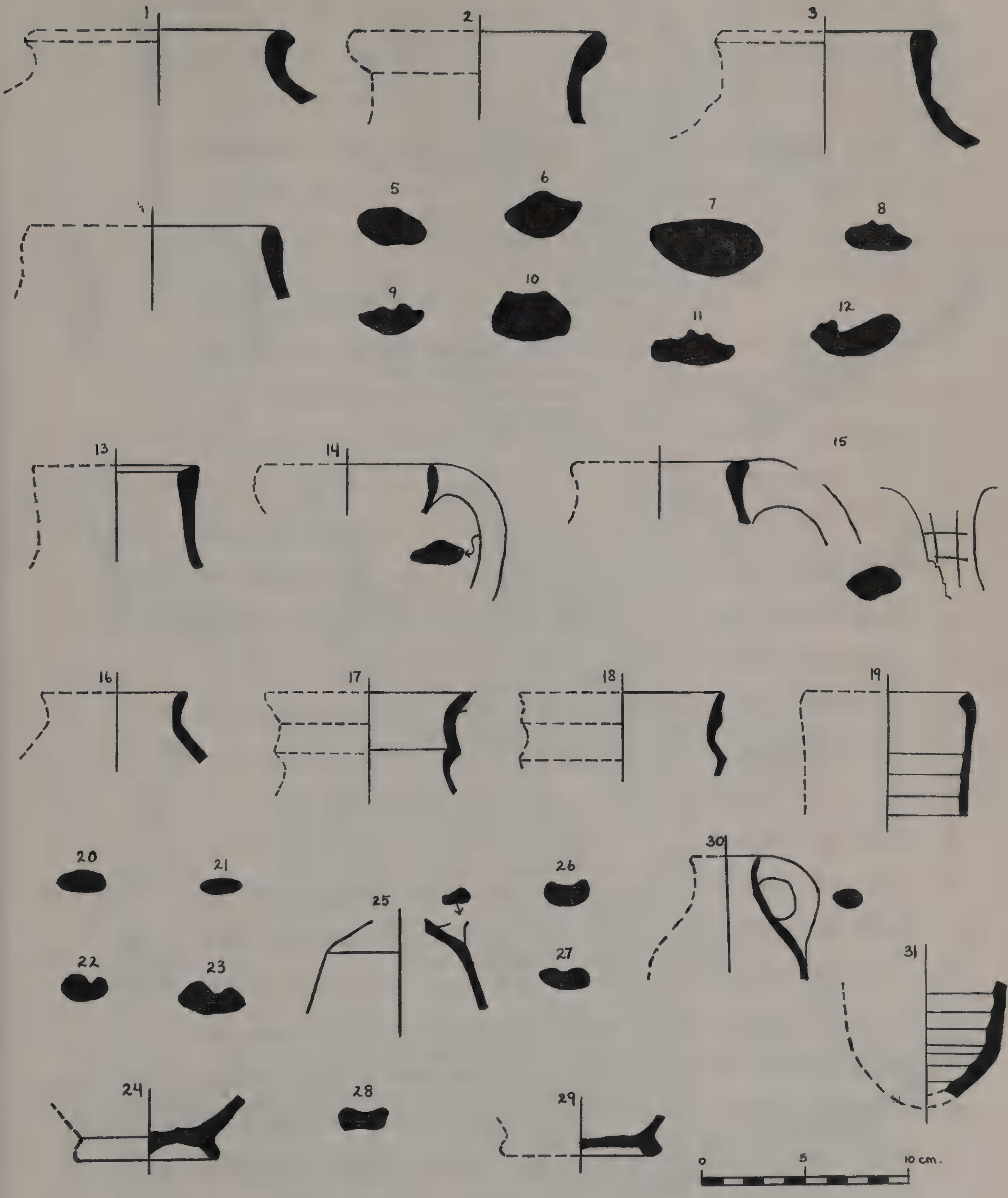

10 cm.

Fig. 17. Stratum III Bowls

				Other	Examples
No.	*Reg. No.*	*Pl.*	*Ware*	*Strat.*	*Unstrat.*
1.	II.6.32 903^{pc}	30b:1	red with gray core, white slip int. and ext., white grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard		
2.	II.6.32 900^{pc}	30b:2	red with gray core, red slip int. and ext., burn. rim, few grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard	1	1
3.	II.4.33 117	30b:4	red with gray core, burn. red slip int. and rim, grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard		3
4.	II.6.33 926^{pc}	30b:3	brown with red toward surfaces, burn. int. and rim, grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard	3	7
5.	II.1.34 289	30b:6	gray with red surfaces, burn. int. and rim, grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard	16	8
6.	II.6.35 928	30b:7	red with gray core, burn. red slip int. and rim, grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard	3	9
7.	II.6.30 879^{pc}	30b:8	brown with gray core, red toward surfaces, red slip ext. and rim, burn. rim, white grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard	11 (1^{pc})	11
8.	II.6.30 882^{pc} II.6.30 888^{pc}	30b:9	red with gray core, burn, red slip int. and top of rim, grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard	1	3
9.	II.1.35 295	30b:15	red, burn. cream slip int. and rim, many white grits, medium levigation, soft	1	
10.	II.3.35 588	30b:12	red, burn. red slip int. and rim to top of handle, grits, medium levigation	1	
11.	II.6.32 906^{pc}	30b:10	red with gray core, burn. int. and rim, grits, medium levigation	14 (3^{pc})	21
12.	II.6.32 913^{pc}	30b:11	red, burn. cream slip int. and rim, many white grits, fairly coarse levigation	7 (1^{pc})	4
13.	II.6.28 869^{pc}	30b:14	brown, red toward surfaces, burn. cream slip int. and rim, white grits, fairly coarse levigation	6 (1^{pc})	2
14.	II.6.27 847^{pc}	30b:13	red, burn. red slip int. and rim, few grits, medium levigation, soft	11	5
15.	II.6.30 886^{pc}	30b:20	red buff with gray core, brown paint int. and rim, grits, medium levigation	4	4
16.	II.6.27 848^{pc}	30b:18	red with gray core, burn. cream slip int. and rim, grits, medium levigation, hard	1	2
17.	II.6.28 867^{pc}	30b:19	red, burn. red slip int. and ext., grits, medium levigation soft	2	2
18.	II.3.38 602	30b:21	brown gray, red toward surfaces, burn. cream slip int. and rim, grits, medium levigation, soft	3	2
19.	II.4.19 97	30b:16	red with brown core, burnt slip, burn. int. and rim, white grits, medium levigation, hard	2	
20.	II.2.29 420	30b:22	red, burn. red slip int. and ext., few grits, fairly fine levigation		
21.	II.4.20 101	30b:23	brown, burn. red slip int. and upper ext., few white grits, medium levigation, hard		
22.	II.6.27 858^{pc}	31a:15	reddish brown with brown core, grits, medium levigation	6 (1^{pc})	8
23.	II.1.36 302	30b:26	brown, reddish brown toward surfaces, burn. red slip int., grits, fairly coarse levigation		1
24.	II.6.28 873^{pc}	33:16	reddish brown with brown core, worn burn. red slip int., many white grits, fairly coarse levigation	1^{pc}	2
25.	II.1.35 294	30b:25	red with buff core, burn. red slip int., grits, fairly coarse levigation	1	2
26.	II.6.26 844^{pc}	33:18	reddish brown, burn. red slip int., grits, fairly coarse levigation, soft	2	5

FIGURE 17

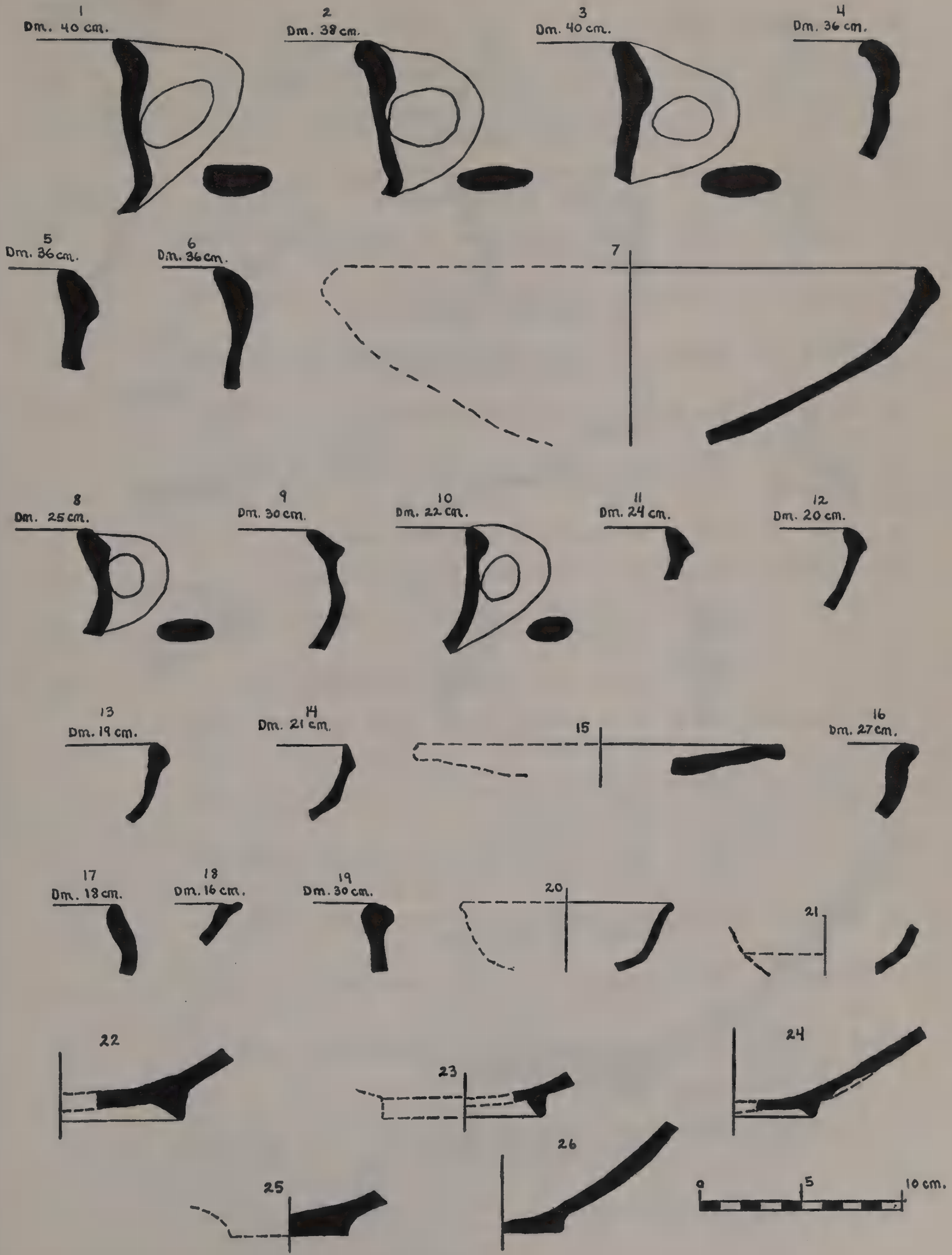

Dm. 40 cm.
Dm. 38 cm.
Dm. 40 cm.
Dm. 36 cm.
Dm. 36 cm.
Dm. 36 cm.
Dm. 25 cm.
Dm. 30 cm.
Dm. 22 cm.
Dm. 24 cm.
Dm. 20 cm.
Dm. 19 cm.
Dm. 21 cm.
Dm. 27 cm.
Dm. 18 cm.
Dm. 16 cm.
Dm. 30 cm.
10 cm.

Fig. 18. Stratum III Bowls and Stand

No.	Reg. No.	Pl.	Ware	Other Strat.	Examples Unstrat.
1.	II.1.33 283	31a:1	red, many white grits, medium levigation, soft		5
2.	II.3.23 541	31a:6	brown, reddish buff toward surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation		2
3.	II.3.22 539	31a:5	brown, burn. brownish buff slip int. and rim, many white grits, medium levigation		4
4.	II.4.18 665	31a:3	reddish brown, gray at surfaces, grits, medium levigation		1
5.	II.6.28 871pc	31a:8	gray, buff toward surfaces, traces of burnishing (?), grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard	2	2
6.	II.4.19 669	31a:4	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, burn. ext., many white grits, medium levigation	3	5
7.	II.6.32 911pc	31a:9	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, grits, fairly coarse levigation		8
8.	II.2.39 453 II.1.19 201	31a:2	gray reddish buff toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation		
9.	II.1.30 222	31a:10	red, many grits, fairly coarse levigation		3
10.	II.1.24 239	31a:19	reddish brown, grits, fairly coarse levigation, soft	1	1
11.	II.6.12 782	31a:21	reddish buff with gray core, grits, medium levigation, scratched on bottom		3
12.	II.6.15 795	-	reddish brown, grits, medium levigation, soft		3
13.	II.6.32 908pc	31a:17	brown, reddish brown toward ext., grits, fairly coarse levigation	1	
14.	II.1.27 257	31a:14	brown, buff toward surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation		
15.	II.2.38 439	31b:4	brown, reddish buff toward surfaces, many grits, coarse levigation		1
16.	II.3.20 527	31b:5	gray, brown toward surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation, hard	1	
17.	II.1.35 296	31b:6	gray, buff toward surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation, hard	1	1
18.	II.6.29 877pc II.6.33 918pc II.6.33 915pc	31b:1 31b:2	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation, hard		2
19.	II.3.30 572	29b:6	gray, reddish buff at surfaces, many small white grits, fairly fine levigation		

FIGURE 18

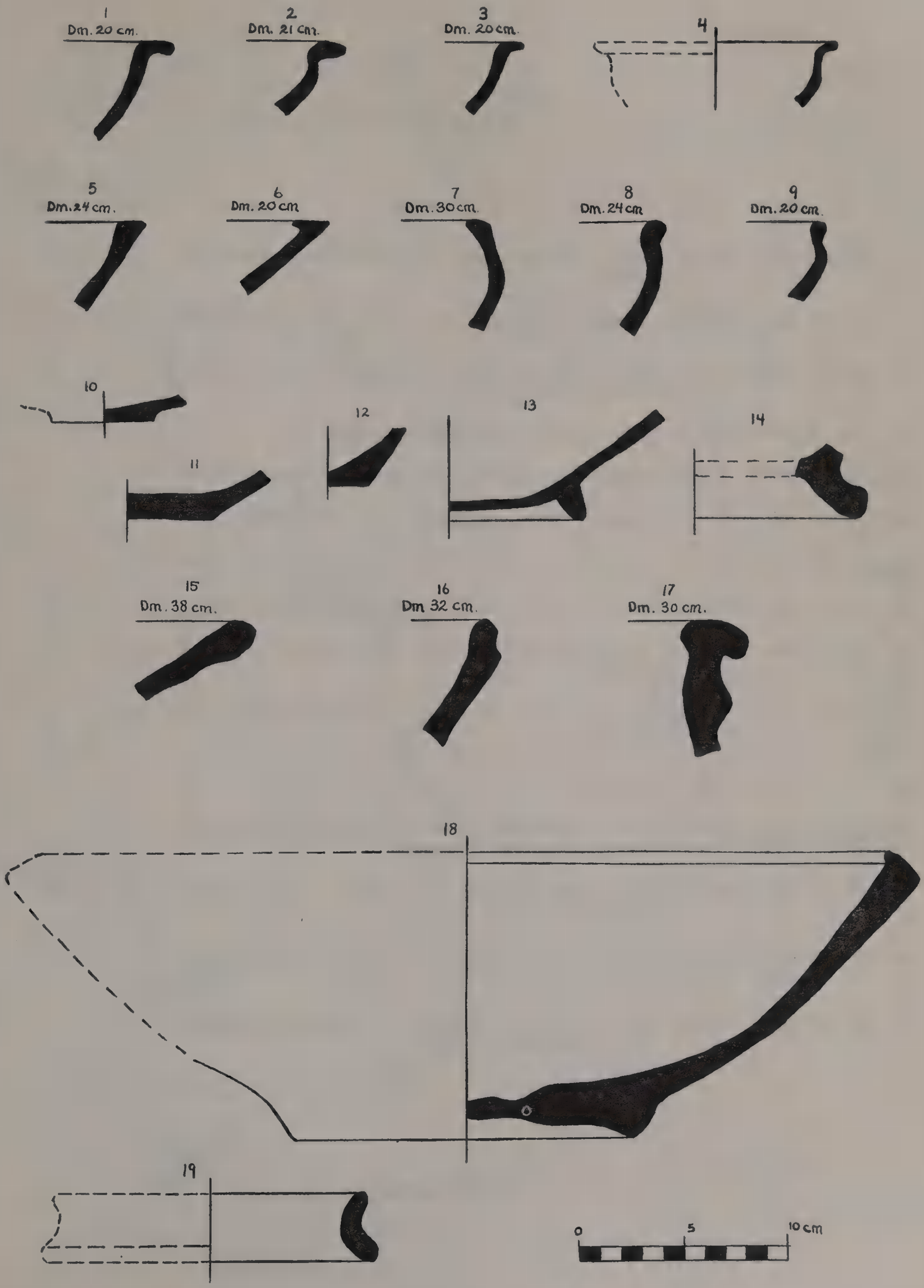

Dm. 20 cm.
Dm. 21 cm.
Dm. 20 cm.
Dm. 24 cm.
Dm. 20 cm
Dm. 30 cm.
Dm. 24 cm
Dm. 20 cm.
Dm. 38 cm.
Dm 32 cm.
Dm. 30 cm.
10 cm

Fig. 19. Stratum III Cooking Pots, Basin, and Lamps

No.	*Reg. No.*	*Pl.*	*Ware*	*Other Examples* *Strat.*	*Unstrat.*
1.	II.6.28 865^{pc}	32a:3	brown with gray core, grits, fairly coarse levigation, brittle		2
2.	II.3.37 594	32a:2	reddish brown, grits, fairly coarse levigation, brittle	2	1
3.	II.6.27 855p^{c}	32a:1	dark brown, reddish brown toward surfaces, fairly coarse levigation, brittle	3	8
4.	II.6.28 870^{pc}	32a:5	brown, grits, fairly coarse levigation		1
5.	II.6.31 891^{pc}	32a:6	reddish brown, grits, fairly coarse levigation, brittle	2^{pc}	
6.	II.2.29 419	32a:7	reddish brown, grits, fairly coarse levigation	1^{pc}	
7.	II.6.28 864^{pc}	32a:8	reddish brown, grits, fairly coarse levigation, brittle	1^{pc}	1
8.	II.1.30 221	32a:9	brown, grits, fairly coarse levigation, brittle	1	5
9.	II.3.14 500	32a:11	reddish brown, few grits, fairly coarse levigation, brittle	1	1
10.	II.4.33 118	32a:14	reddish brown, few grits, fairly coarse levigation, brittle	3 4 (1^{pc})	9 4
11.	II.6.33 920^{pc}	32a:13	reddish brown, grits, fairly coarse levigation, brittle	1	3
12a.	II.6.32 914^{pc}	32a:18	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, many white grits, coarse levigation, handmade		
12b.	II.6.31 899^{pc}	32a:18			
13.	II.4.20 100	32a:21	gray with brownish red surfaces, grits, medium levigation, signs of burning	4	1
14.	II.6.32 909^{pc}	32a:20	brown, reddish buff toward surfaces, few grits, fairly coarse levigation		1
15.	II.1.33 287	32a:19	black with brown surfaces, grits, medium levigation, signs of burning	1	5

FIGURE 19

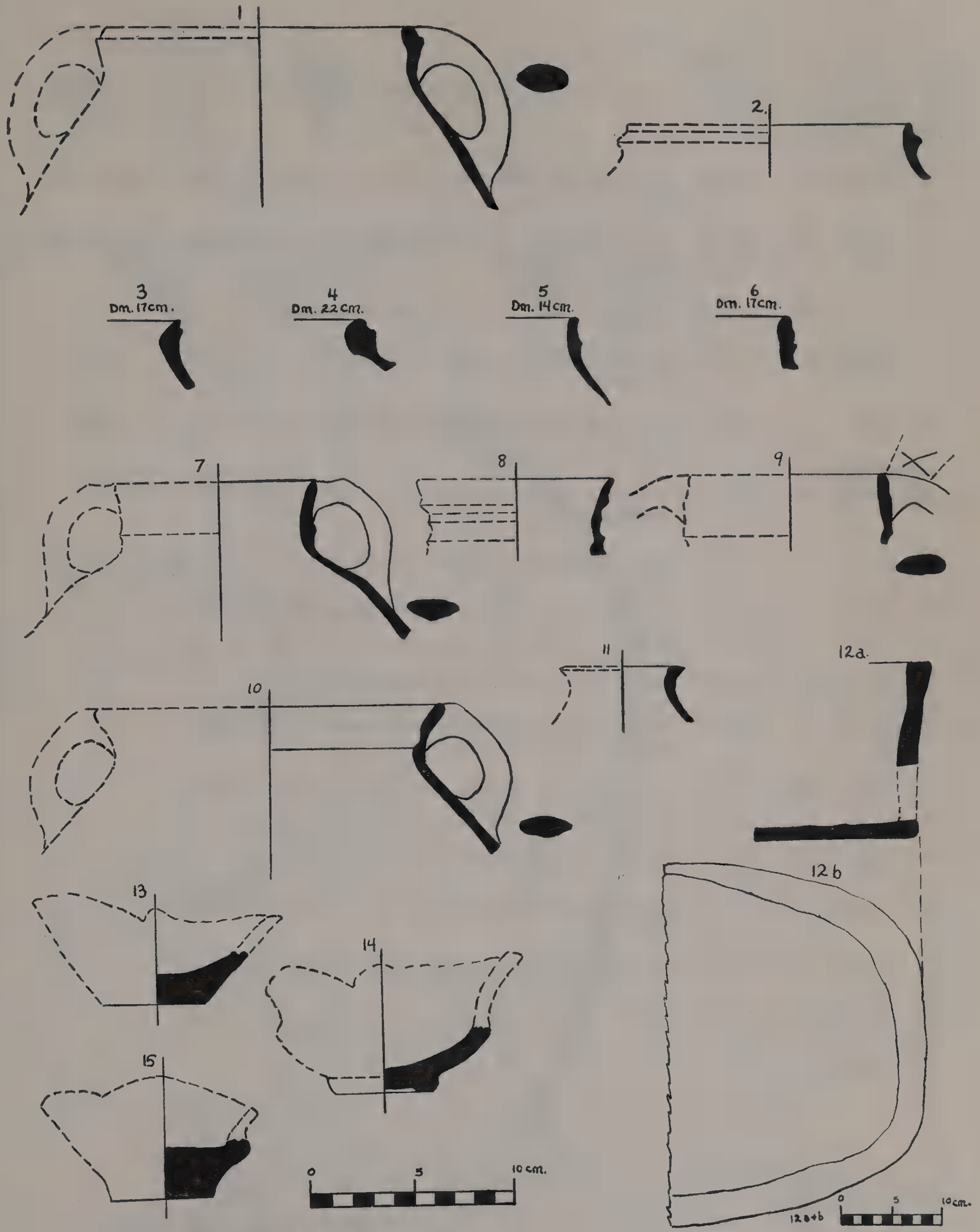

1
2.
3
Dm. 17cm.
4
Dm. 22cm.
5
Dm. 14cm.
6
Dm. 17cm.
7
8
9
10
11
12a.
12b
13
14
15
0
5
10 cm.
12a+b
0
5
10cm.

Fig. 21. Persian-Early Hellenistic Pottery

No.	*Reg. No.*		*Pl.*	*Ware*	*Other Examples Unstrat.*
1.	283.17	1966	34a:13	greenish brown, cream toward surfaces, grits, fairly coarse levigation	
2.	292.3	2132	34a:12	gray, reddish brown toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation	
3.	279.8	987	34a:17	orange buff, brown core, grits, medium levigation	4
4.	274.23	1097	34a:20	orange buff, gray core, grits, medium levigation	3
5.	279.11	1011	34a:18	gray, orange buff toward surfaces, medium levigation	
6.	275.7	1088	34b:6	gray, light orange buff toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation	
7.	274.38	A	33b:1	reddish buff, many white grits, medium levigation	7
8.	274.48	C	33b:3	brown, buff toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation	
9.	274.42	D	33b:4	gray, brown toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation	19
10.	274.44	H	33b:8	light reddish brown, white grits, medium levigation	20
11.	274.38	N	33b:14	brown, reddish buff toward surfaces, many grits, medium levigation	14
12.	274.44	O	33b:15	reddish buff with gray core, white grits, medium levigation	11
13.	274.39	Q	33b:17	gray, brown toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation	12
14.	279.13	1014	35b:8	orange buff, gray core, few grits, medium levigation	3
15.	274.26	1513	35b:12	gray, orange buff toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation	
16.	278.1	1560	35b:14	reddish brown, grits, medium levigation	1
17.	II.2.16	367	34a:14	orange brown with black core, many white grits, medium levigation, hard	
18.	274.7	1474	37a:20	gray, orange buff toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation	1
19.	274.8	1475	34a:21	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation	
20.	282.2	1906	32b:1	orange buff, gray core, small grits, medium levigation (R 206)	
21.	287.12	2086	38a:10	reddish brown, few grits, medium levigation, brittle	2
22.	275.6	1086	38a:9	reddish brown, grits, medium levigation, brittle	
23.	275.9	1093	32b:5	gray, brownish buff toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation	

FIGURE 21

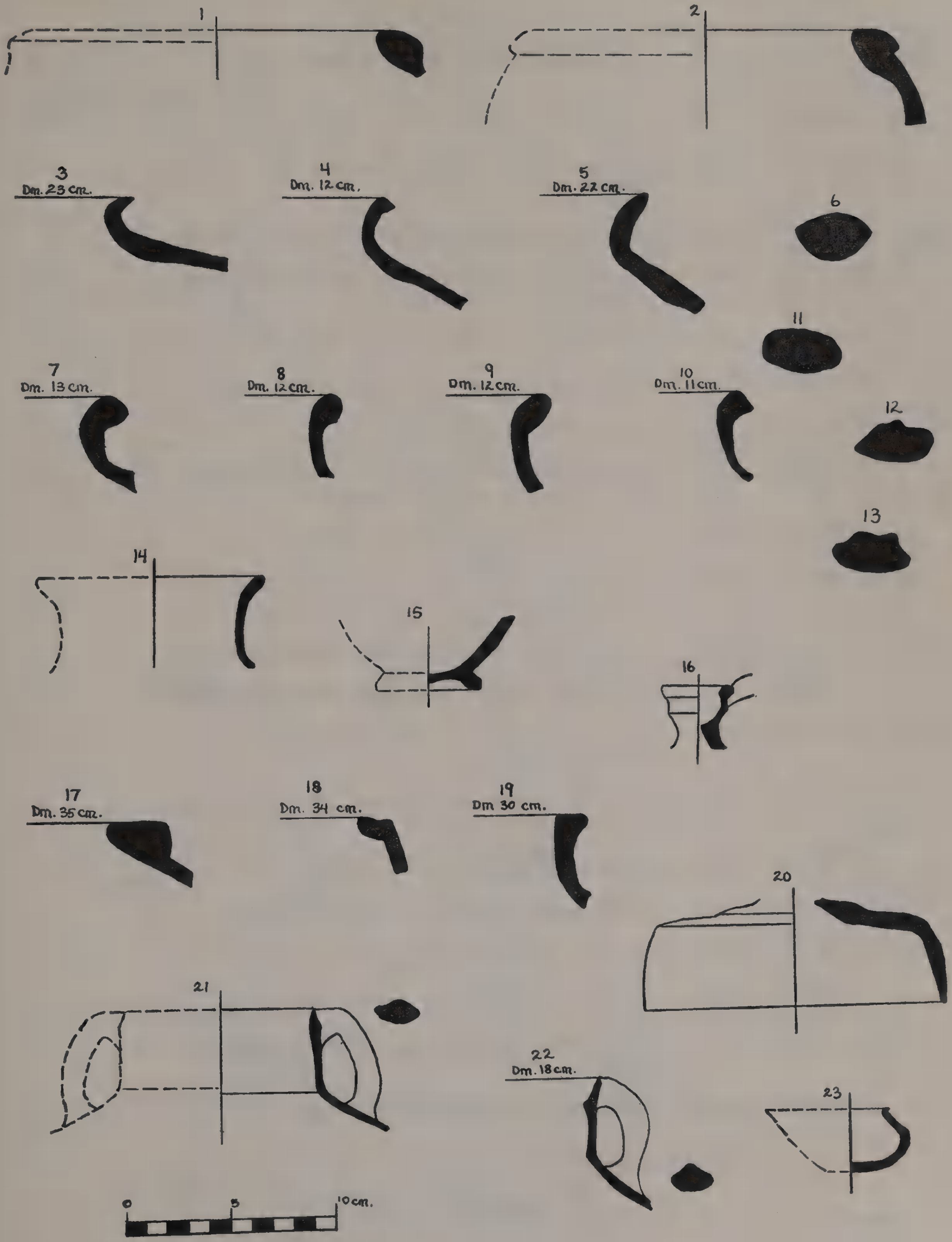

Dm. 23 cm.
Dm. 12 cm.
Dm. 22 cm.
Dm. 13 cm.
Dm. 12 cm.
Dm. 12 cm.
Dm. 11 cm.
Dm. 35 cm.
Dm. 34 cm.
Dm 30 cm.
Dm. 18 cm.
10 cm.

Fig. 22. Stratum II Jars and Jugs

No.	Reg. No.	Pl.	Ware	Other Examples		
				II	I	Unstr.
1.	II.2.24 394	34a:2	gray, buff toward surfaces, few grits, fairly coarse levigation			5
2.	II.3.17 513	34a:3	reddish buff with gray core, grits, medium levigation	1		4
3.	II.3.25 553	34a:4	brownish buff with gray core, small grits, medium levigation			11
4.	II.2.14 352	34a:9	reddish buff with gray core, grits, medium levigation	3	1 unreg.	13
5.	II.2.25 401	34a:10	reddish buff with gray core, grits, medium levigation		1 unreg.	3
6.	II.2.14 349	34a:1	brown, grits, medium levigation			2
7.	II.1.7 167	34a:5	orange brown with gray core, buff slip on exterior, small white grits, medium levigation			8
8.	II.2.30 427	34a:8	brownish buff, grits, medium levigation	1		3
9.	II.1.22 211	34b:4	brownish buff with reddish buff core, few grits, medium levigation	1		6
10.	II.1.21 230	34b:5	reddish buff with gray core, grits, medium levigation	1		3
11.	II.2.17 375	34b:2	reddish buff with gray core, grits, medium levigation	1		7
12.	II.3.10 484	34b:3	gray, brownish buff toward surfaces, white grits, medium levigation			12
13.	II.1.22 210	34b:7	gray, reddish buff toward exterior, small white grits, medium levigation			
14.	II.6.19 816	34b:9	brown, white grits, medium levigation			5
15.	II.6.20 822	34b:8	reddish brown, white grits, medium levigation	1		1
16.	II.1.24 235	34a:7	gray, grits, medium levigation	3		15
17.	II.1.22 208	34a:6	brownish buff, small grits, medium levigation	3		4
18.	II.2.15 366	35b:7	reddish buff with gray core, white grits, medium levigation	3		11
19.	II.2.26 406	35b:11	reddish brown, grits, medium levigation			4

FIGURE 22

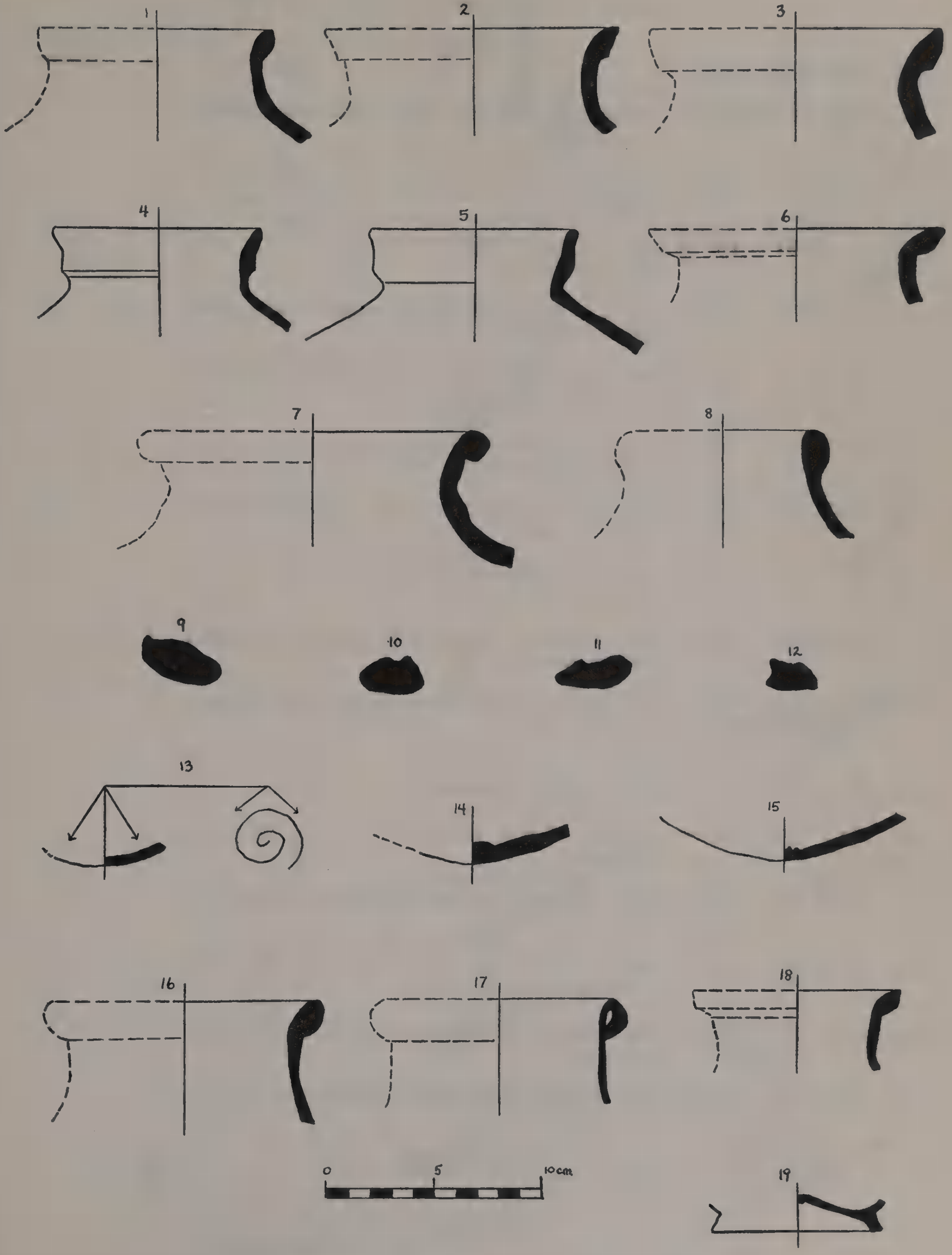


Fig. 23. Stratum II Flasks, Juglets, Mortaria, and Bowls

No.	*Reg. No.*	*Pl.*	*Ware*	*Other*	*Examples*
				II	*Unstrat.*
1.	II.2.17 372	35b:19	reddish buff with gray core, white grits, medium levigation	2	5
2.	II.3.34 584	35b:22	reddish buff with gray core, few grits, medium levigation		
3.	II.2.22 384	35b:18	brown, reddish buff toward exterior, few grits, medium levigation		
4.	II.2.17 374	37a:13	brown, reddish buff toward exterior, with grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard	2	
5.	II.1.19 198	37a:14	gray, reddish buff toward exterior, many small white grits, medium levigation, hard		2
6.	II.2.23 392	37a:15	reddish buff, brownish buff toward interior, grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard		2
7.	II.6.21 824	37a:16	brownish buff with gray core, grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard		3
8.	II.1.7 171	37a:22	gray, brown toward exterior, few grits, medium levigation, hard		1
9.	II.2.15 364	37a:1	gray, brownish buff toward surfaces, few grits, medium levigation	1	
10.	II.1.31 272	37a:5	gray, brownish buff toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation	2	2
11.	II.6.21 825	37a:3	gray, brownish buff toward surfaces, small white grits, medium levigation		
12.	II.1.7 172	37a:6	reddish buff with gray core, few grits, fairly fine levigation	2	3
13.	II.2.15 365	37a:9	gray, brownish buff toward surfaces, small grits, fairly fine levigation	2	5
14.	II.6.10 770	37a:11	reddish brown with brown core, few grits, fairly coarse levigation, soft		2
15.	II.2.17 377	37a:10	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation		3
16.	II.2.25 403	37a:23	gray, brownish buff toward exterior, grits, medium levigation		

FIGURE 23

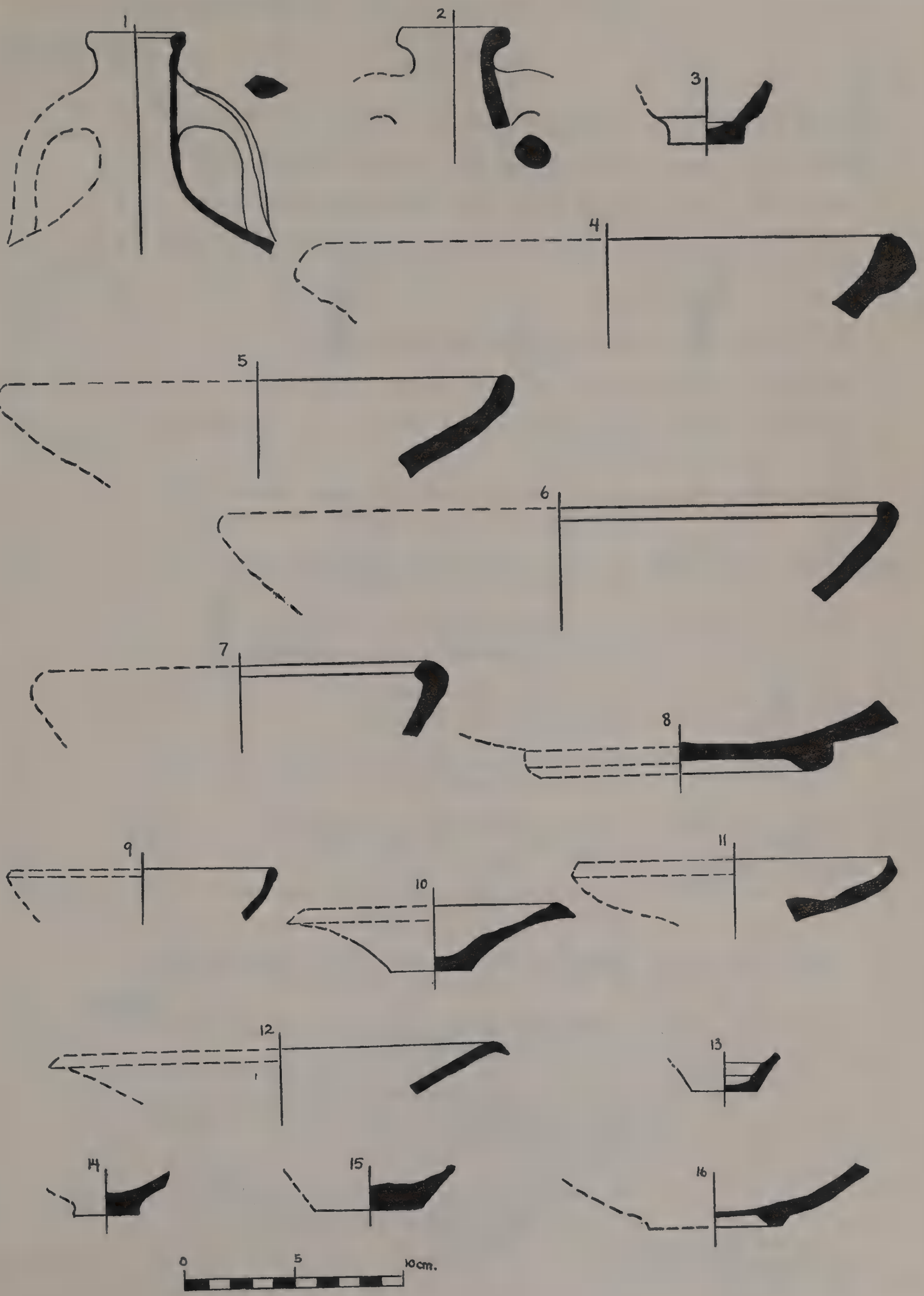


Fig. 24. Stratum II Cooking Pots, Lamps, Unguentaria, and Hellenistic Decorated Ware

No.	*Reg. No.*	*Pl.*	*Ware*	*Other*	*Examples*	
				II	*I*	*Unstrat.*
1.	II.1.18 227	38a:6	reddish brown, few grits, medium levigation, brittle	3	1 unreg.	1
2.	II.6.8 757	38a:8	reddish brown, grits, medium levigation, brittle			
3.	II.1.7 169	38a:5	reddish brown, grits, medium levigation, brittle	1		
4.	II.2.23 390	38a:7	dark brown, few grits, fairly coarse levigation, brittle	1	1 unreg.	6
5.	II.2.35 449	32b:4	brown, few grits, medium levigation (R 170)	1		4
6.	II.2.17 373	35b:24	brown, grits, medium levigation			
7.	II.2.36 438	35b:26	reddish buff, grits, medium levigation			1
8.	II.6.26 843	35b:25	gray, brown toward exterior, few grits, medium levigation			1
9.	II.2.22 386	37b:15	reddish buff poor red-brown paint interior at top and exterior, farily fine levigation, very poorly made			
10.	275.15 1140	37b:7	grayish buff, poor, very worn black paint exterior and interior, fairly fine levigation	1		7
11.	280.1 1183	37b:8	reddish buff, poor black paint interior and exterior, fairly fine levigation	1		9
12.	II.2.17 378	37b:11	deep reddish buff, poor red paint interior and exterior, fairly fine levigation			3
13.	II.2.15 361	37b:2	gray with reddish buff core, poor, worn black paint interior and exterior, fairly fine levigation		1	9
14.	279.19 1054	37b:1	reddish buff, poor black to red paint interior and exterior, fairly fine levigation	1	1	1
15.	279.13 1020	37b:5	buff, mottled red to darker red paint interior and exterior, fairly fine levigation	1		1
16.	279.14 1024	37b:22	reddish buff, poor red paint bottom interior to black top interior and exterior, poorly made	1		3
17.	295.6 1338	37b:21	reddish buff to gray, red-black paint interior and exterior to base, fairly fine levigation	2		9
18.	II.3.17 515	37b:14	light brown, red-brown slip interior and rim though spotty with dark brown on exterior, white painted "West Slope" design			

FIGURE 24

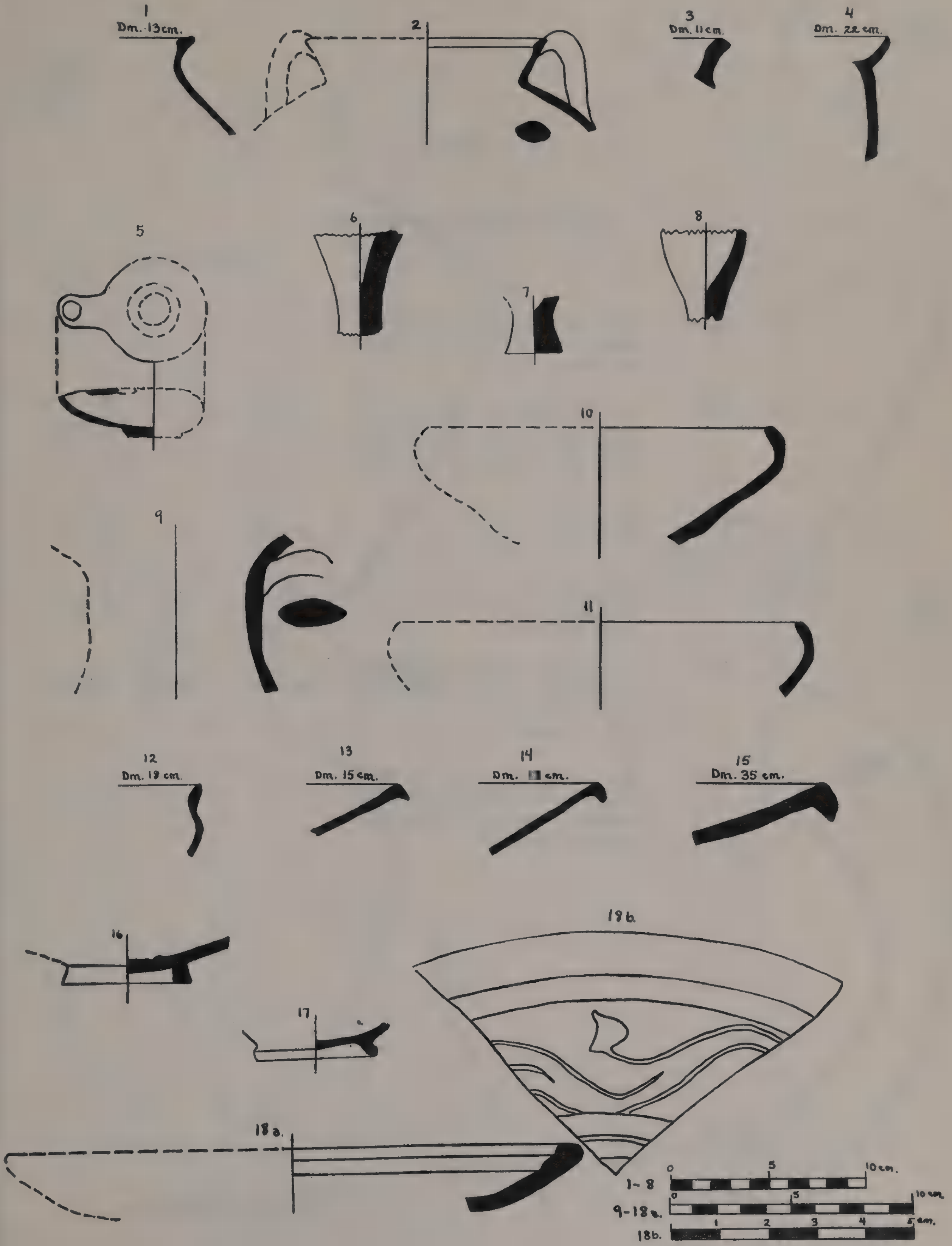

Dm. 13 cm.
Dm. 11 cm.
Dm. 22 cm.
Dm. 18 cm.
Dm. 15 cm.
Dm. cm.
Dm. 35 cm.
18a.
18b.
10 cm.
1-8
10 cm.
9-18a.
5 cm.
18b.

Fig. 25. Stratum I Jars and Jugs

No.	Reg. No.		Pl.	Ware	Other Examples		
					II	I	Unstr.
1.	II.3.8	480	34b:1	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, small white grits, medium levigation			6
2.	II.1	140	36a	buff core, buff surfaces, dark red slip interior neck and exterior neck and shoulder, few medium white grits, fairly fine levigation	1 heavier 1 base		2 2 bases
3.	II.1	137	-	gray, many white grits, medium levigation	2 (1 heavier) 1 base		3 1 base
4.	II.1.	139	36b	gray, buff toward surfaces, many fine and few coarse white grits, fairly fine levigation	2 3 rim variants	3 1 base	14 4 bases
5.	II.1	136	36c	uneven light brown with slightly darker core, remains of light buff slip, many fine white grits, medium levigation	2 4 variants	7 3 bases	17 2 bases
6.	II.1	141	36d	gray to reddish buff, brownish orange interior, grayish buff slip exterior, few large white grits, medium levigation	1		

FIGURE 25

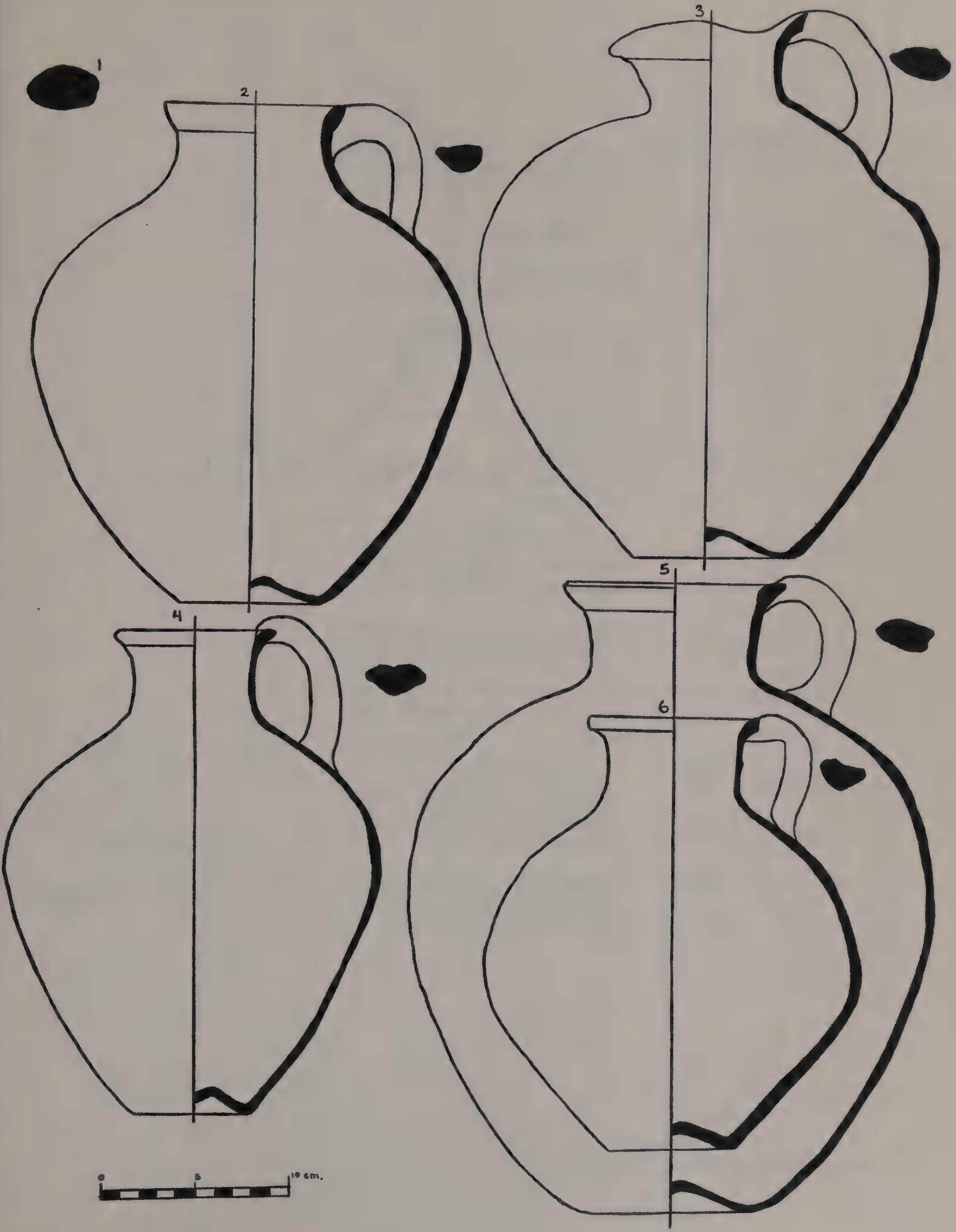


Fig. 26. Stratum I Pottery

					Other Examples		
No.	*Reg. No.*		*Pl.*	*Ware*	*II*	*I*	*Unstrat.*
1.	II.1	144	—	gray to reddish buff exterior, white grits, medium levigation	1		3 bases
2.	II.3.7	476	35b:9	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation			1
3.	II.2.11	332	35b:29	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation	1		
4.	II.1	155	35b:13	pink with light buff surfaces, few medium white grits, medium levigation	1 + 1 unreg.	1 + 1 unreg.	4
5.	II.3.8	479	37a:12	gray, reddish buff toward exterior, many small white grits, fairly coarse levigation, hard			4
6.	II.2.11	331	37a:7	reddish brown with gray core, few grits, medium levigation			1
7.	II.2.11	334	37a:8	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, white grits, medium levigation			4
8.	II.1	131	38c:2	reddish brown, few medium to large white grits, fairly coarse levigation, signs of burning exterior and upper interior	1	1 handle	1 2 handles
9.	II.1	138	38b:1	reddish brown, medium to fine white grits, medium levigation, signs of burning on bottom	3 4 handles	1 handle	7 6 handles

FIGURE 26

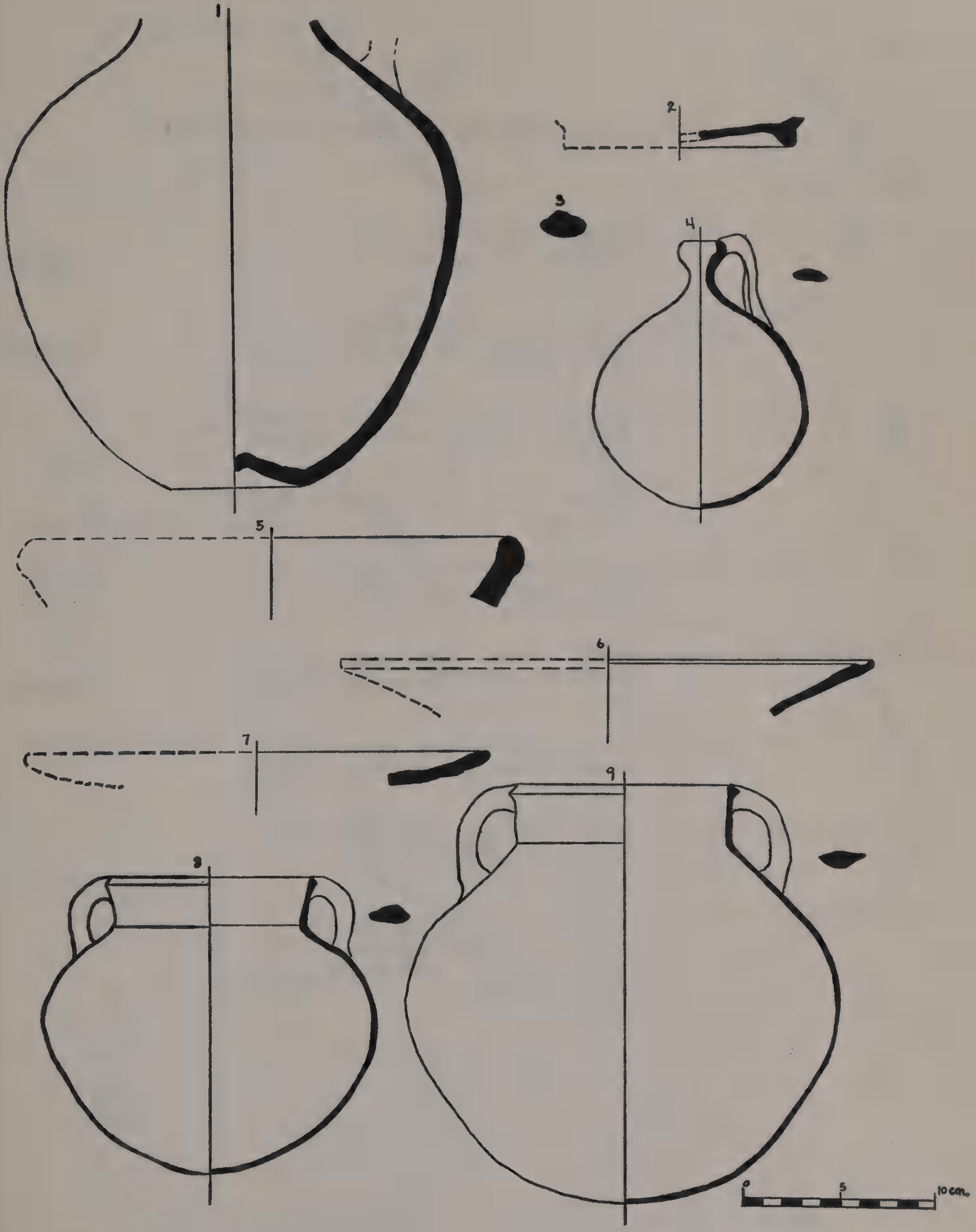


Fig. 27. Stratum I Cooking Pots and Hellenistic Decorated Ware

				Other Examples		
No.	*Reg. No.*	*Pl.*	*Ware*	*II*	*I*	*Unstrat.*
1.	II.1 134	—	reddish brown, fairly coarse levigation, signs of burning on exterior	1		3 7 handles
2.	II.1 130	38c:1	reddish brown, white grits, fairly coarse levigation signs of burning on bottom			2 2 handles
3.	II.1 133	-	reddish brown, fairly coarse levigation, signs of burning on exterior	1 handle 1 base		2 1 handle 1 base
4.	II.1 152	38a:1	reddish brown, fairly coarse levigation	1 variant 5 handles	1 handle	2 1 handle
5.	II.1 129	38b:2	reddish brown, white grits, fairly coarse levigation, signs of burning on bottom	5		10 1 handle
6.	II.1 153	38a:2	reddish brown, fairly coarse levigation, signs of burning on exterior	2 6 handles		1 9 handles
7.	II.1 154	38a:3	reddish brown, fairly coarse levigation, signs of burning on exterior	1 1 handle		1 handle
8.	II.2.11 336	37b:3	reddish buff, poor black paint interior and exterior, very worn, fairly fine levigation			3
9.	II.2.10 455	37b:19	gray with brownish buff surfaces, spotty red-black paint interior and exterior, white grits, fairly fine levigation	3	1	7

FIGURE 27

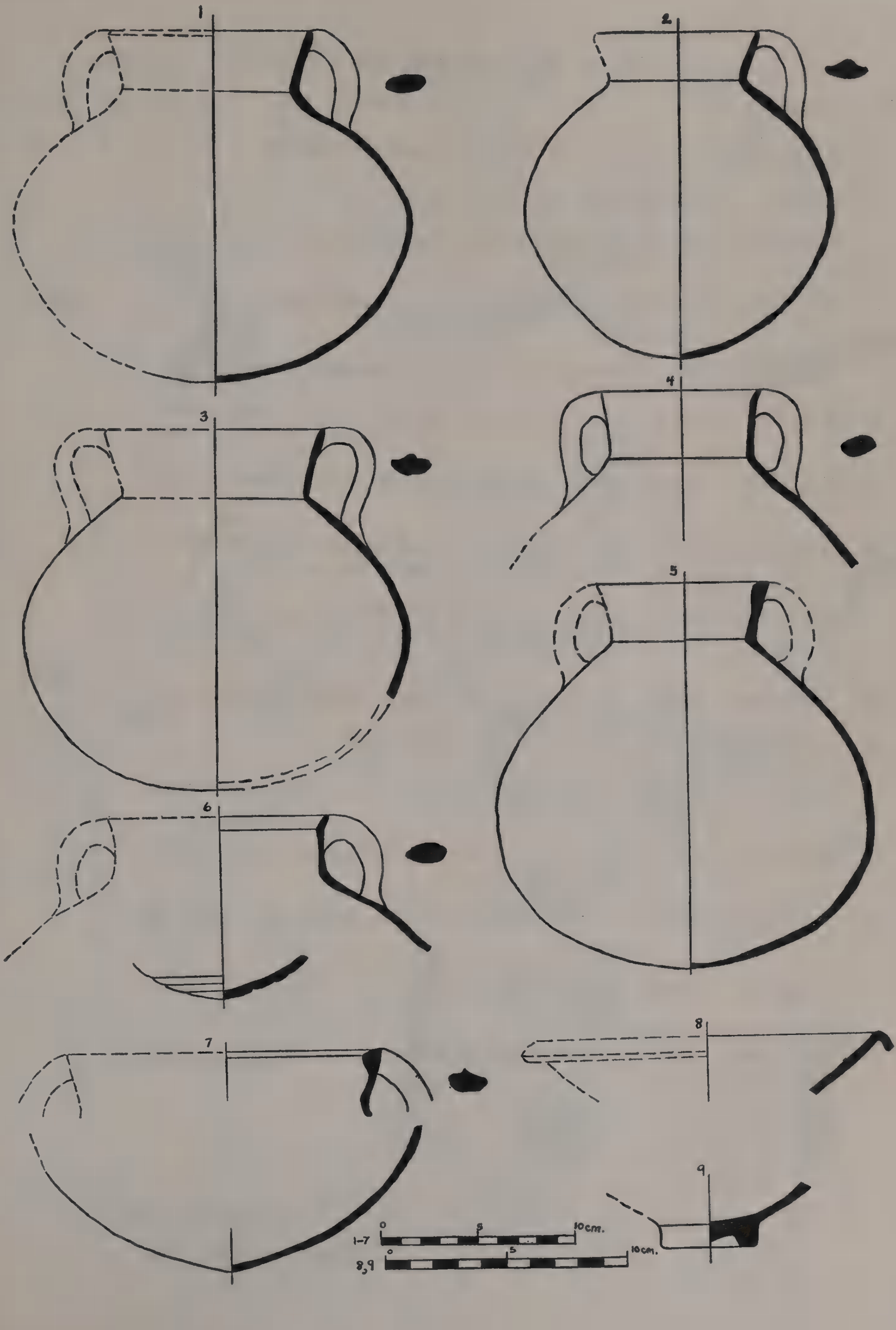


Fig. 28. Beth-zur II-I and Locus 279 Pottery

No.	*Reg. No.*	*Pl.*	*Ware*	*Other Examples*
1.	II.4.25 105	35b:4	brownish buff, grits, medium levigation	1
2.	II.4.16 93	35b:16	grown with gray core, grits, medium levigation	
3.	II.3.11 490	35b:17	gray, reddish buff toward exterior, few grits, medium levigation	3
4.	II.1.12 181	37a:17	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, many white grits, medium levigation, hard	1 handle
5.	II.3.11 491	37a:2	brownish buff, white grits, medium levigation	1
6.	II.2.9 325	37a:4	gray, brownish buff toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation	
7.	II.1.13 189	37b:12	reddish buff, fair black paint interior and exterior, fairly fine levigation	
8.	II.4.26 108	37a:9	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, worn black paint interior and exterior, fairly fine levigation	2
9.	II.3.12 494	37b:13	reddish buff core to gray surfaces, poor black paint exterior and top interior, red paint bottom interior, fairly fine levigation, very thin	
10.	279.12 1013	35b:20	gray, orange buff toward surfaces, grits, medium levigation	
11.	279.15 1030	35b:15	brown, grits, medium levigation	1
12.	279.7 985	37a:19	brown, reddish brown toward surfaces, grits, fairly coarse levigation	
13.	275.14 1134	37b:4	buff with gray core, very worn dark red paint, fairly fine levigation	4 1 Locus 279
14.	279.17 1037	37b:16	brownish buff, poor worn black paint, fairly fine levigation	
15.	279.20 1057	34b:10	reddish buff, buff at surfaces, fairly fine levigation (R90)	5 2 Stratum II
16.	279.7 986	34b:12	reddish buff, buff at surfaces, fairly fine levigation	

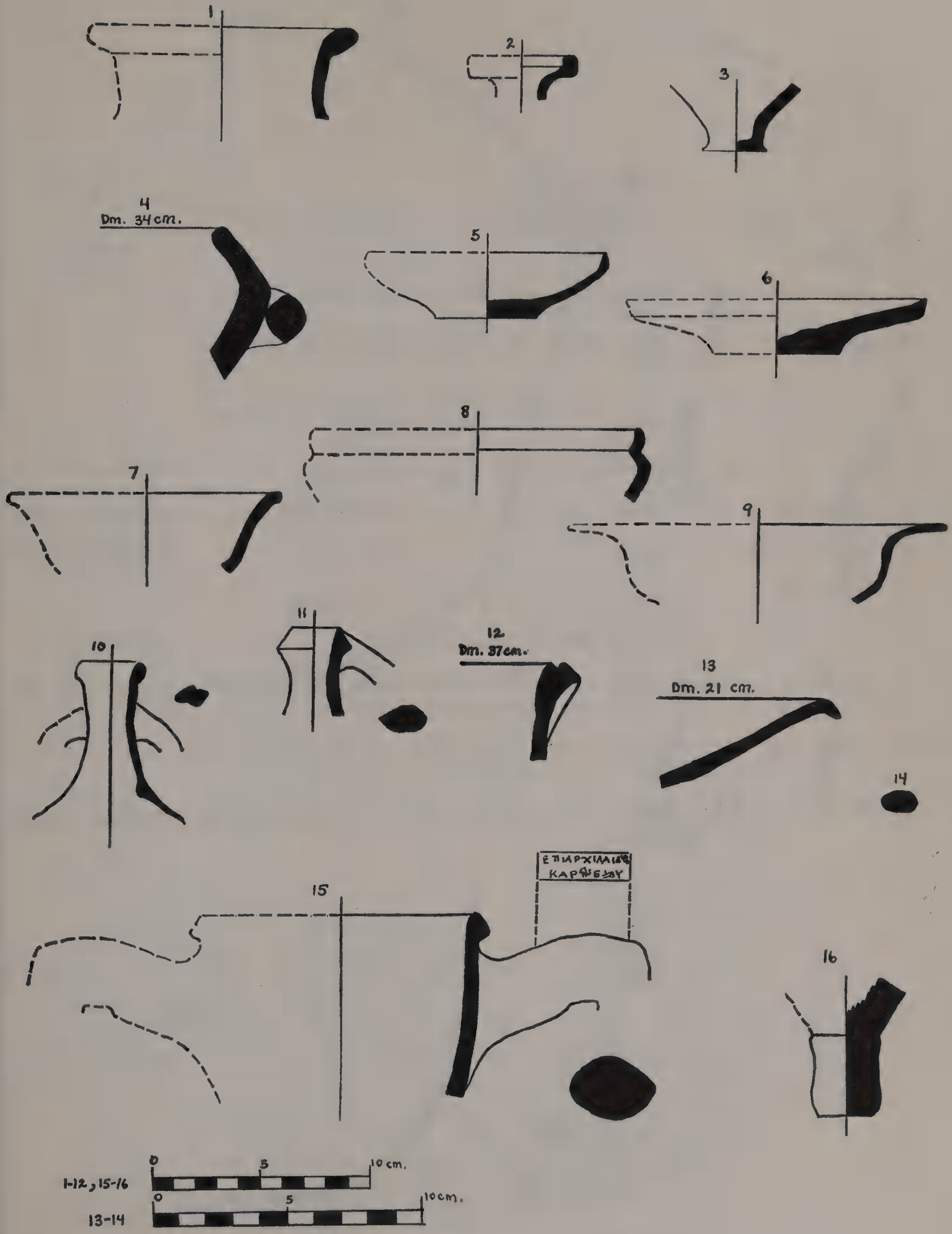
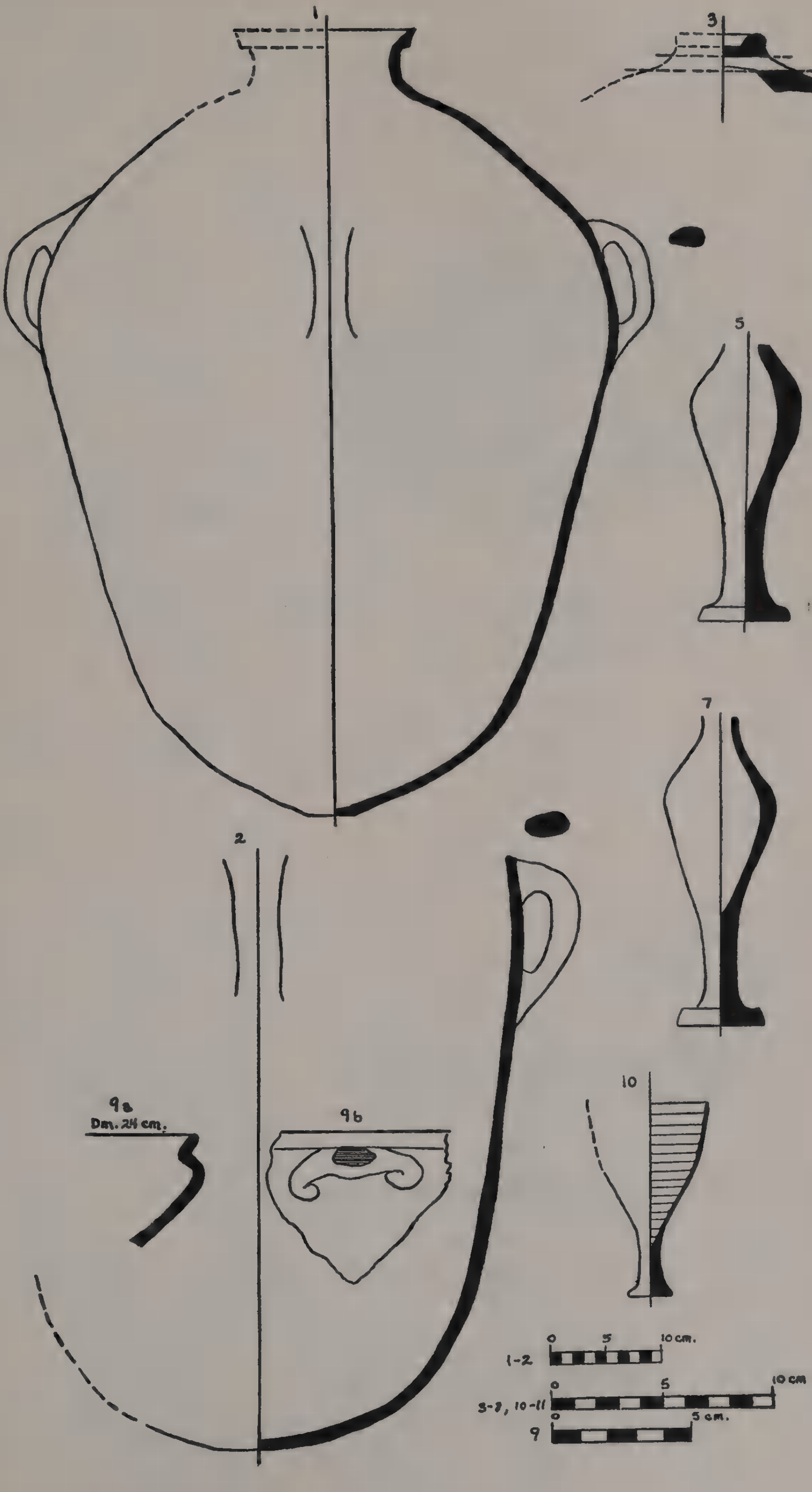

Dm. 34 cm.
Dm. 37 cm.
Dm. 21 cm.
ΕΠΙΑΡΧΙΛΑΙΔΑ
ΚΑΡΝΕΙΟΥ
10 cm.
1-12, 15-16
10 cm.
13-14

Fig. 29. Unstratified Pottery of the Second and First Centuries B.C.

No.	*Reg. No.*	*Pl.*	*Ware*	*Remarks*
1.	283.5 1922	35a	reddish buff, gray core, grits, medium levigation	
2.	275.7-9 1089	-	gray, reddish buff toward surfaces, medium levigation	
3.	292.11 2164	32b:2	gray, orange buff toward surfaces, buff slip on exterior, few grits, medium levigation	
4.	281.1 1260	32b:3	brownish buff, grits, medium levigation	Obj. Reg. No. 92
5.	BZ 31 183 L		reddish buff, grits, medium levigation, buff paint	Cf. *CBZ*, Pl. X:16
6.	BZ 31 181 M		brown, grits, medium levigation	Cf. *CBZ*, Fig. 39
7.	BZ 31 131 K		reddish buff, few grits, medium levigation	
8.	BZ 31 1028 D		brown, grits, medium levigation	Cf. *CBZ*, Fig. 39
9.	BZ 31 68 G	37b:24	brown, gray toward surfaces, black paint on exterior and interior, grits, medium levigation	Cf. *CBZ*, Fig. 39
10.	279.19 1050	35b:30	reddish brown, white-gray slip on exterior, few small white grits, fairly fine levigation	
11.	280.14 1256	35b:31	gray, white slip on exterior, few grits, medium levigation	Obj. Reg. No. 122

FIGURE 29



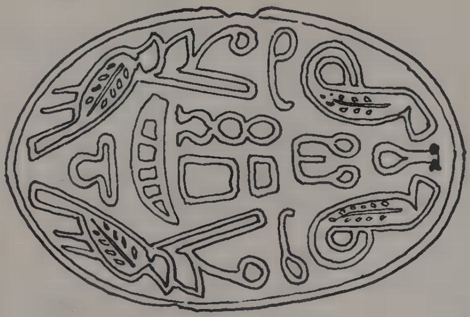


Fig. 30a. Hyksos scarab from Field III, Locus 286.

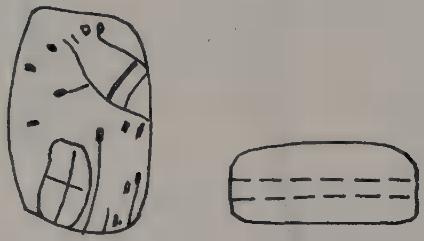
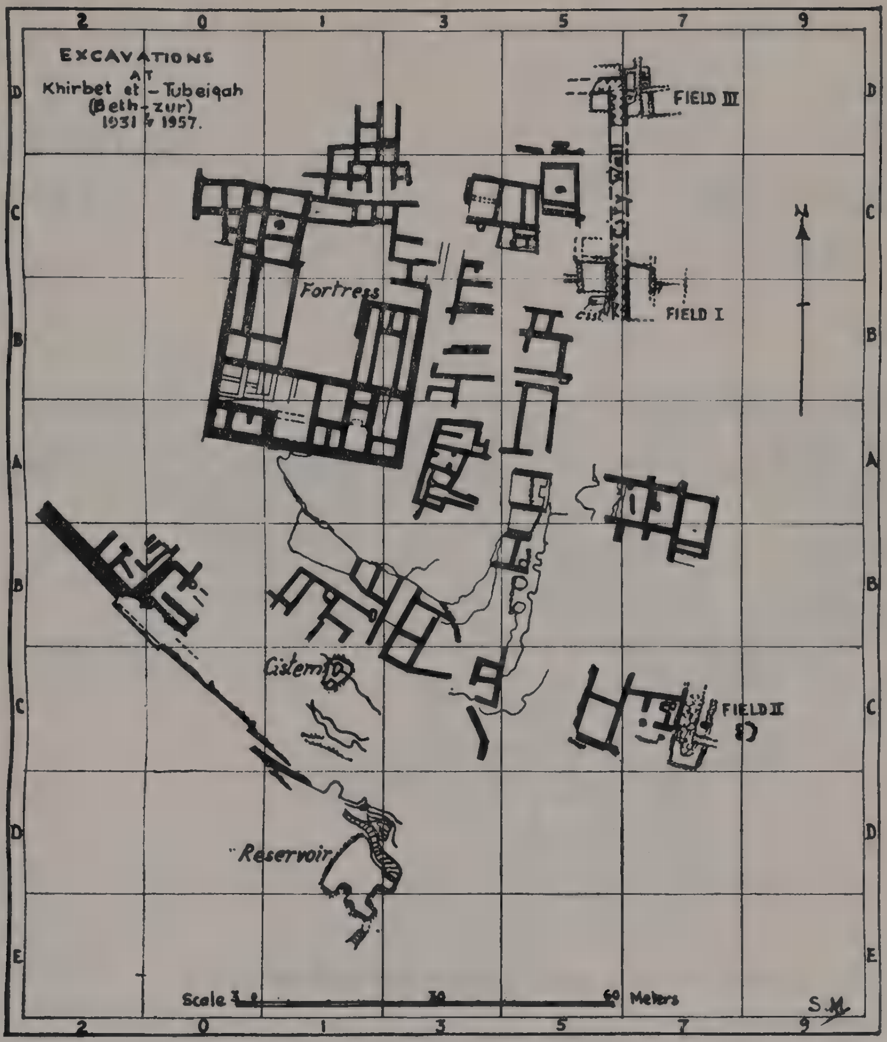


Fig. 30b. Hellenistic scaraboid from Field I, Locus 279.

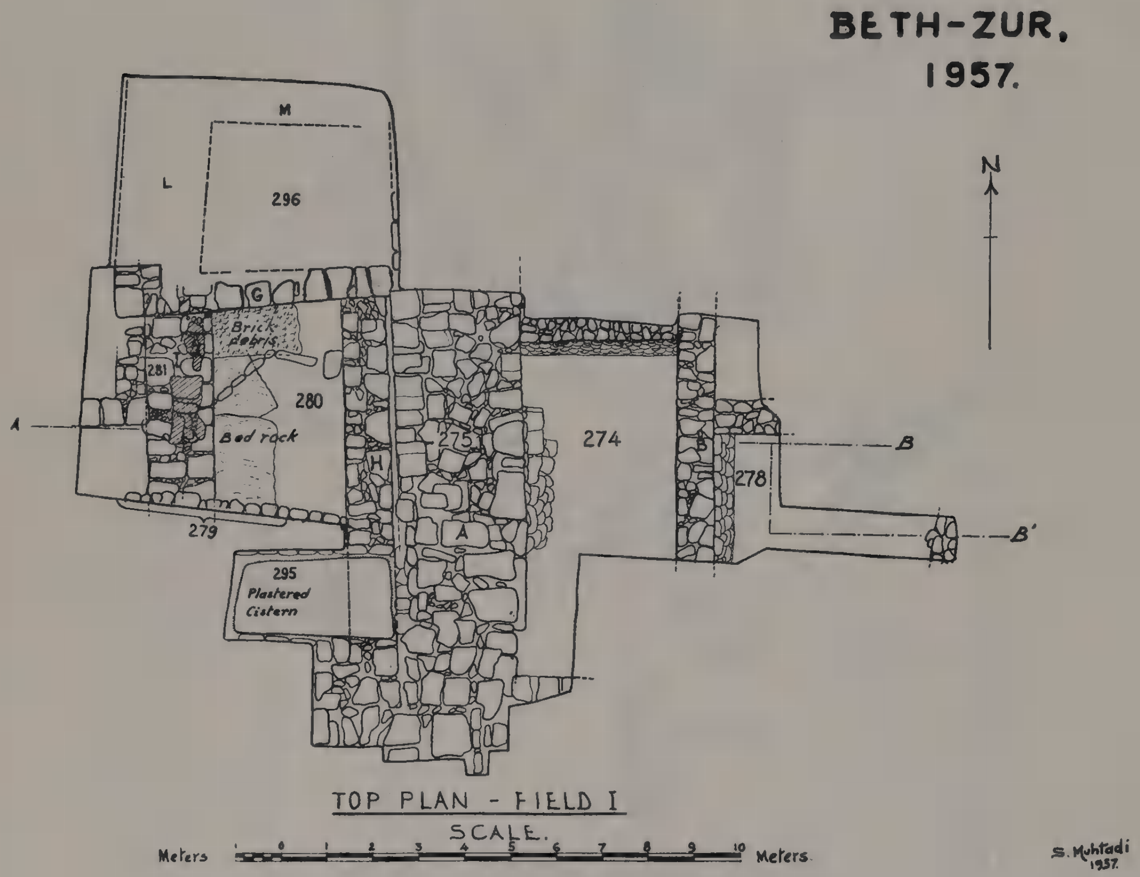
PLANS

PLAN I

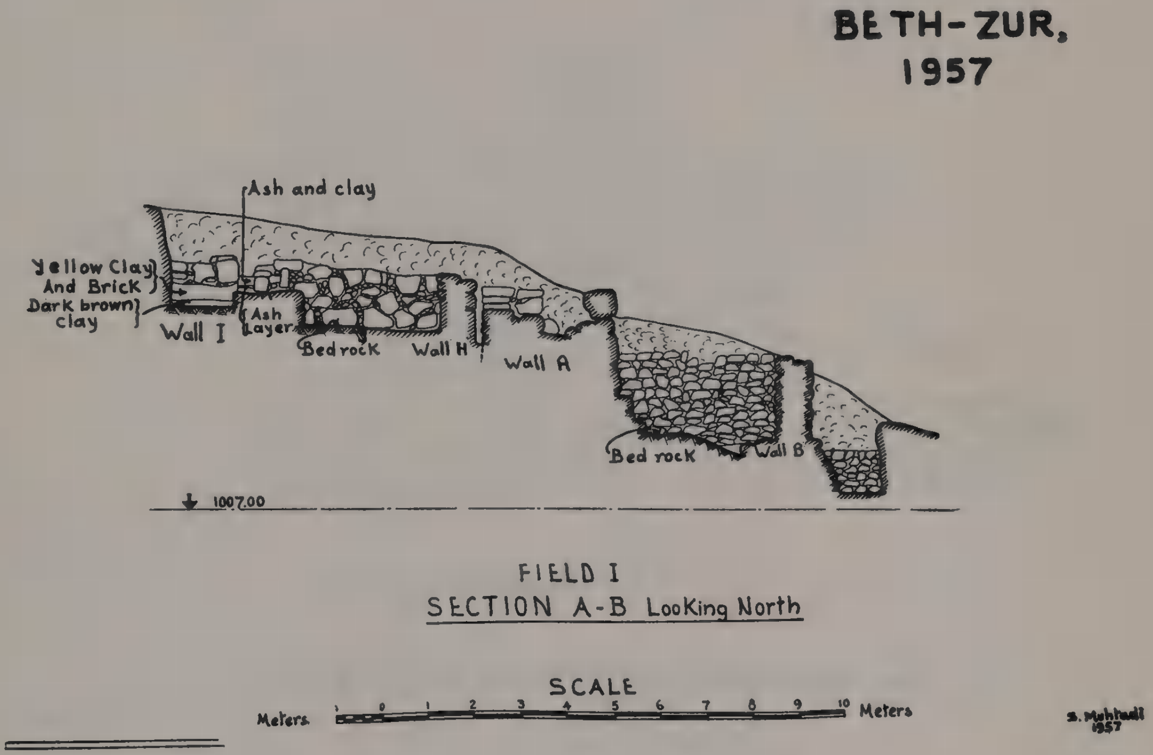


Plan I. Overall plan of 1931 and 1957 excavations showing location of Fields I. II, and III.

PLAN II

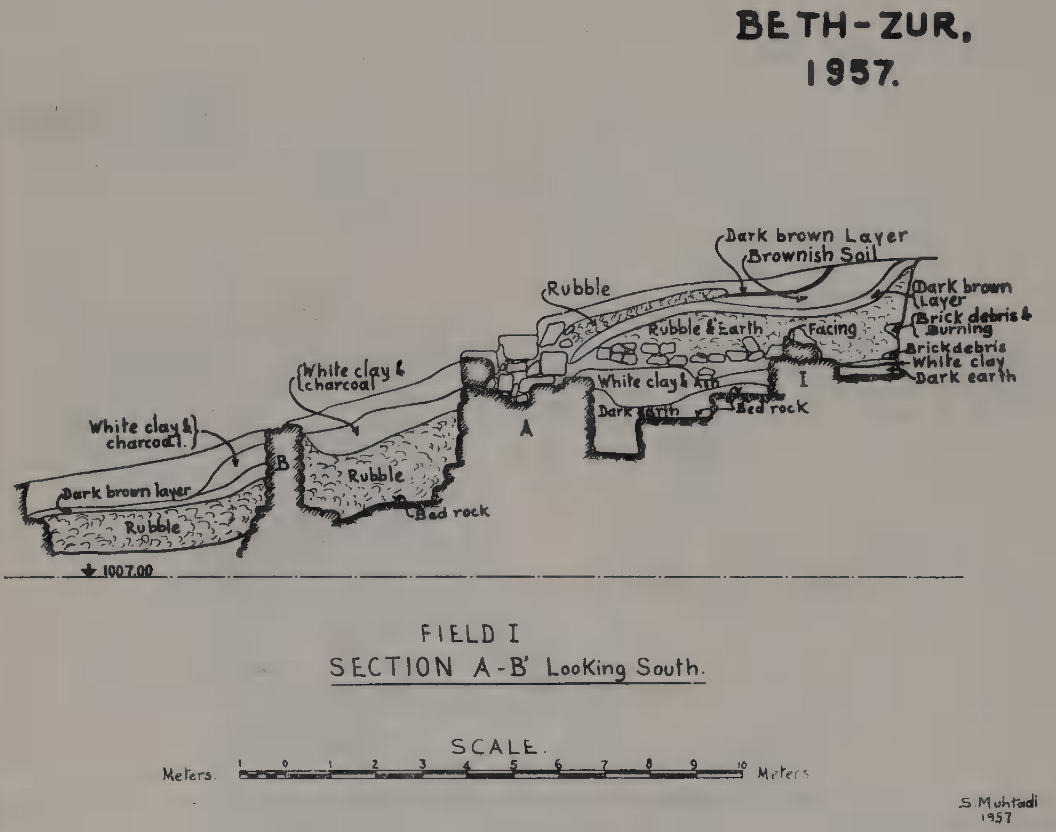


Plan II. Top Plan of Field I.

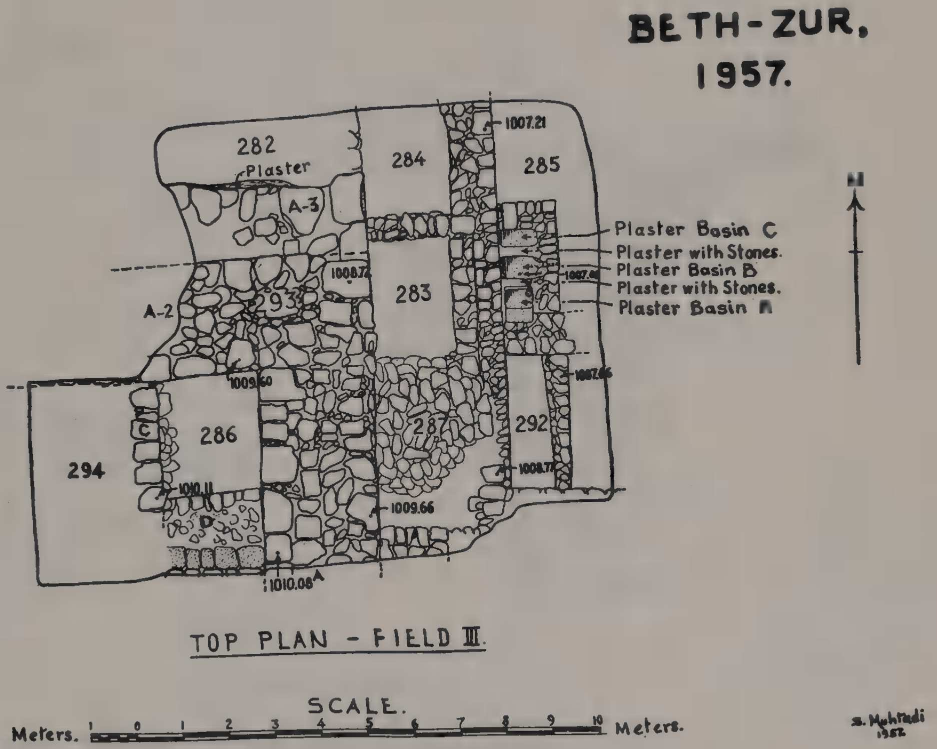


Plan III. Field I, Section A-B.

PLAN IV

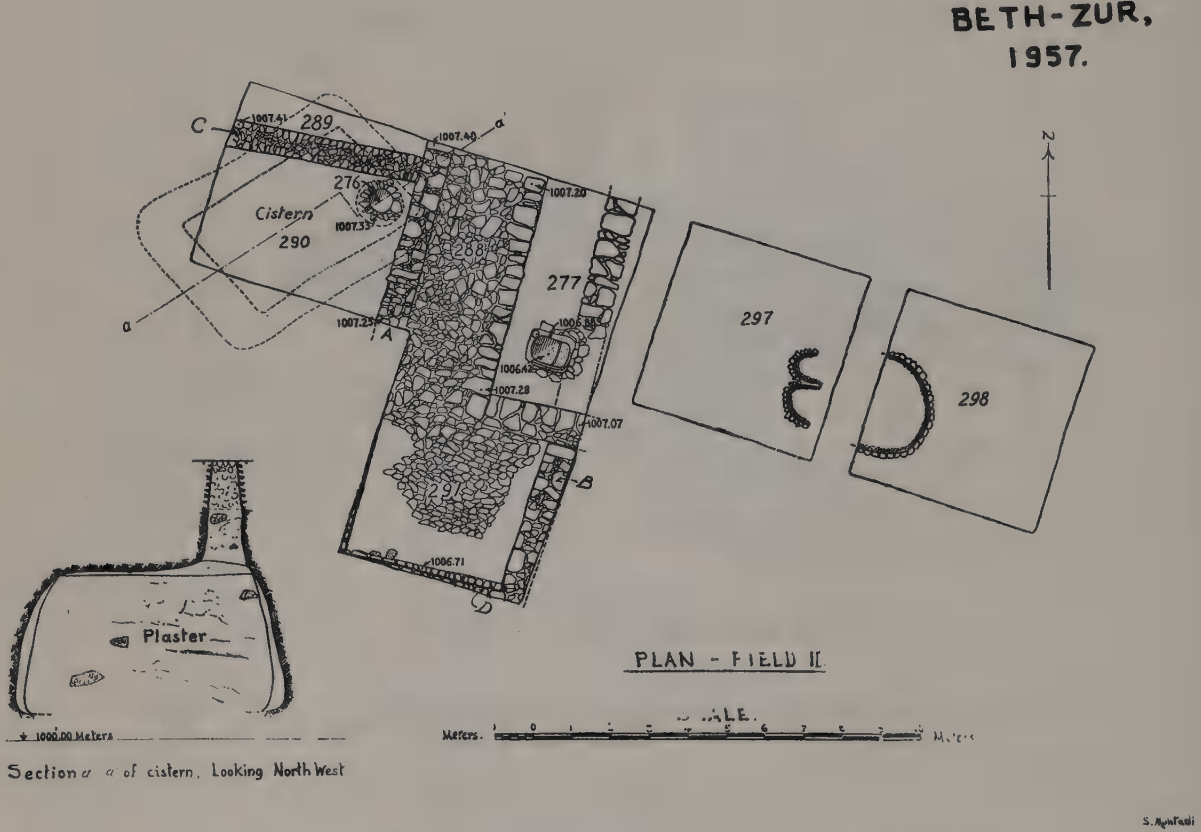


Plan IV. Field I, Section A-B'.



Plan V. Top plan of Field III.

PLAN VI

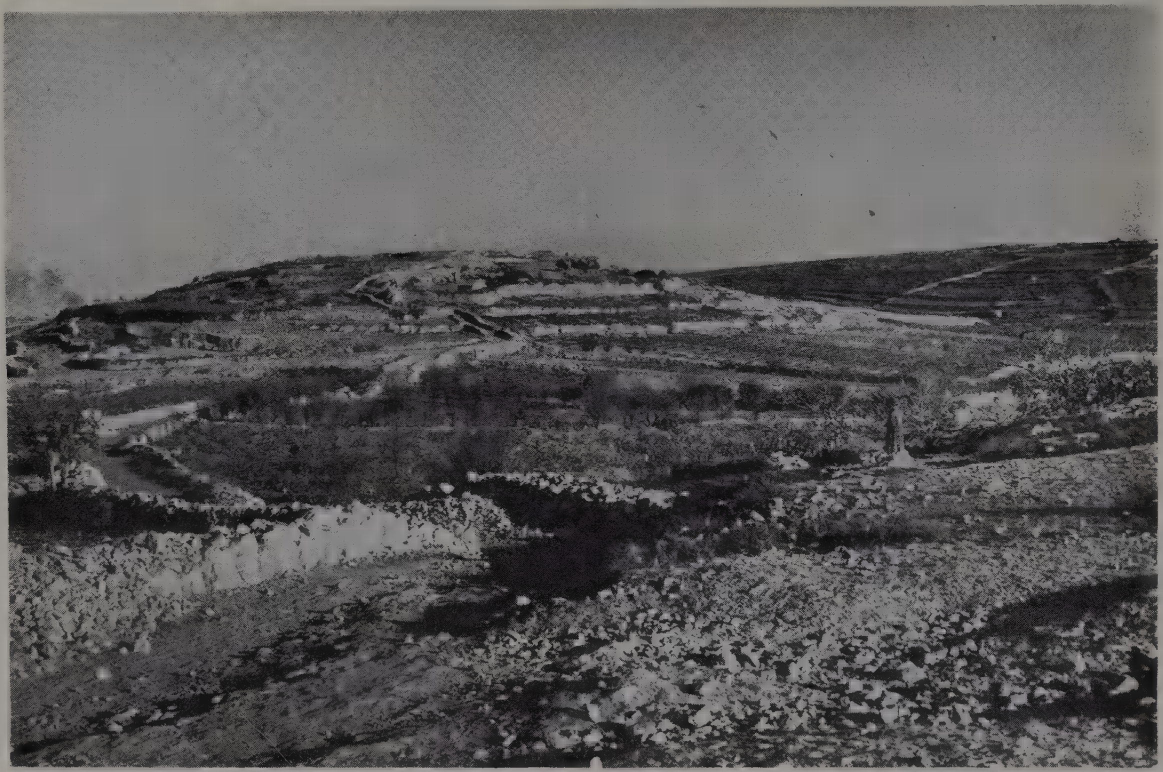


Plan VI. Top plan of Field II with section of Cistern 276.

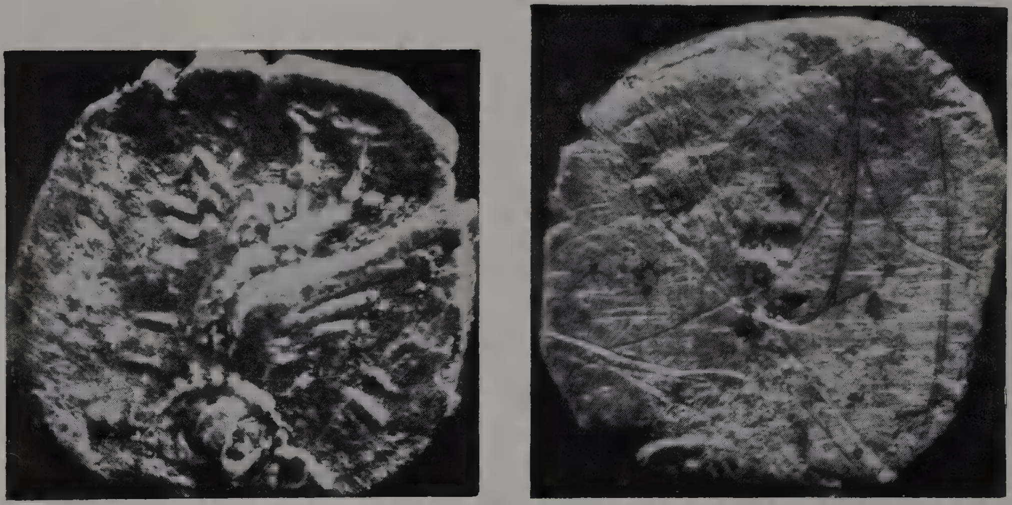
PLATES

Pl. 1a. Staff of the 1931 expedition at Beth-zur. Front row, left to right: Charles F. Nims, Millar Burrows, O. R. Sellers, W. F. Albright, Aapeli Saarisalo, Aage Schmidt. Back row, left to right: Cyrus Gordon, William Gad, Nelson Glueck, Labib Sorial, Milton Patterson, Boulos el-'Araj.

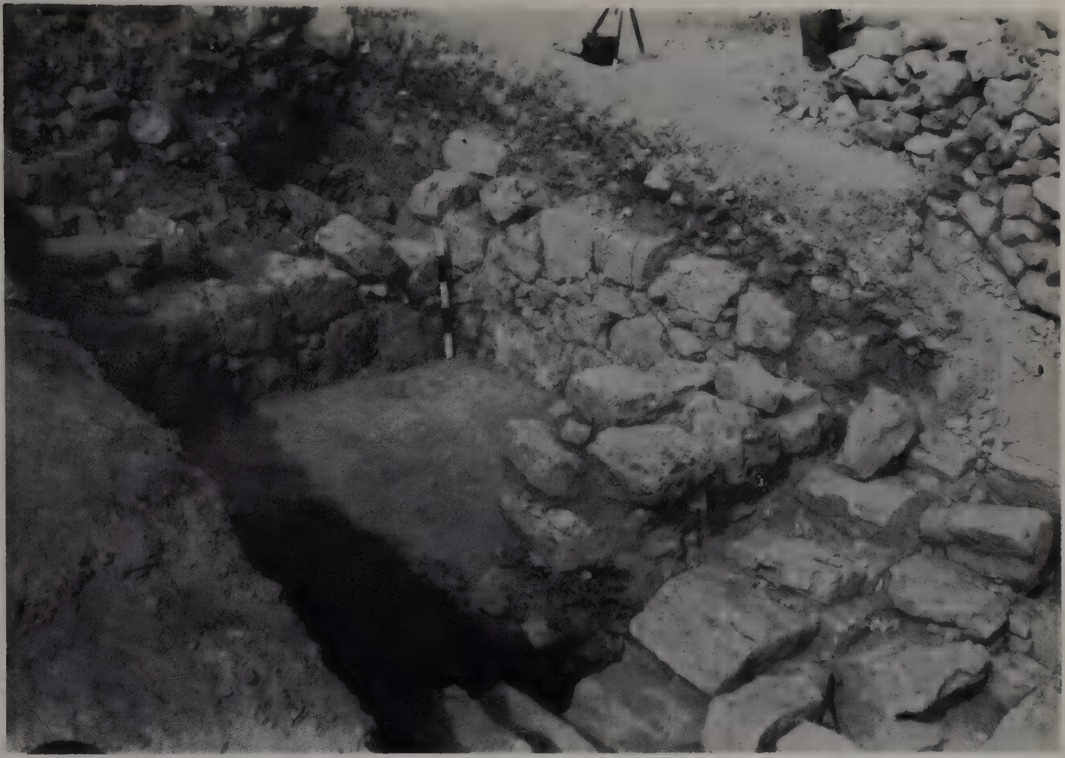
Pl. 1b. Staff of the 1957 expedition. Front row, left to right: Robert W. Funk, Paul W. Lapp, O. R. Sellers, Mrs. Paul Lapp, H. Neil Richardson, John L. McKenzie. Back row, left to right: Spir Jahshan, Mahfuz Nassar, Mrs. Robert Funk, Emil Abu Dayeh, Mrs. O. R. Sellers, S. F. Muhtadi.



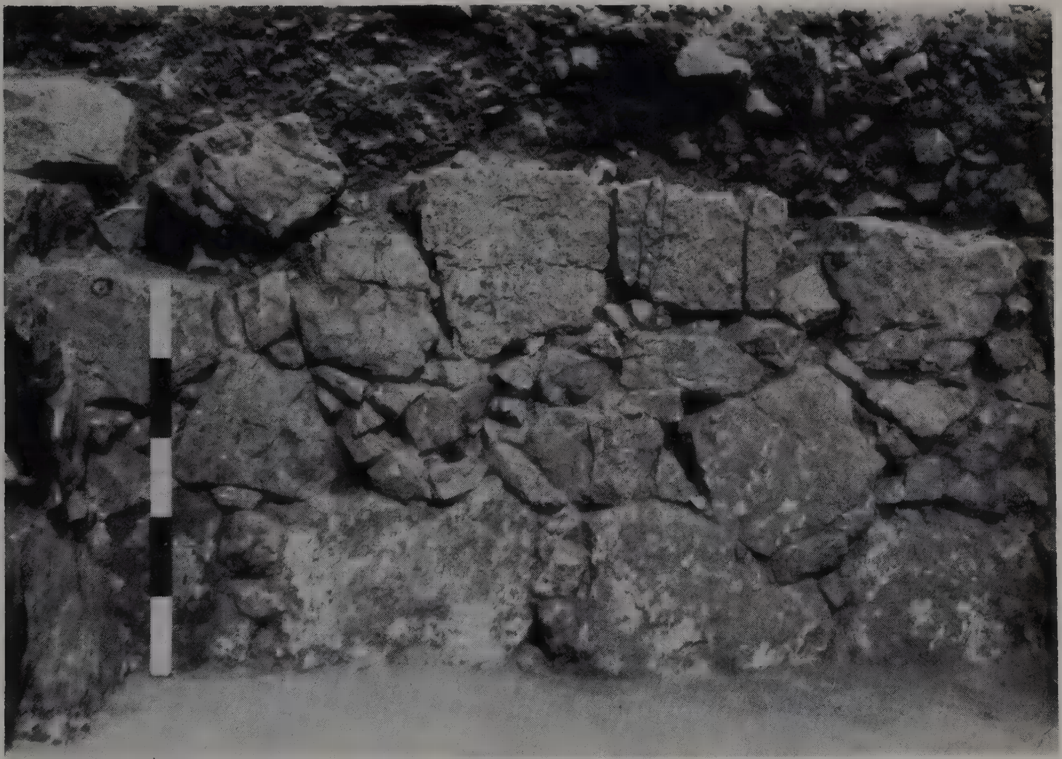
Pl. 2a. Khirbet et-Tubeiqa in 1957. Walls and trees not there in 1931 (Cf. *CBZ*, Figs. 1, 2; pp. 8, 12).



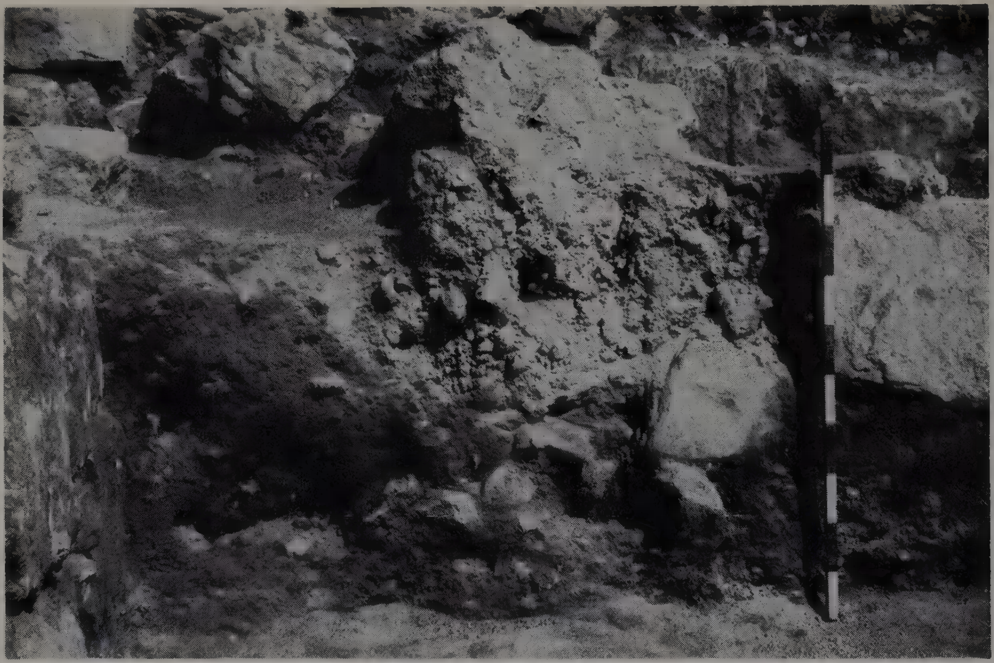
Pl. 2b. Enlarged photograph of silver coin (No. 9) found in the 1931 expedition. 7 mm., 0.21 grm. (*CBZ*, pp. 73, 74).



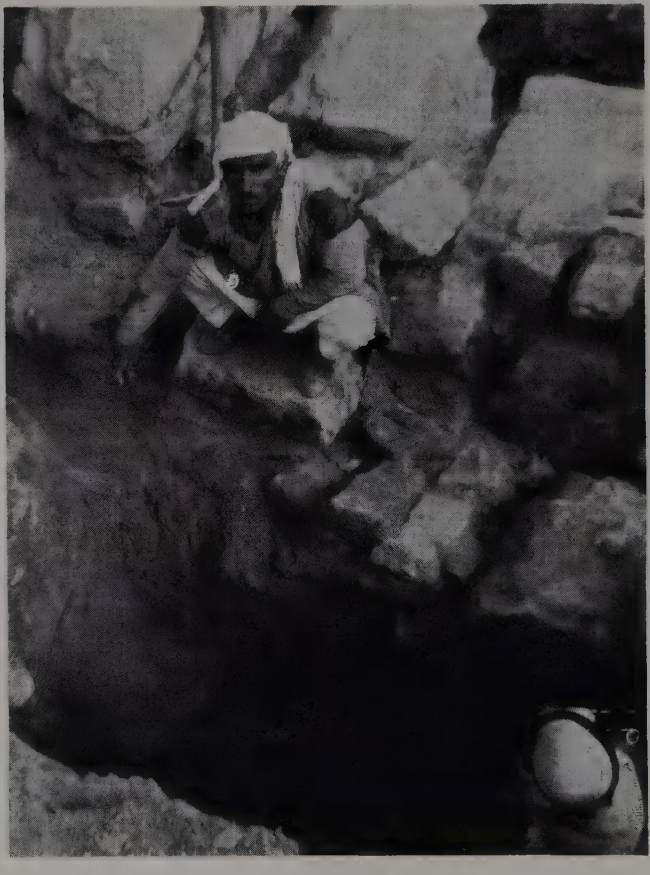
Pl. 3a. Field I, Locus 280, looking NW. Walls I-G form a corner (upper center) of Locus 280; the bases of these walls rest on bedrock. Wall A (top view) appears in the lower right and Wall H (partially removed) obscures the right hand corner of the room. (See Plans II-IV.)



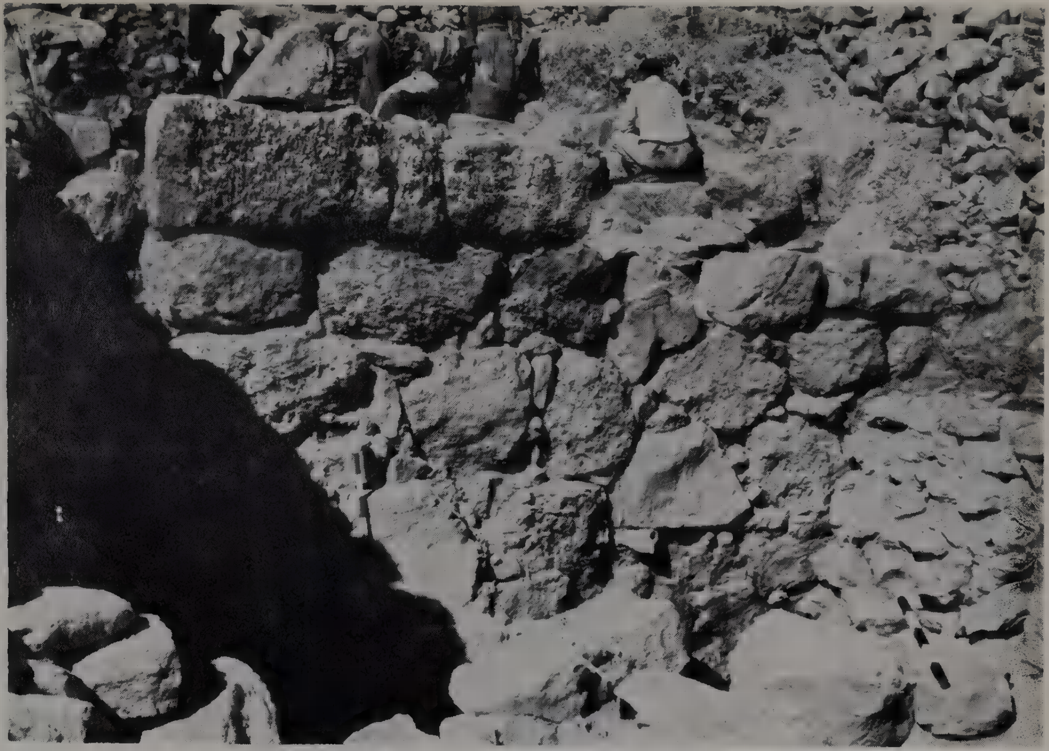
Pl. 3b. View of Wall G in Locus 280, showing typical masonry: huge polygonal stones chinked with small stones. Looking N.



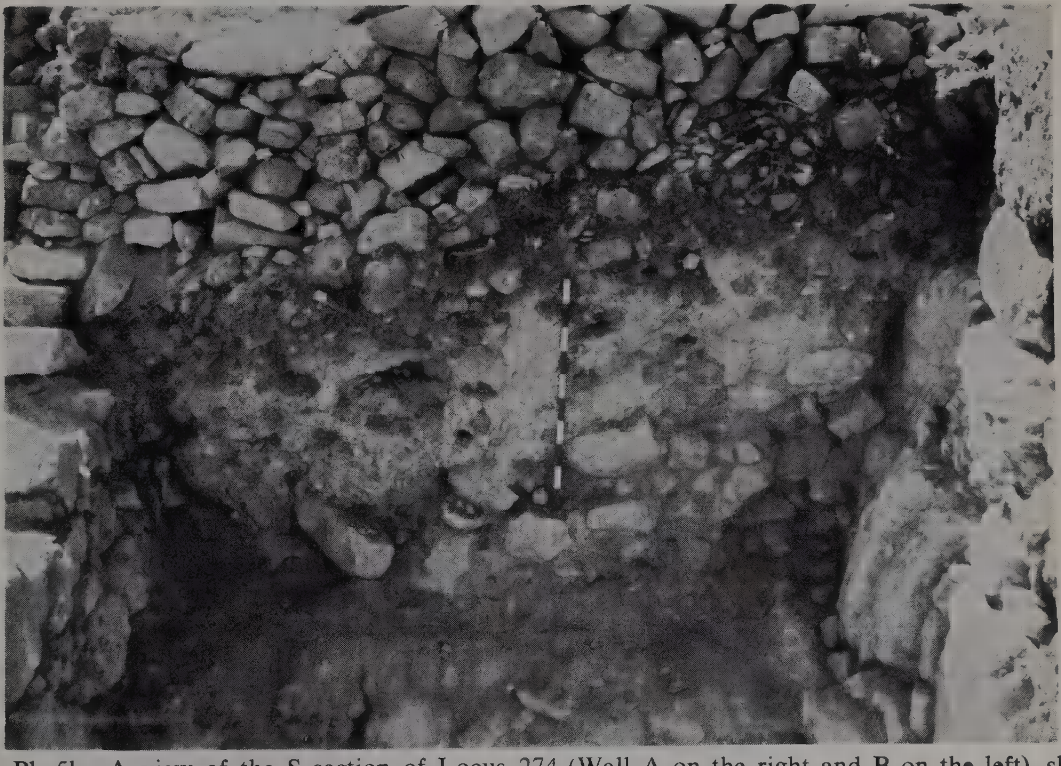
Pl. 4a. Mound (in section) of brick and calcined stones resting on a thick layer of ashes (Locus 280). The structure was probably a crude kiln or furnace.



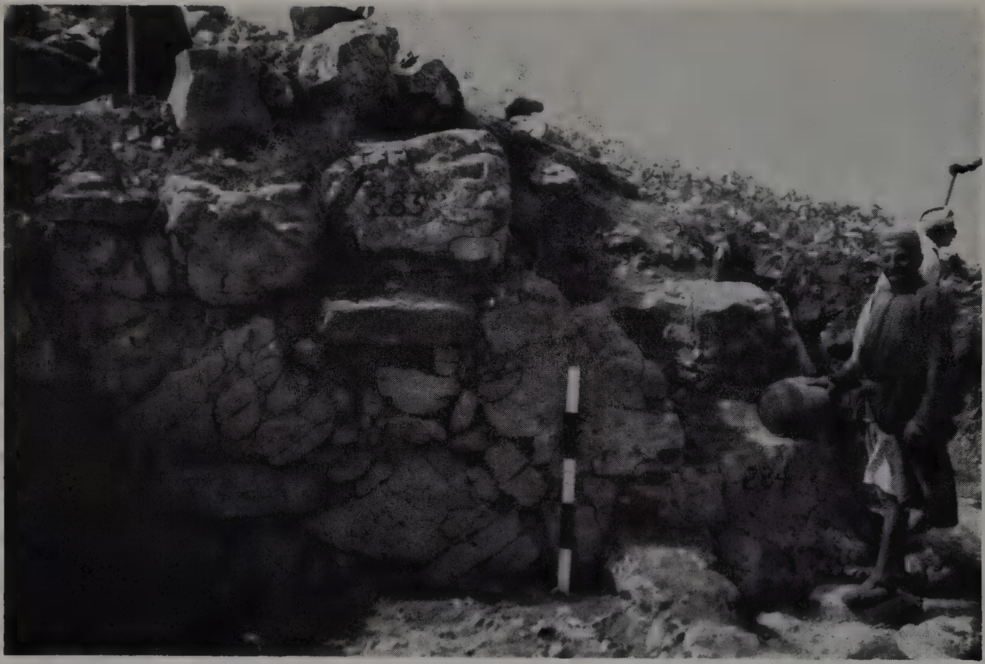
Pl. 4b. The workman is pointing to the plastered drain emptying onto the step below, which in turn was situated in the neck of the plastered cistern in Locus 295. The inside (west) face of Wall A plastered to form one side of the neck.



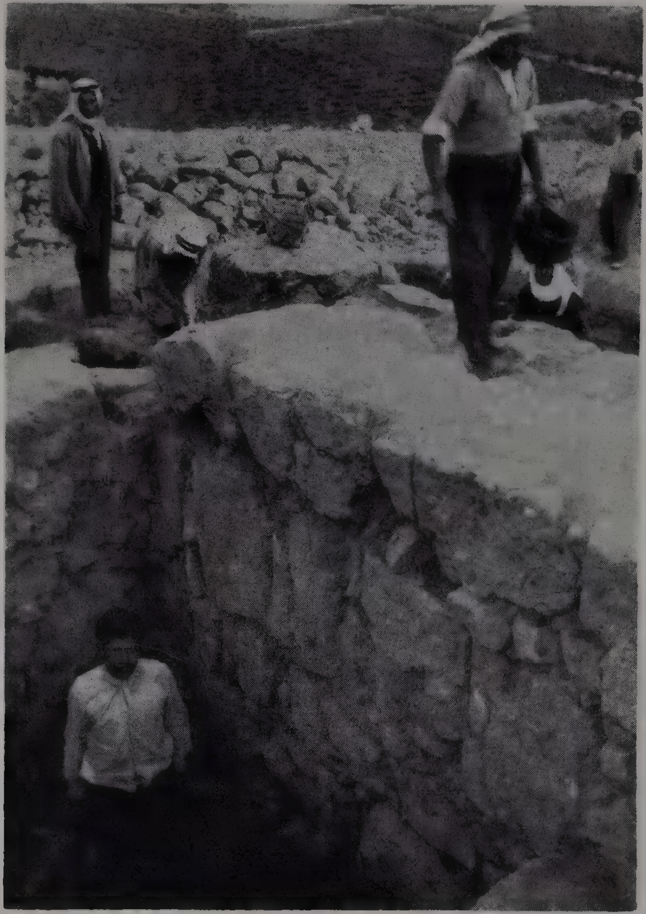
Pl. 5a. Outside of Wall A (looking W, Field I, Locus 274). The type of masonry used in the construction of the earlier wall is evident in the lower courses; the top two courses appear to belong to a rebuilding. A portion of the casemate wall (Locus 274, N section) appears in the lower right.



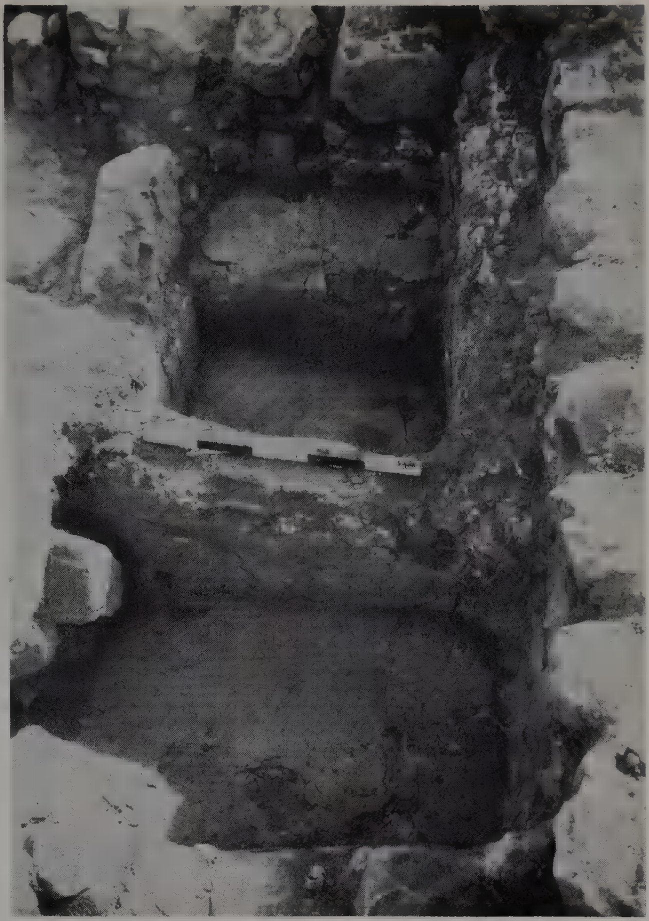
Pl. 5b. A view of the S section of Locus 274 (Wall A on the right and B on the left), showing the Hellenistic revetment. The loosely stacked stones at the top are the excavator's device to contain the dump beyond.



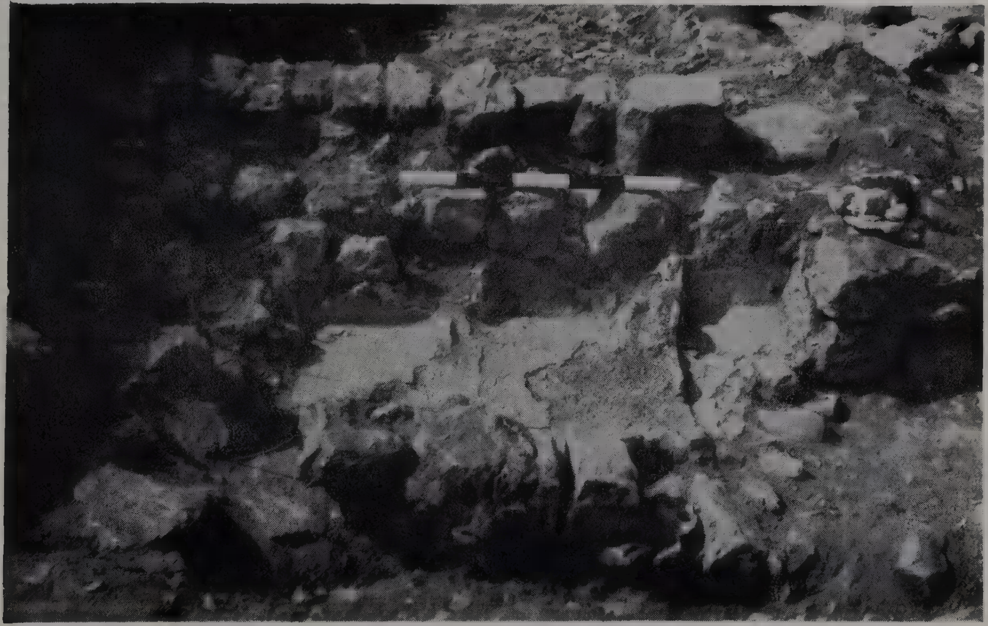
Pl. 6a. The outside face of Wall A in Locus 283, Field III. The upper courses are Hellenistic rebuild. The masonry may be compared with that in Pls. 3a, 4b.



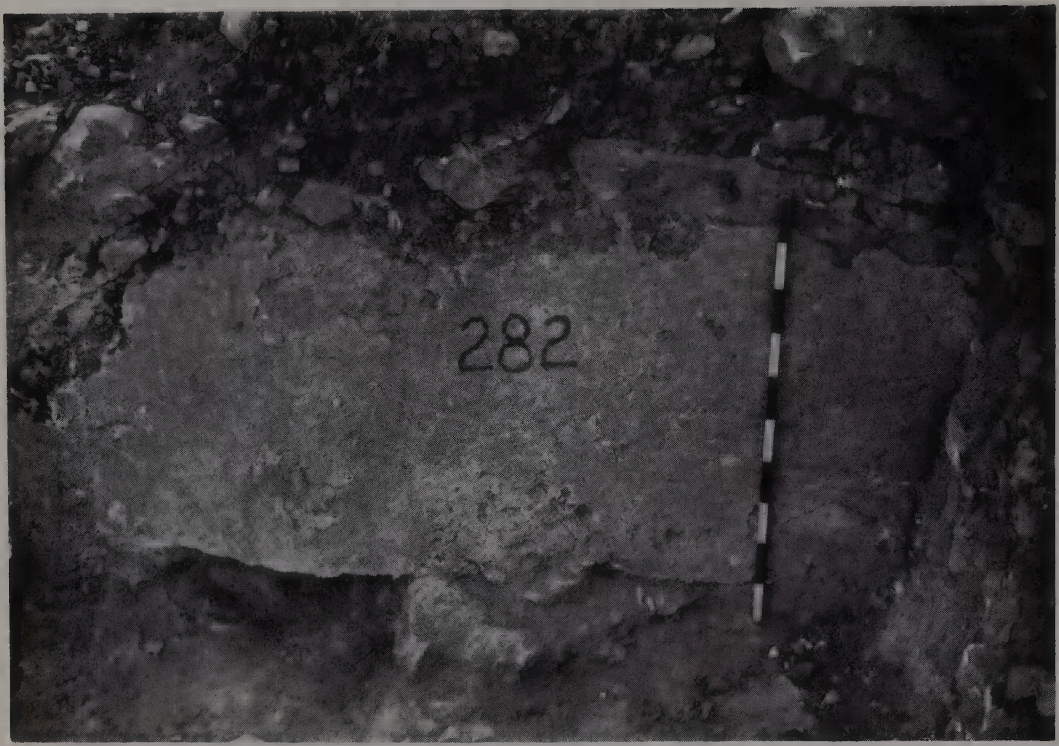
Pl. 6b. The inside corner of Wall A and A-2 in Locus 286, Field III (looking NE). The right hand wall is MB, the left an Iron I addition. Thought originally to be "Rehoboam's tower" (II Chron. 11:7), the locus proved to be 11th century.



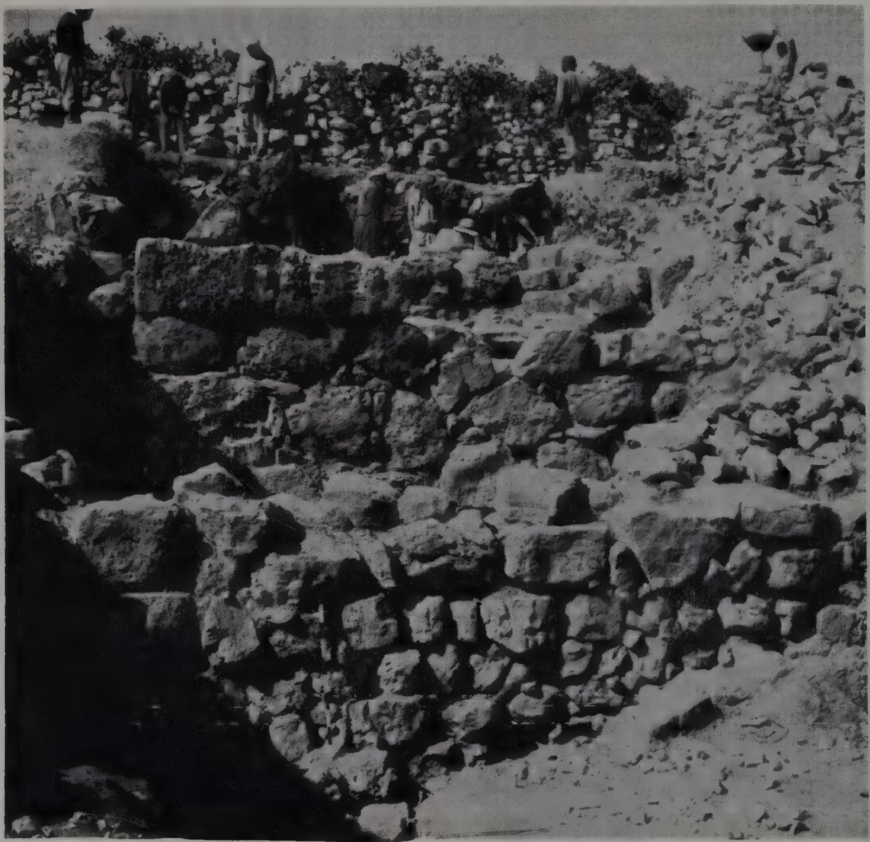
Pl. 7a. A view of two plastered basins in Locus 285 (Field III, Plan V), looking S. The drain from the stepped basin (A) to the lower basin (B) can be seen center left. Basin B drained off to the left (E).



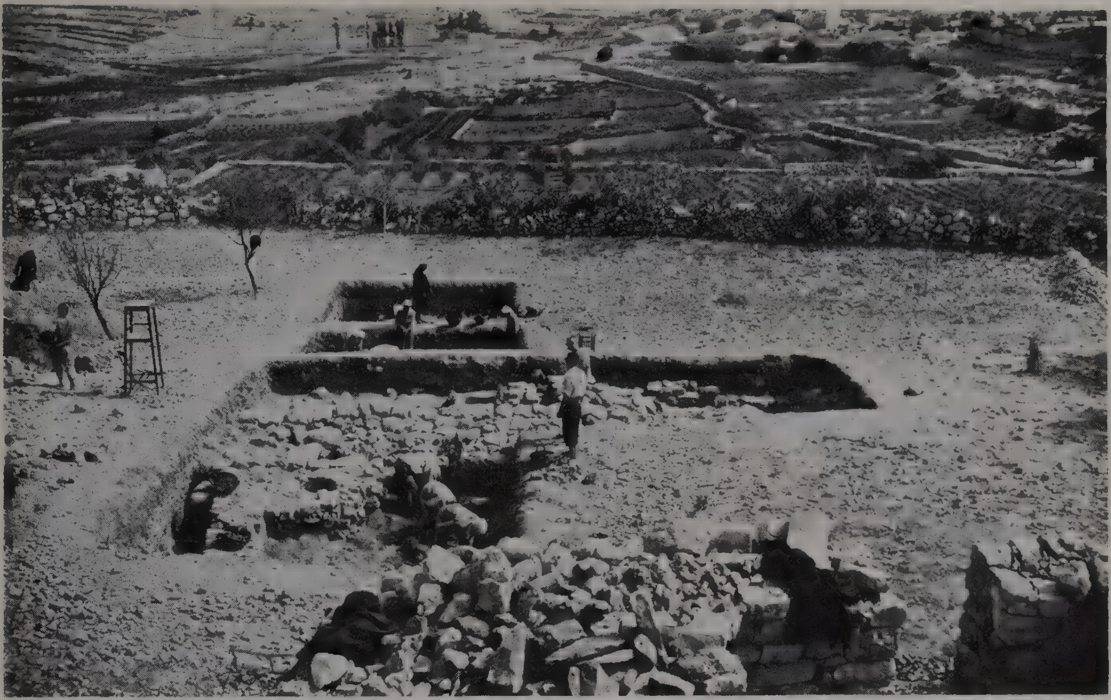
Pl. 7b. The complex of basins, two of which are to be seen in the photograph above, was destroyed by vandalism during the course of the dig. The results may be viewed in this photograph (looking W). Basin C, the third in the complex,is at the right.



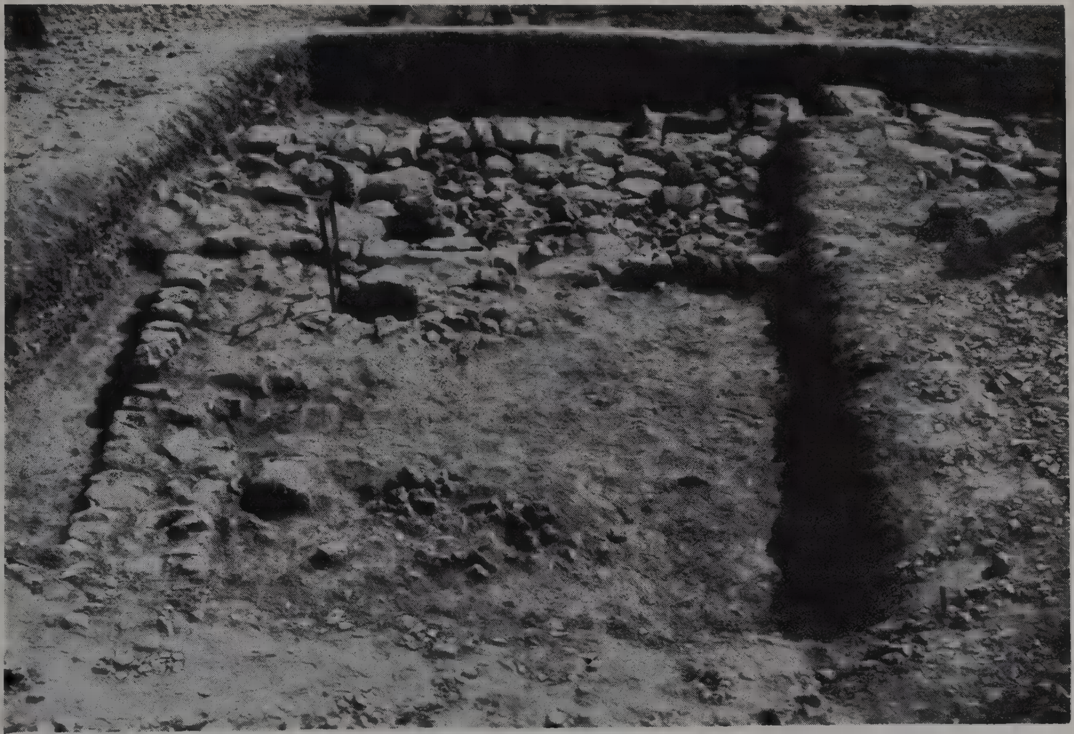
Pl. 8a. The plastered face of Wall A-3 in Locus 282, Field III (looking S). The room (?) of which this wall was a part was constructed by Hellenistic builders.



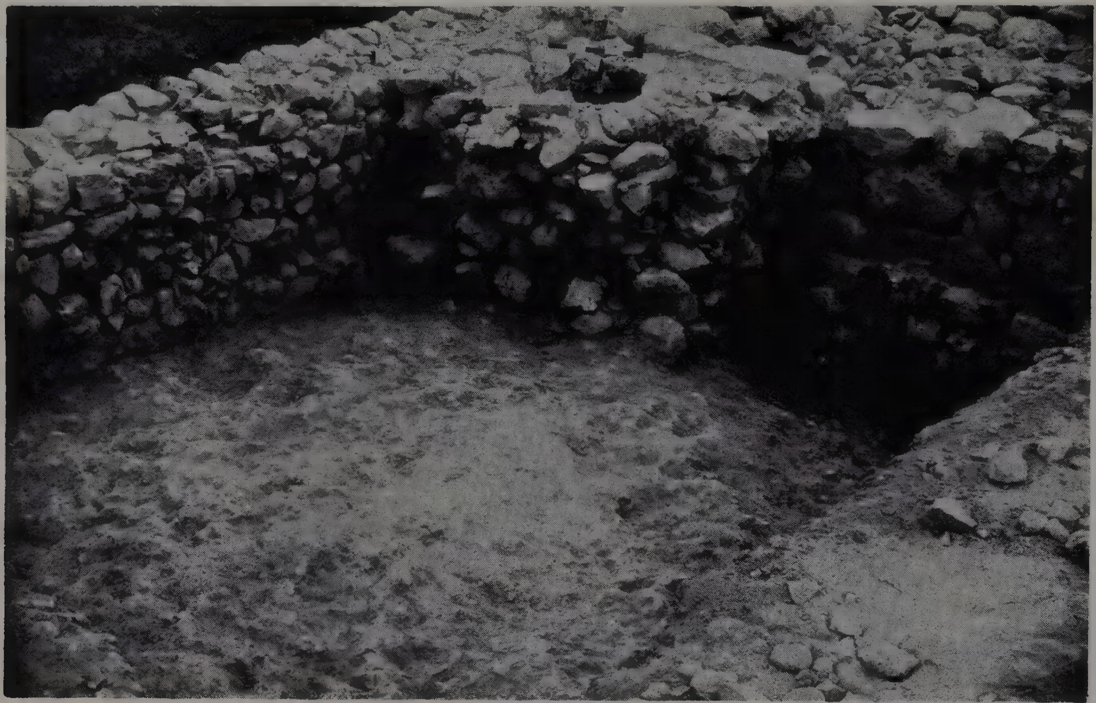
Pl. 8b. The Maccabean wall system of Beth-zur. The lower wall held back the slope and protected the base of the larger inner wall. Field I, looking W.



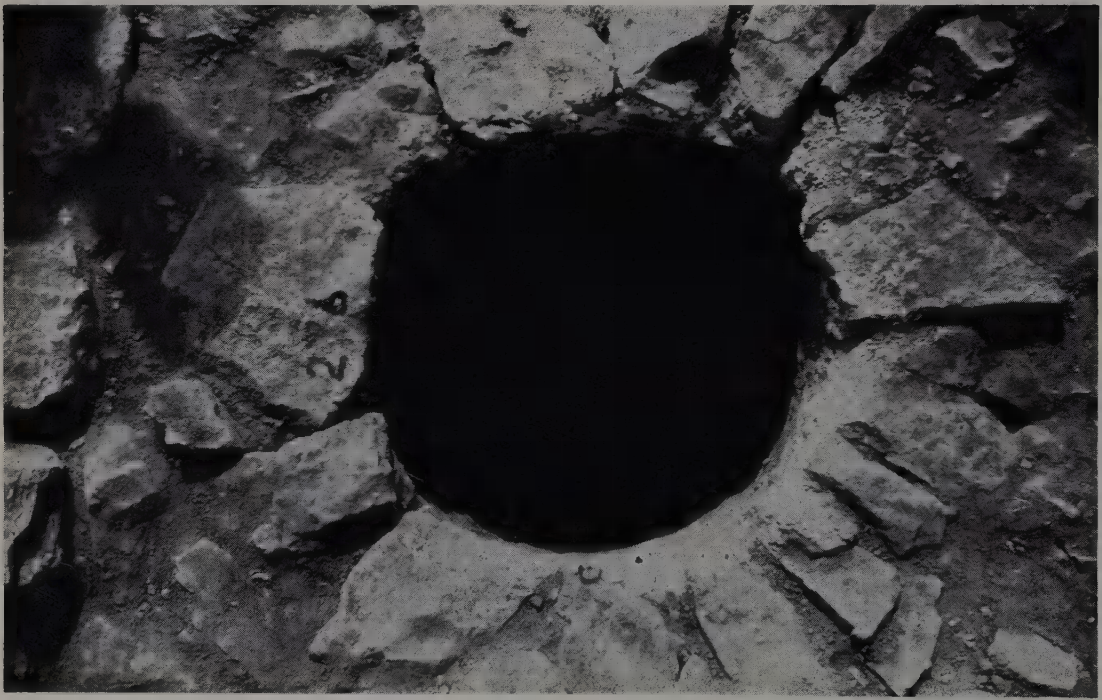
Pl. 9a. Field II after ten days of excavation. The balks separating squares 1 and 2 and squares 2 and 5 have been removed. Looking west down the southeast slope of the hill.



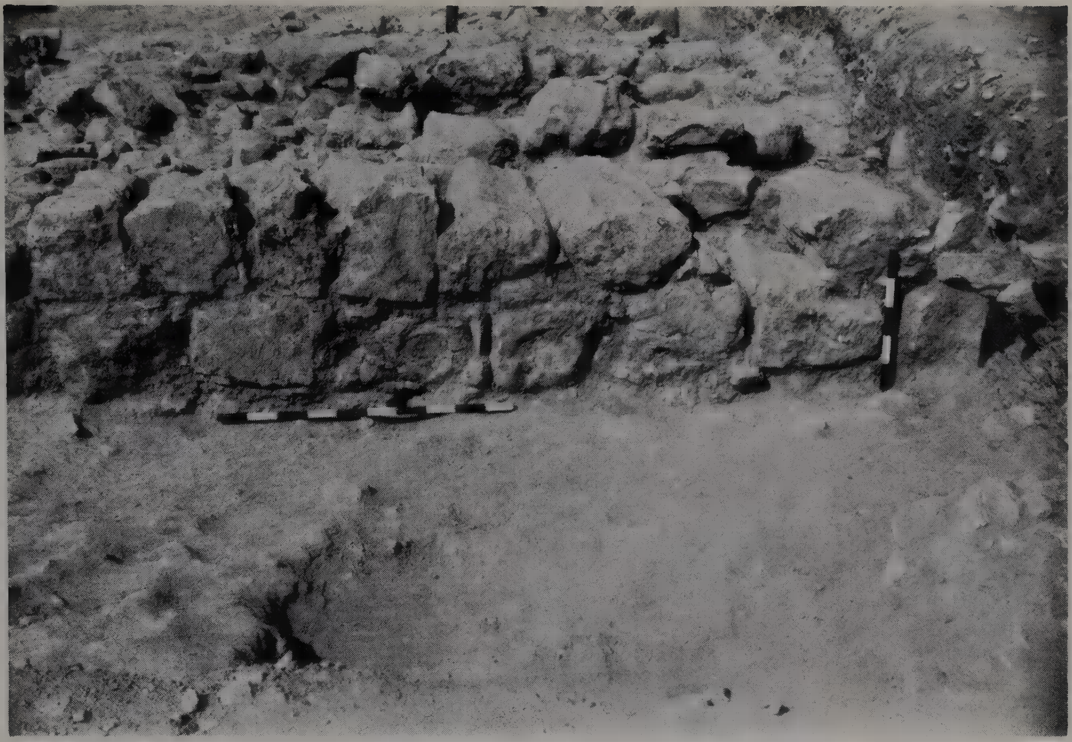
Pl. 9b. Locus 290 and the shaft (ladder protruding) of Cistern 276. Wall C is at left. Wall A is just behind the cistern shaft. Looking E.



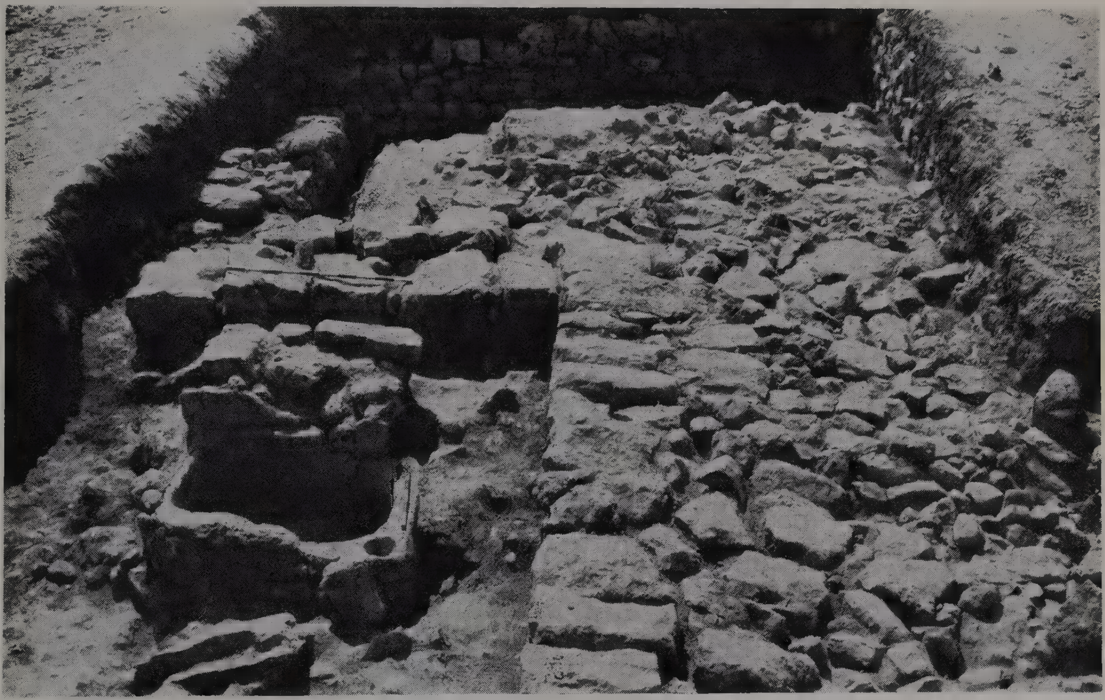
Pl. 10a. Locus 290 cleaned to bedrock, showing construction of shaft of Cistern 276. Looking NE.



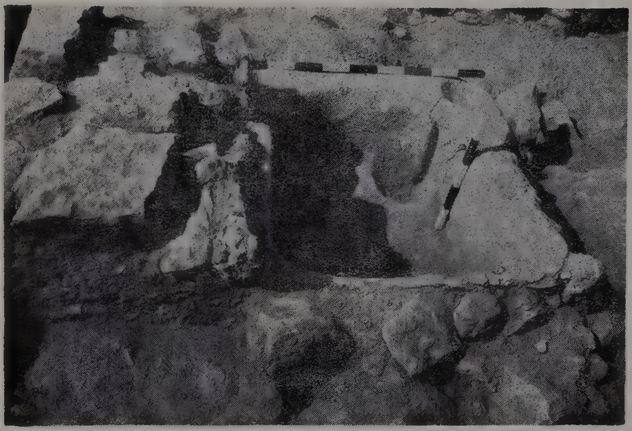
Pl. 10b. Shaft of Cistern 276.



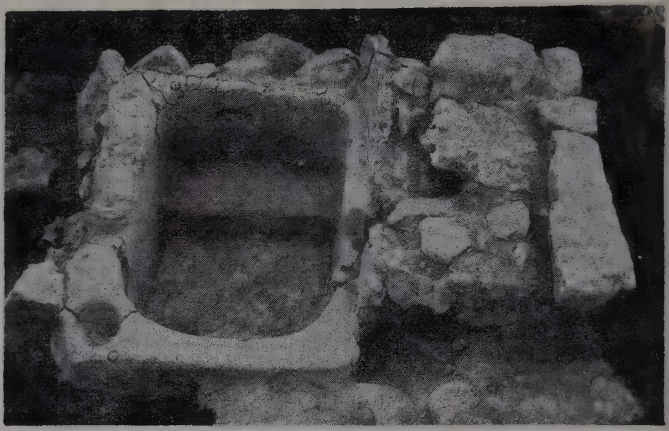
Pl. 11a. Locus 277 floor of Stratum II dated by coins of Antiochus Epiphanes. Looking W.



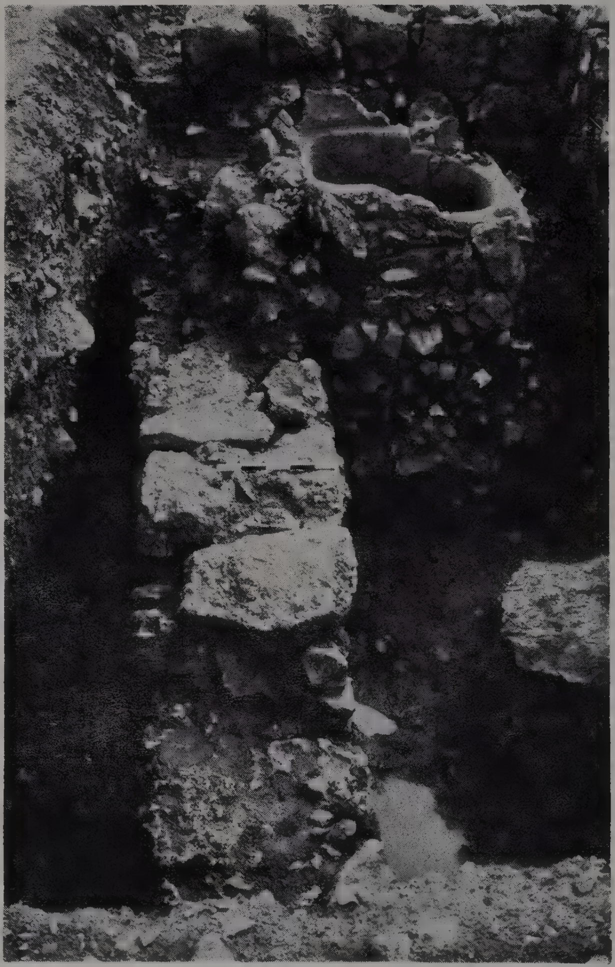
Pl. 11b. Loci 277 (bath area), 288 (right of bath area), and 291 (behind) with Wall D in background. Looking S.



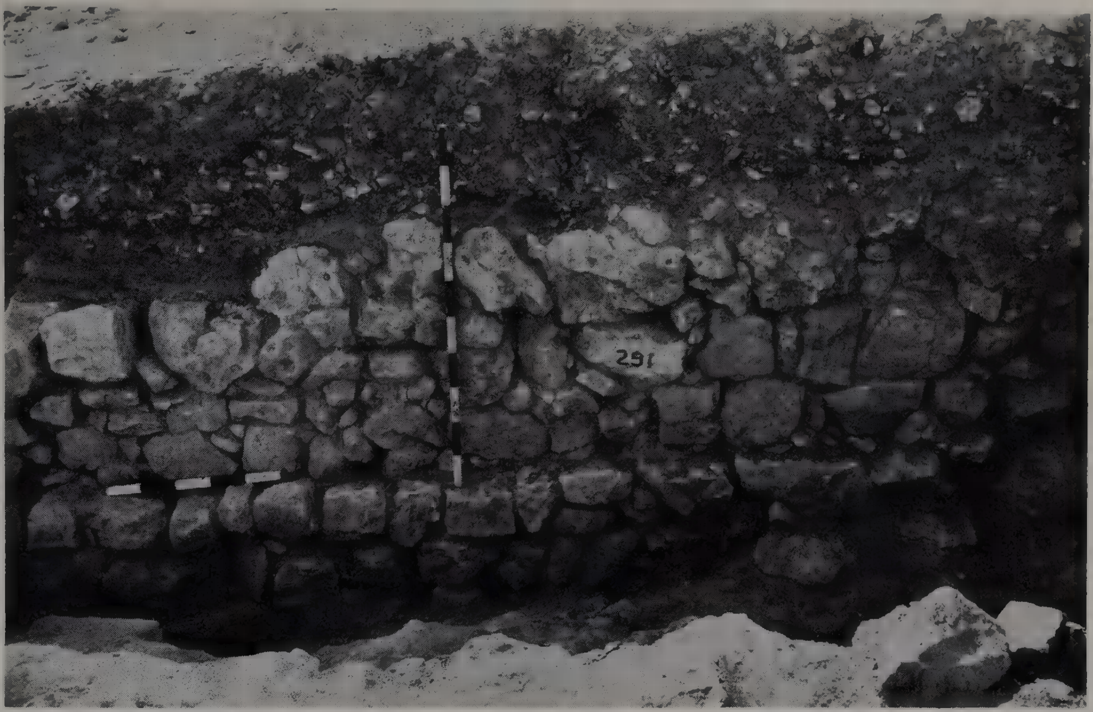
Pl. 12a. Locus 277 bath showing "soap dish," its drain, bath floor depression, and its drain. Looking W.



Pl. 12b. Locus 277 bath showing raised step or seat. Looking E.



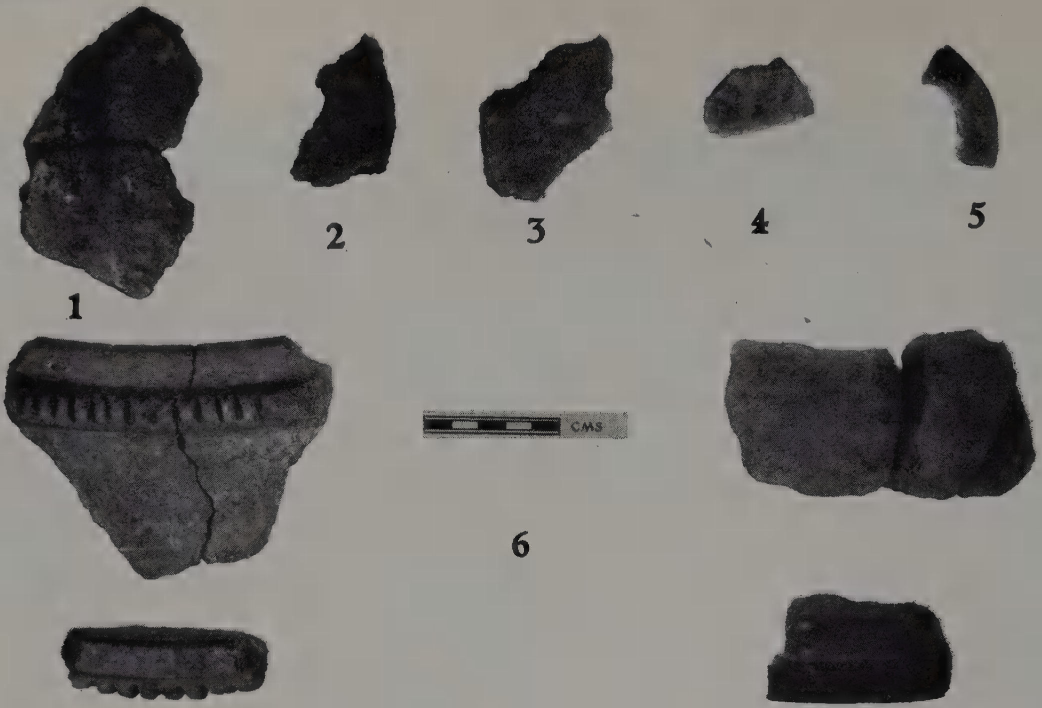
Pl. 12c. Locus 277 bath of Stratum II showing its construction over Stratum III phase of Wall B. Looking S.



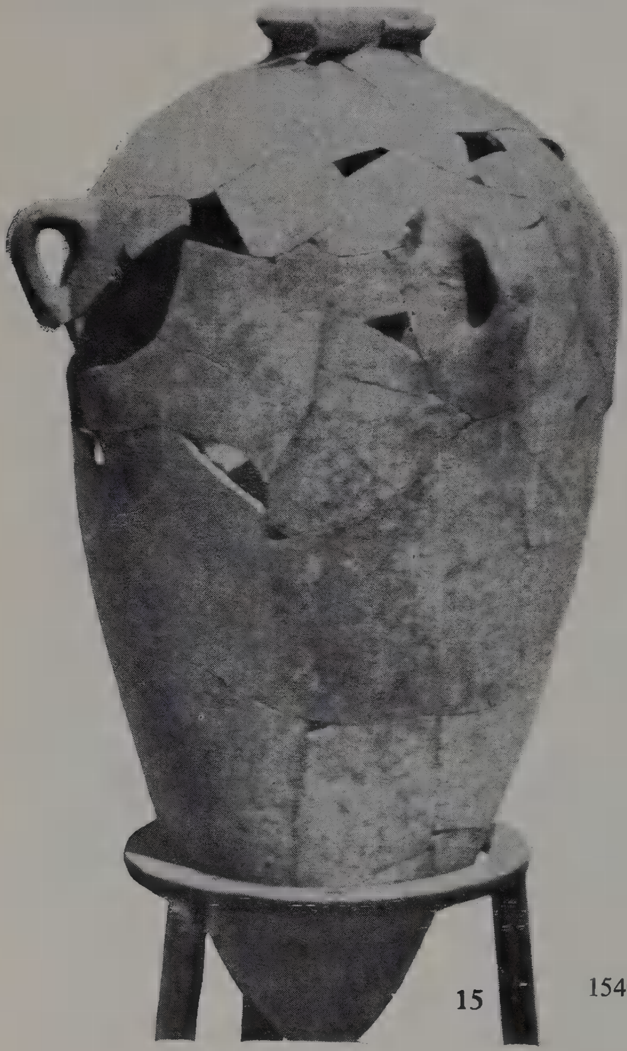
Pl. 13a. Locus 291, showing indentation of Stratum II rebuild over Stratum III courses of Wall D. Looking S.

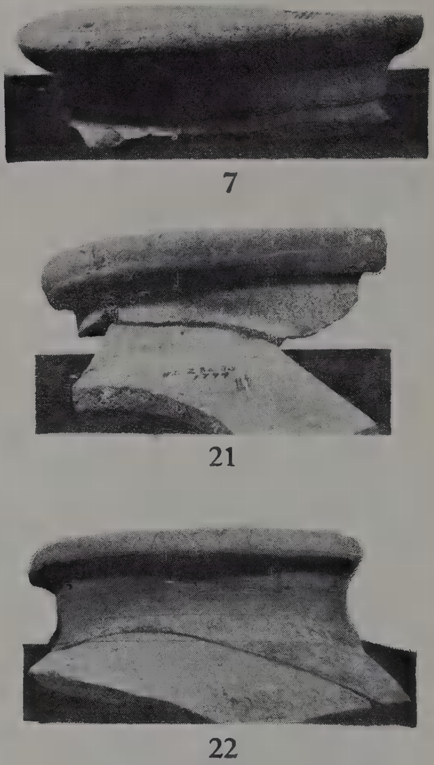
Pl. 13b. Stratum III Grain Pit in Locus 298.

PLATE 14



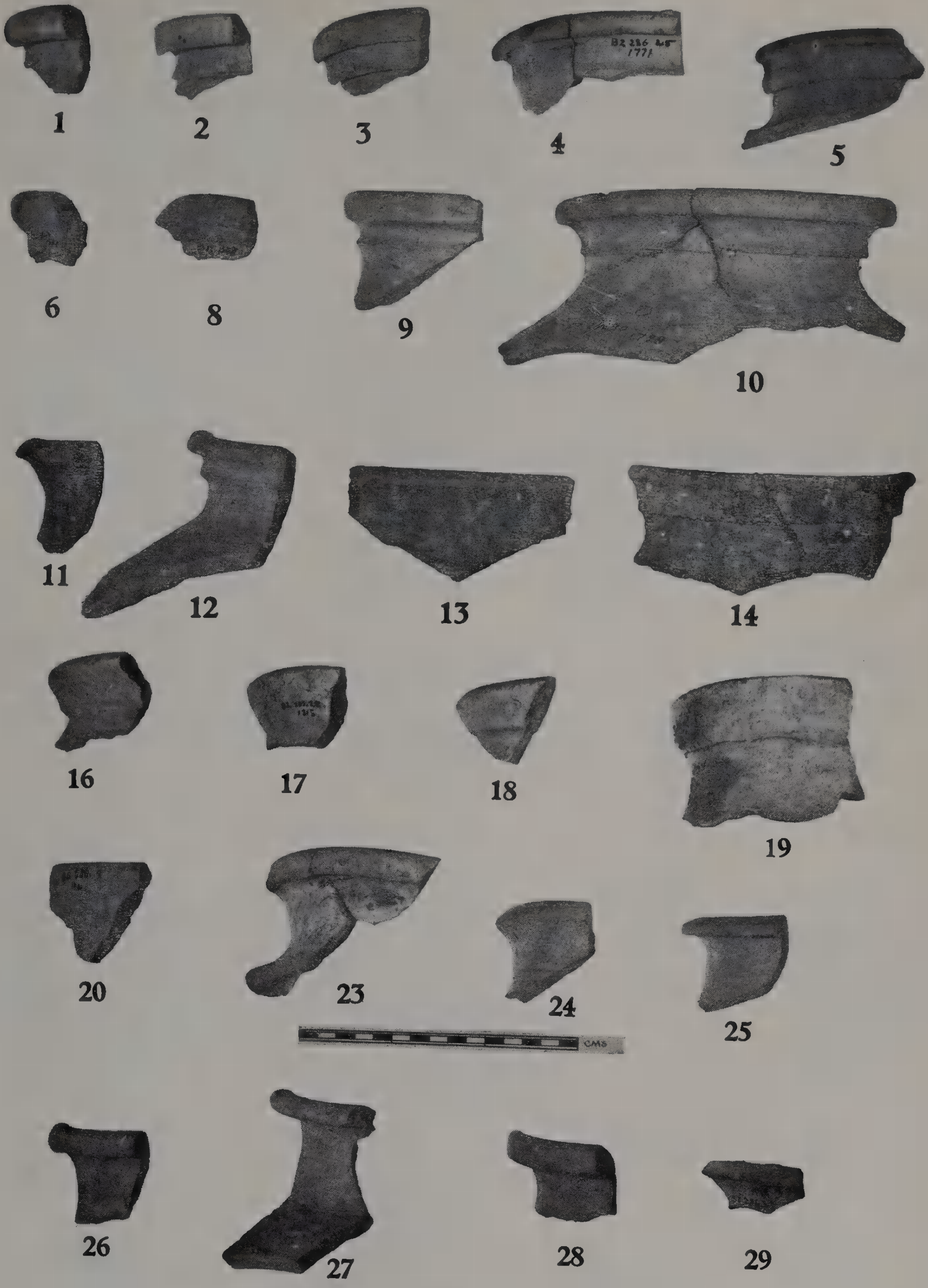
Pl. 14a. Bronze Age Sherds. 1—1259. 2—1254. 3—From Locus 280.13. 4—From Locus 280.13. 5—Room Locus 280.13. 6—1243a-b-c-d.





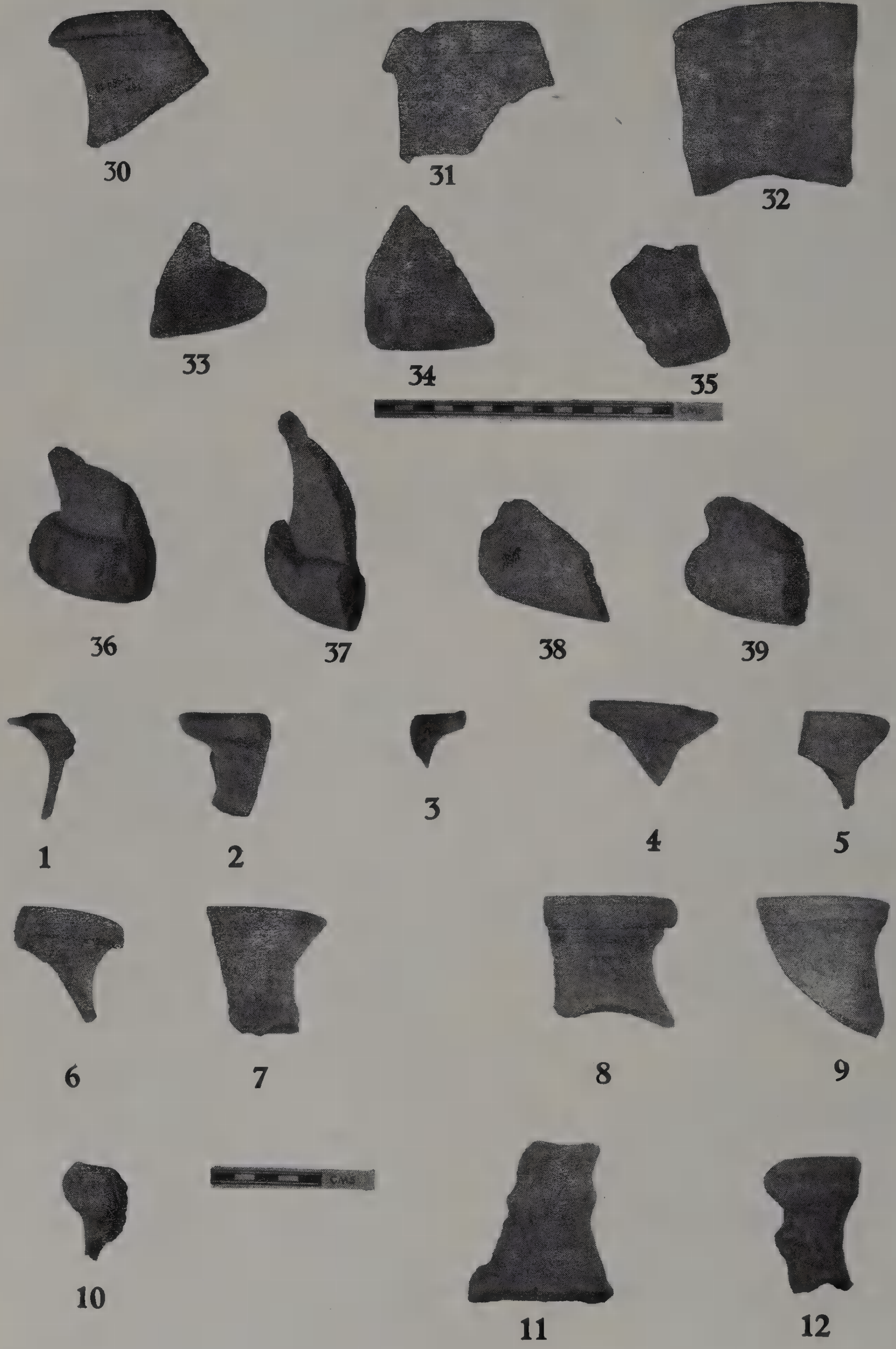
Pl. 14c. Bronze Age Store Jars (See corresponding drawings, Fig. 1).

Pl. 14b. Bronze Age Store Jar 1540 (see Fig. 1:15).

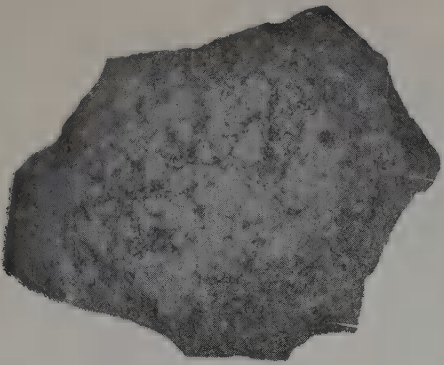


Pl. 15. Bronze Age Store Jars (see corresponding drawings, Fig. 2).

PLATE 16



Pl. 16. Bronze Age Store Jars and Jar Stands (see corresponding drawings, Fig. 3).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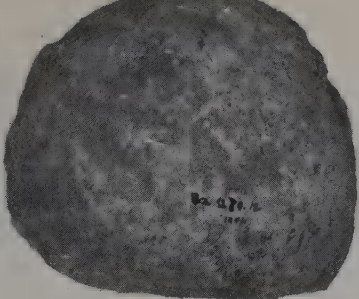
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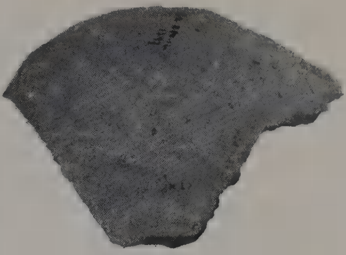
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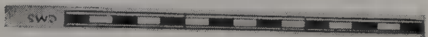

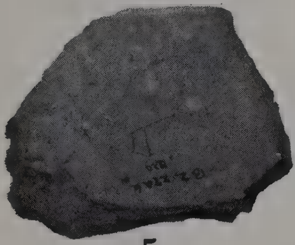
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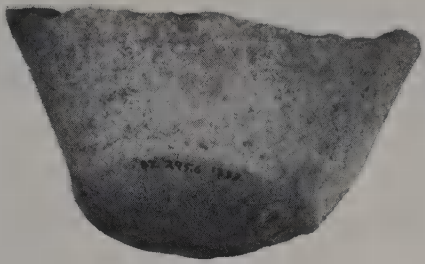
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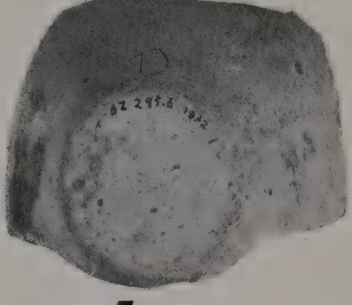
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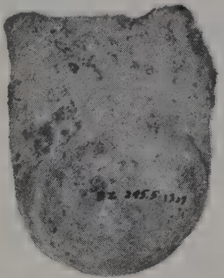
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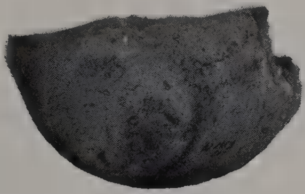
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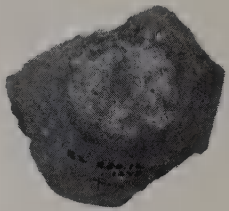
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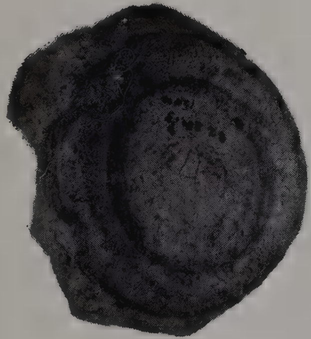
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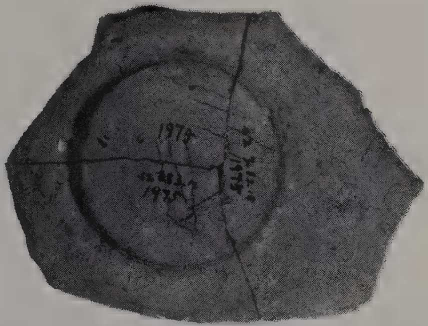
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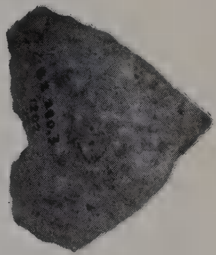
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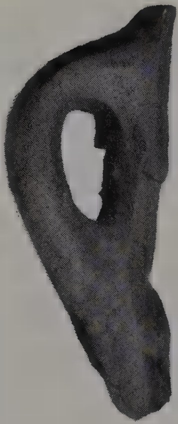
Pl. 17. Bronze Age Bases (see corresponding drawings, Figs. 4 and 5).

PLATE 18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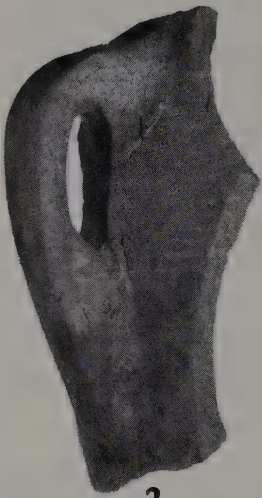
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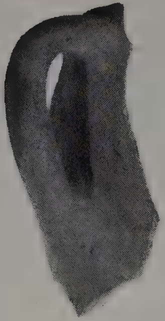
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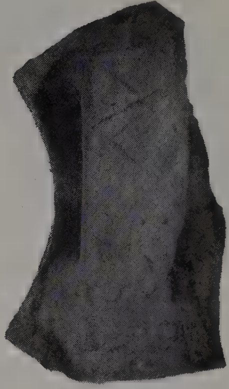
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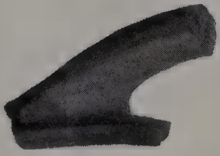
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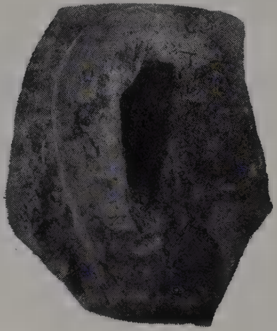
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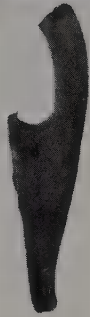
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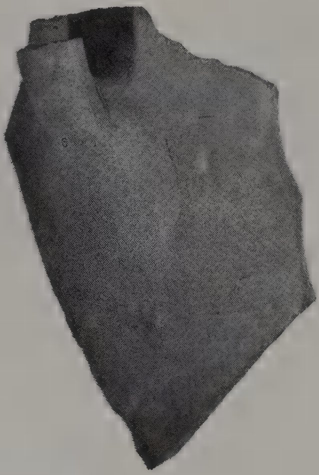
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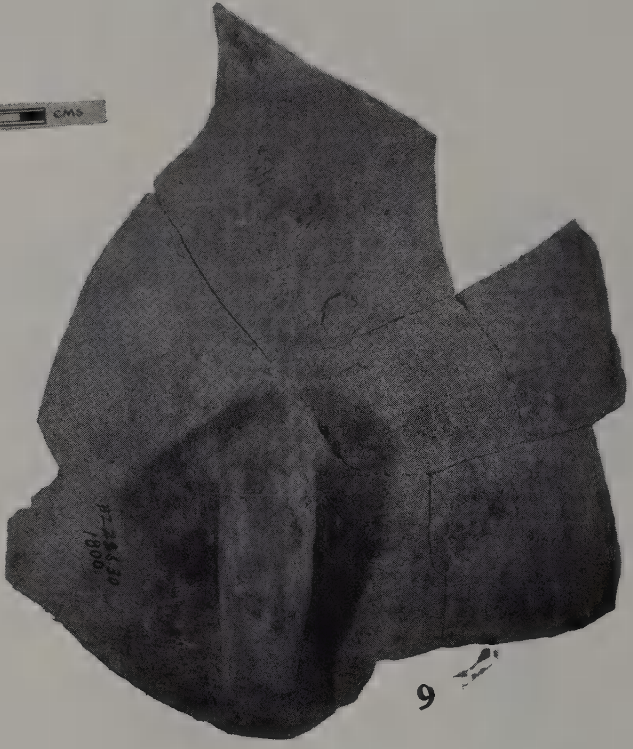

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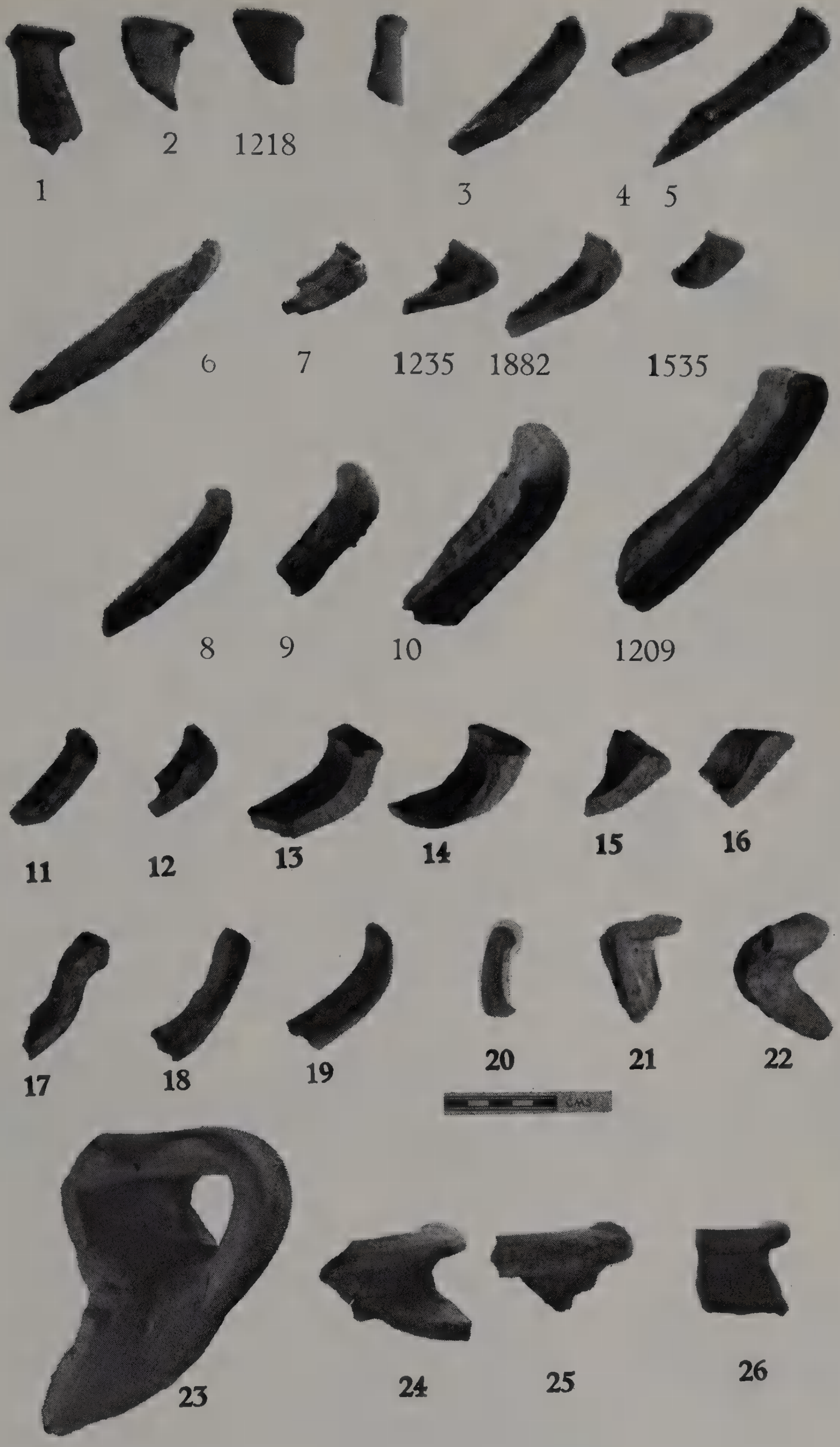
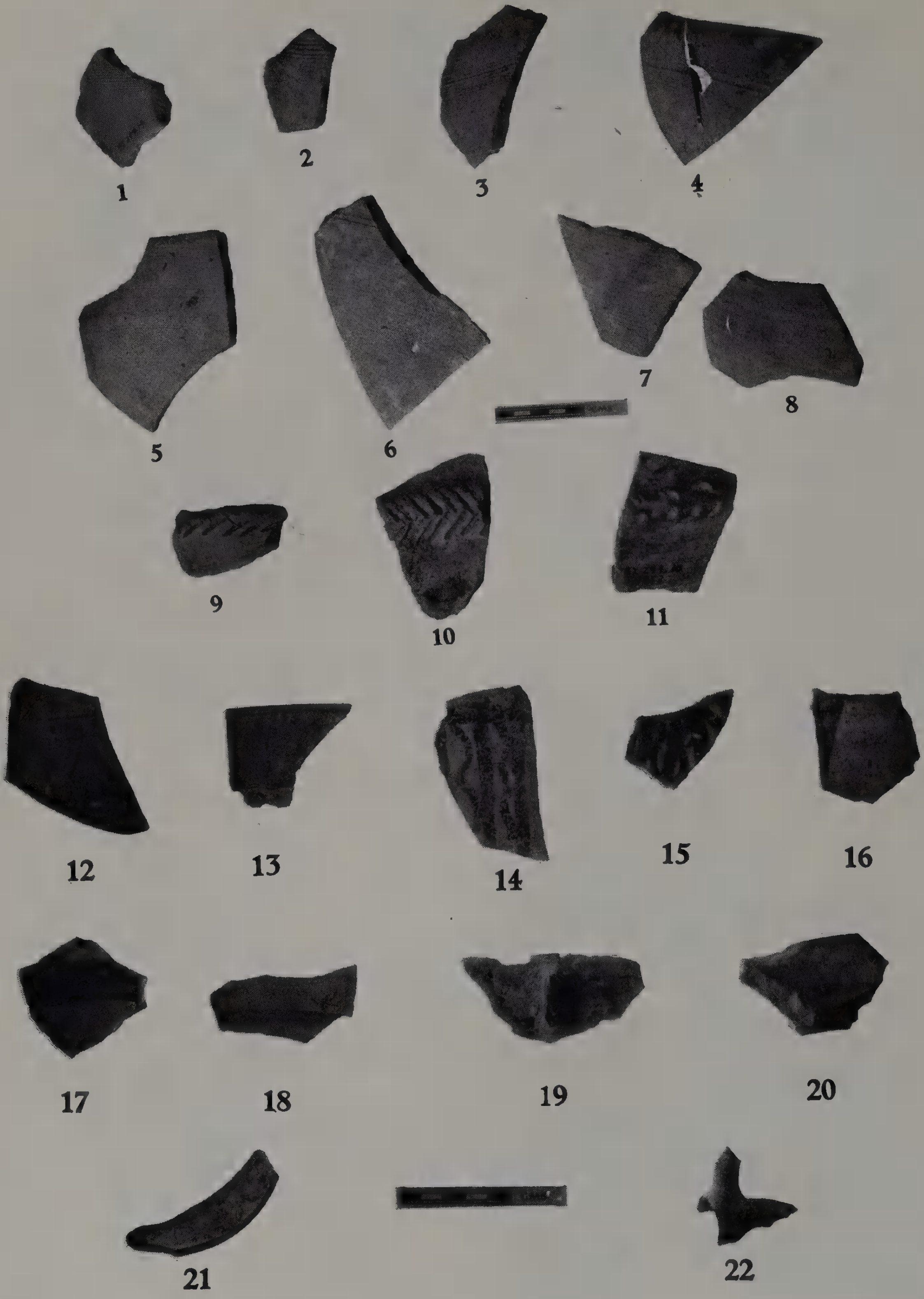
Pl. 18. Bronze Age Jar Handles. 1—1241. 2—1750. 3—1690. 4—1538. 5—1291. 6—1546. 7—1963. 8—1735. 9—1800.

PLATE 19

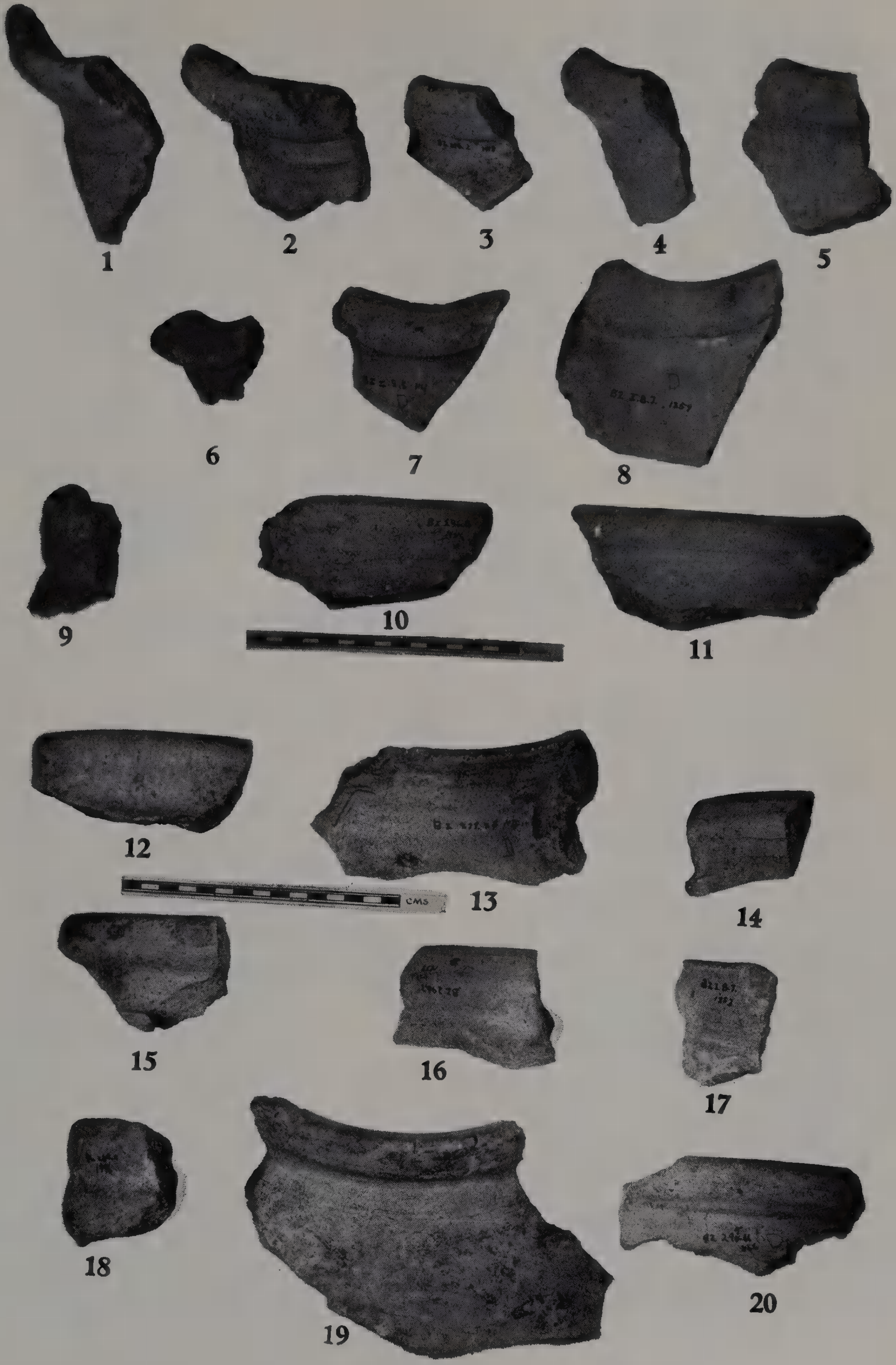


Pl. 19. Bronze Age Bowls (see corresponding drawings, Fig. 6).

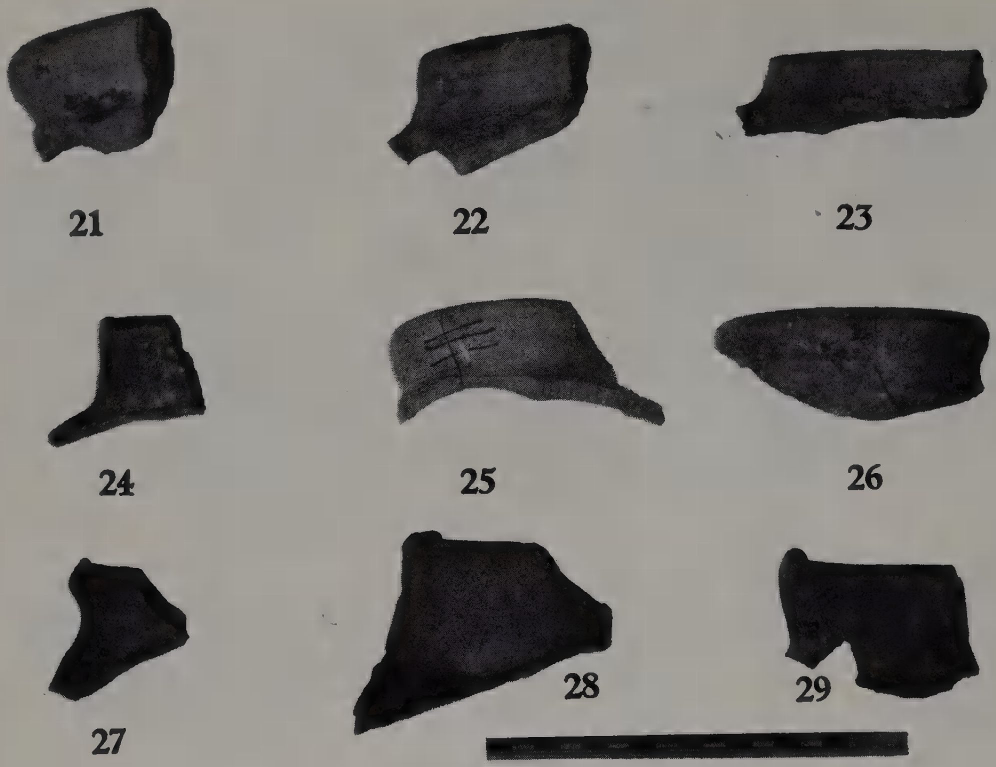


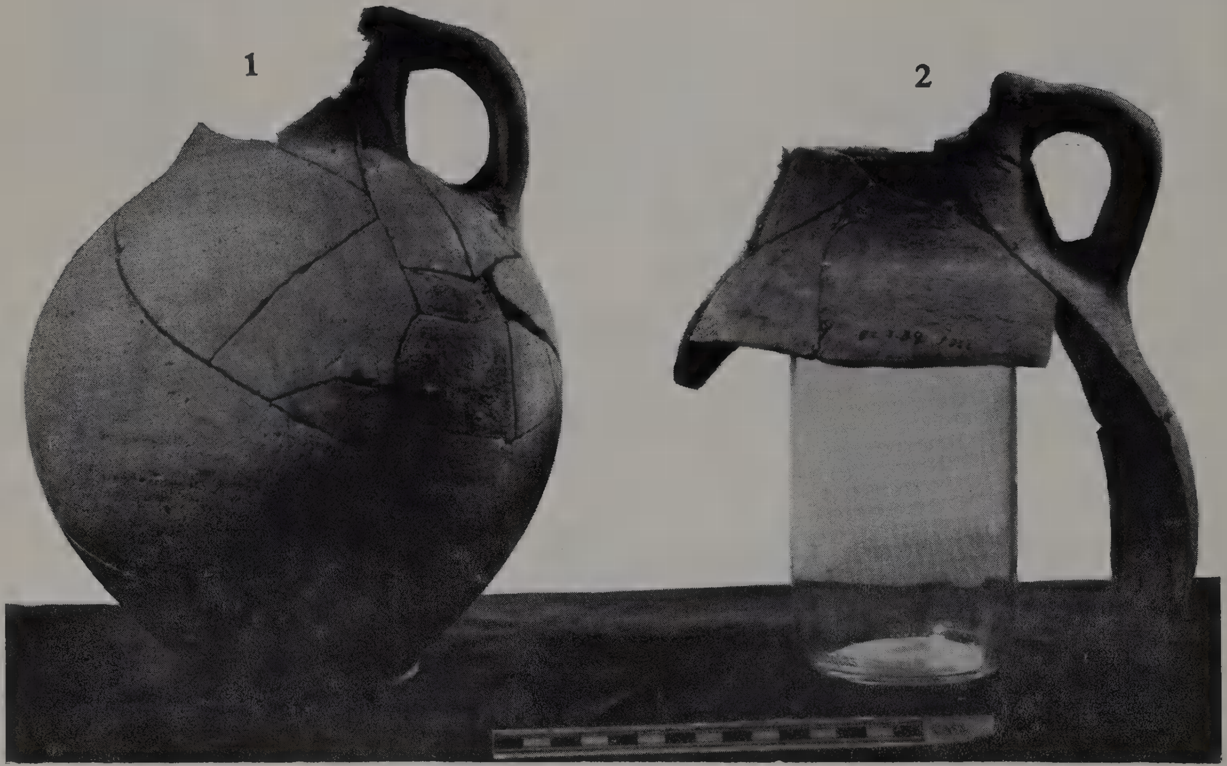
Pl. 20. Combed, Incised, and Painted Decorations. 1—1874. 2—1761. 3—1239. 4—1801. 5—1873. 6—1795. 7—1796. 8—1778. 9—1279. 10—1132. 11—1853. 12—1965. 13—1346. 14—1300. 15—1152. 16—1303. 17—1310. 18—1294. 19—1297. 20—2000. 21—1195. 22—1266.

PLATE 21



Pl. 21. Iron I Jar Rims (see corresponding drawings, Fig. 7).





Pl. 22. Iron I Jar Rims and Jugs (see corresponding drawings, Fig. 8).

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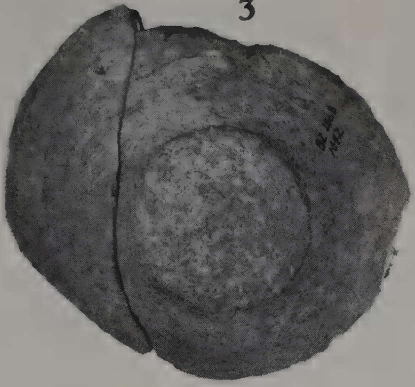

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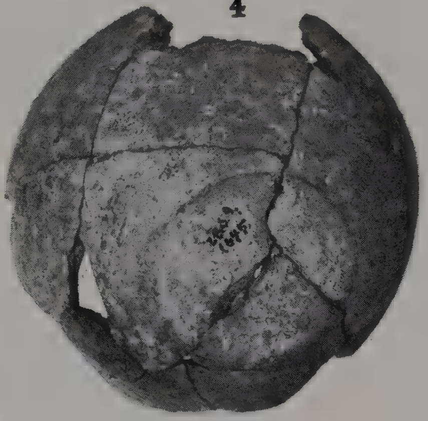

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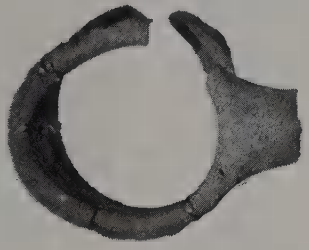

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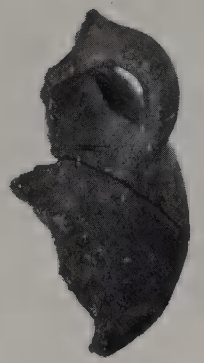

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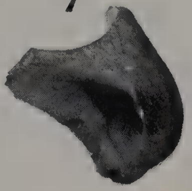

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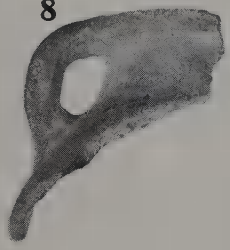

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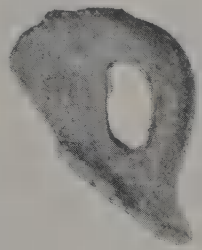

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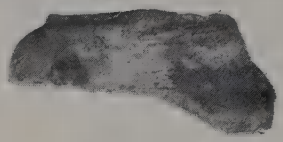

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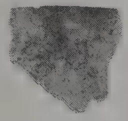

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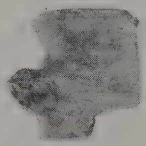

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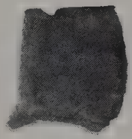

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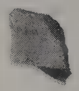

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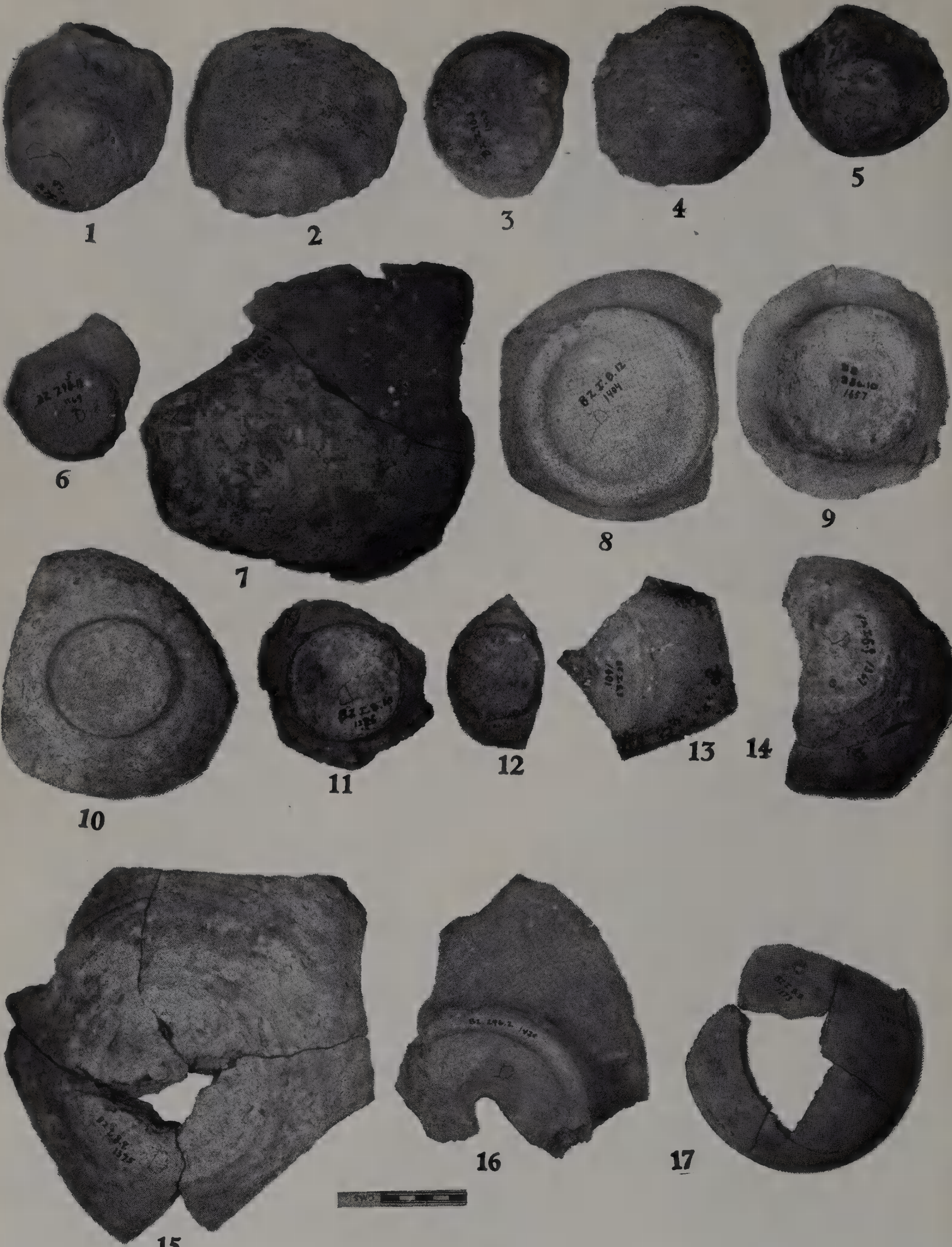
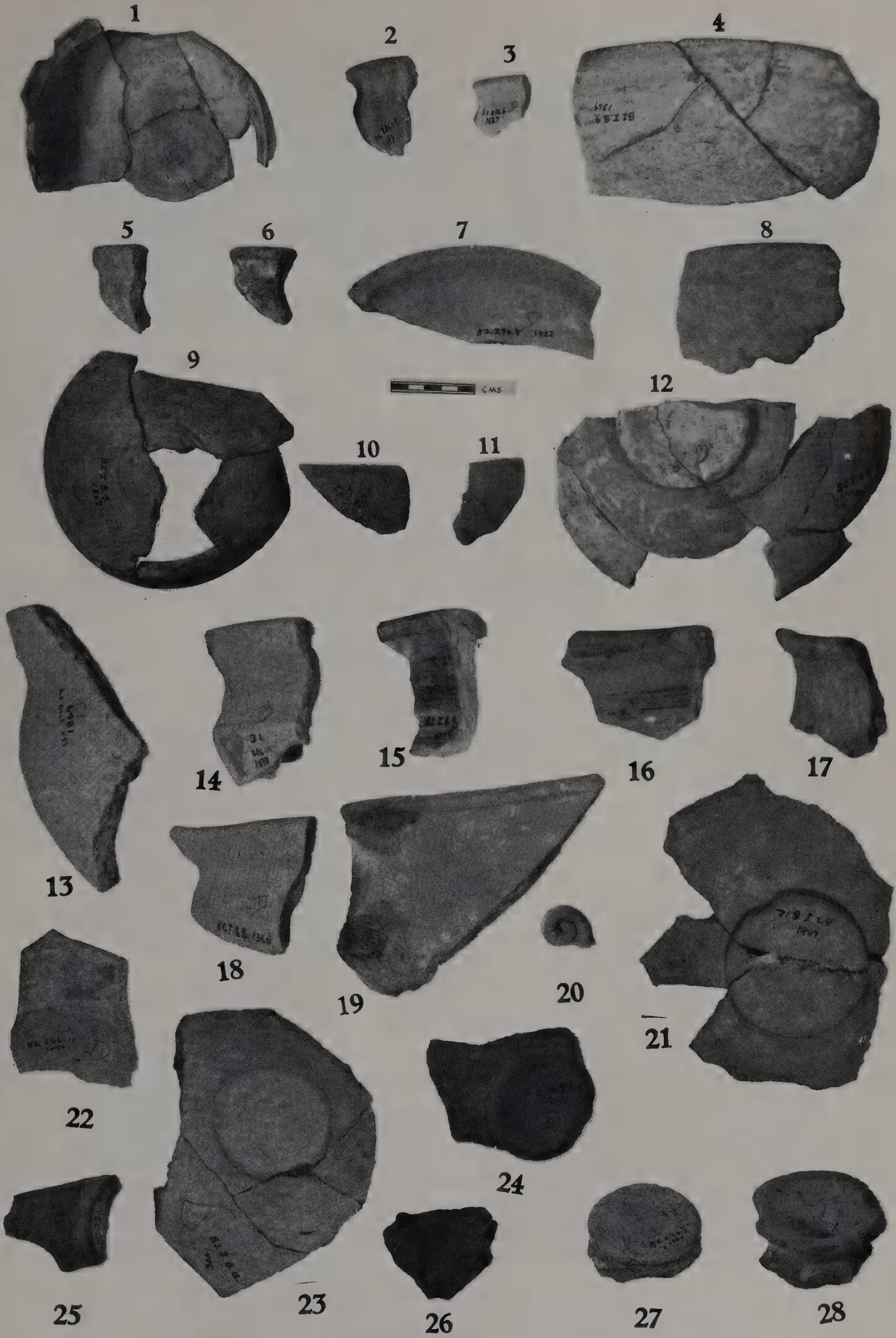
Pl. 23. Iron I Jugs and Pitchers (see corresponding drawings, Fig. 9).

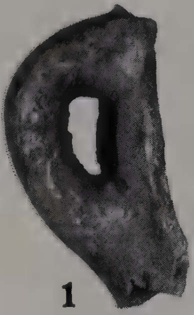
PLATE 24



Pl. 24. Iron I Bases (see corresponding drawings, Figs. 10 and 11:15-17).



Pl. 25. Iron I Bowls (see corresponding drawings, Figs. 11:1-12 and 12).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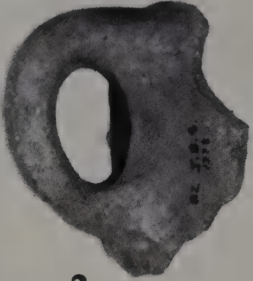
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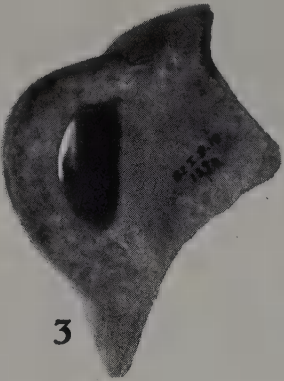
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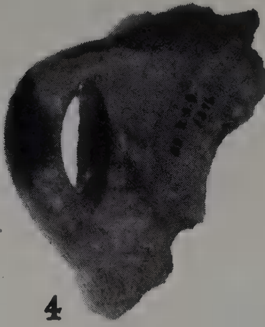
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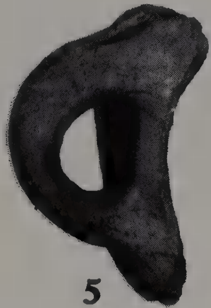
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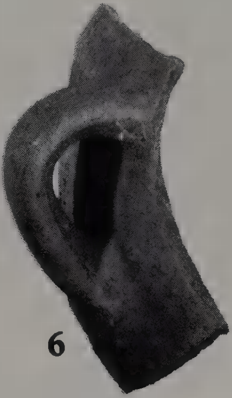
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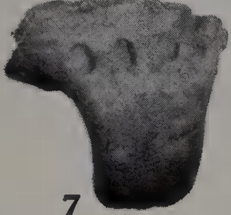
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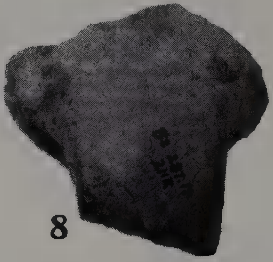
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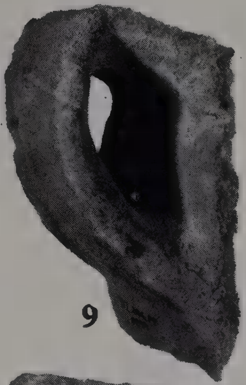
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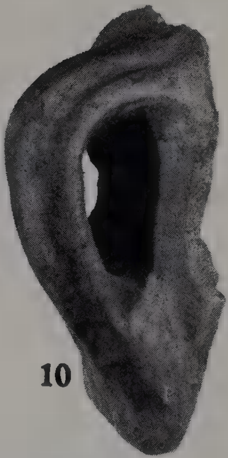
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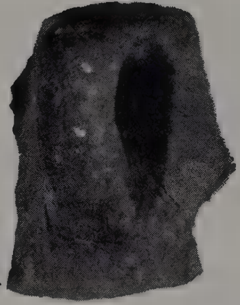
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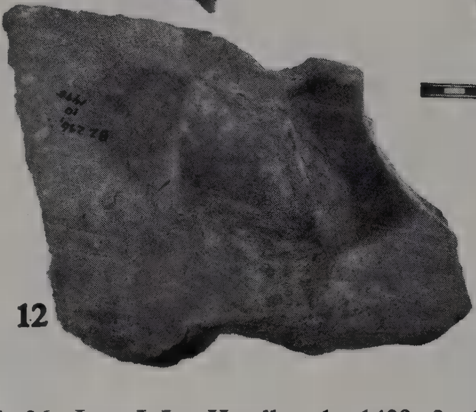
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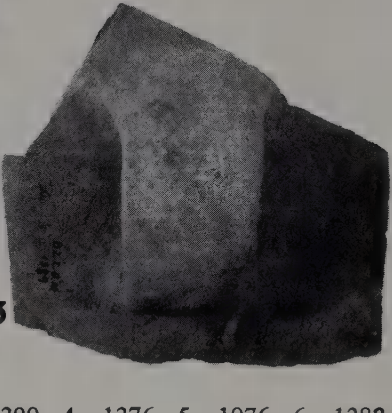
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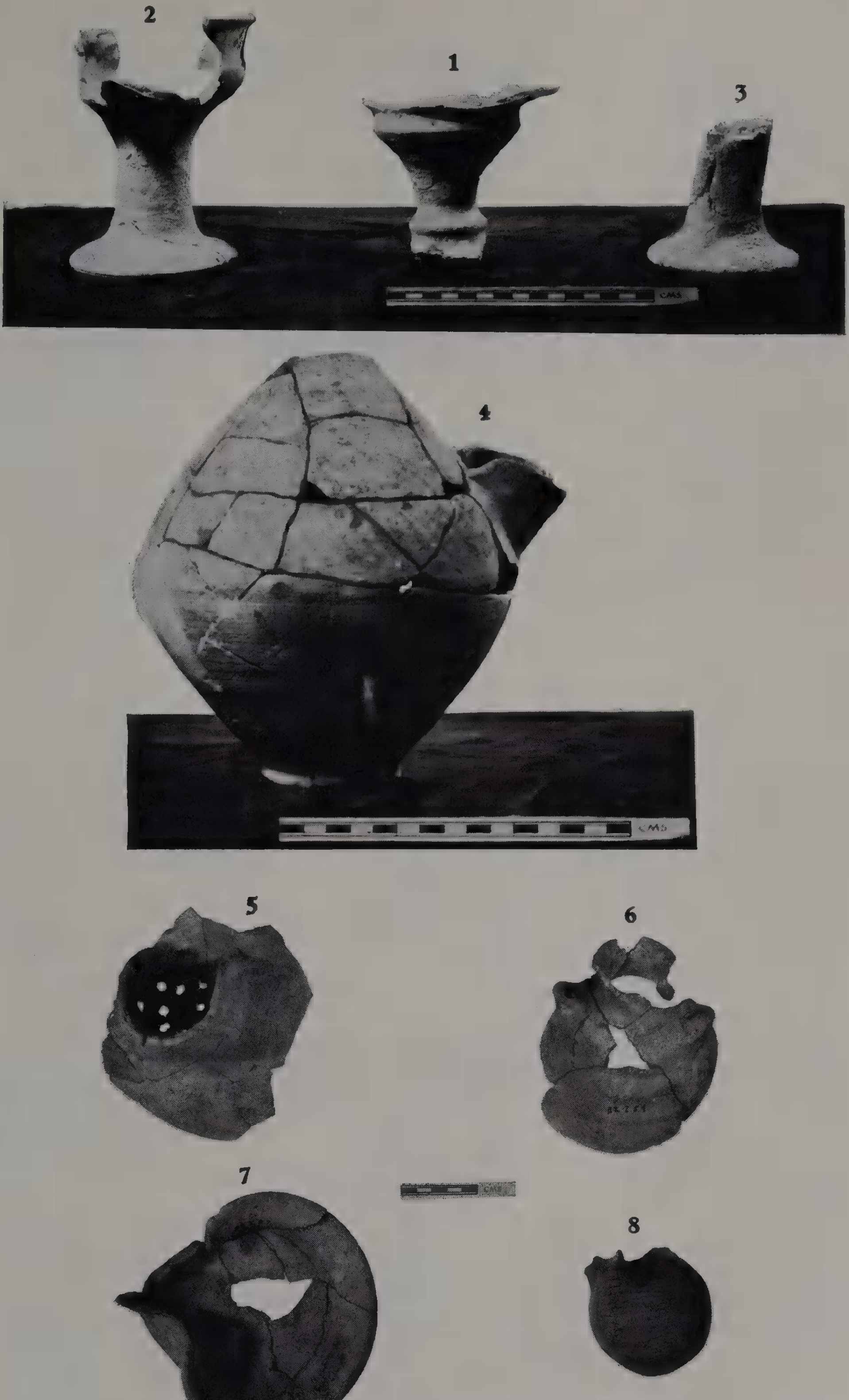
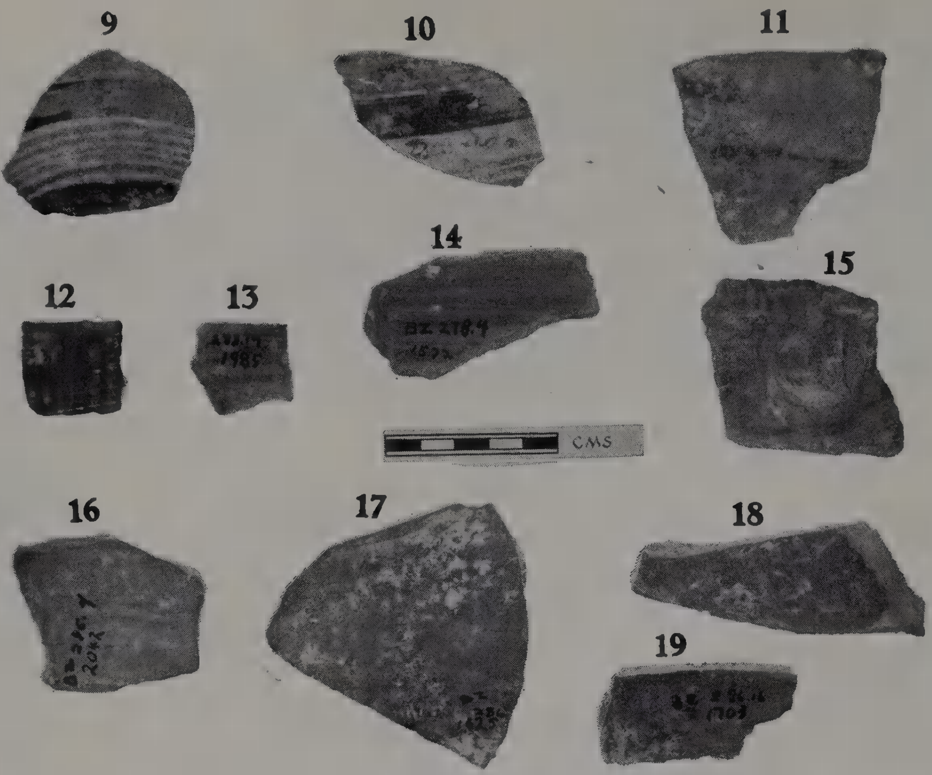
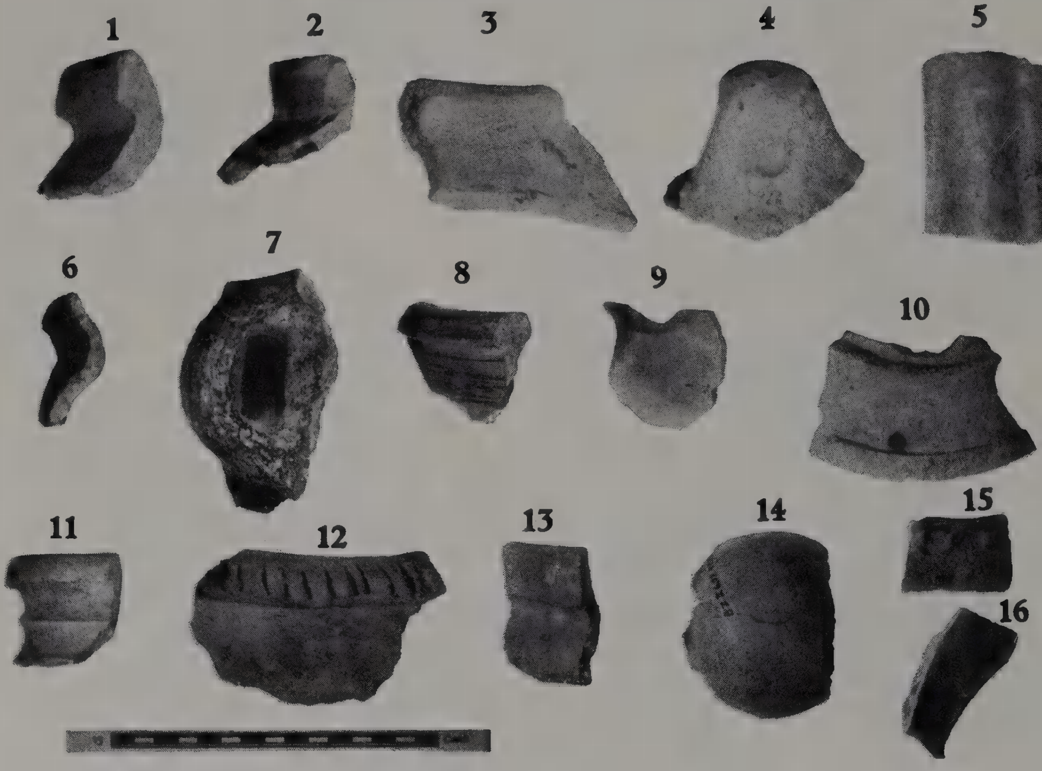
Pl. 26. Iron I Jar Handles. 1—1439. 2—1378. 3—1390. 4—1376. 5—1076. 6—1388. 7—28. 8—2112. 9—1444. 10—1433. 11—1660. 12—1445. 13—1389.



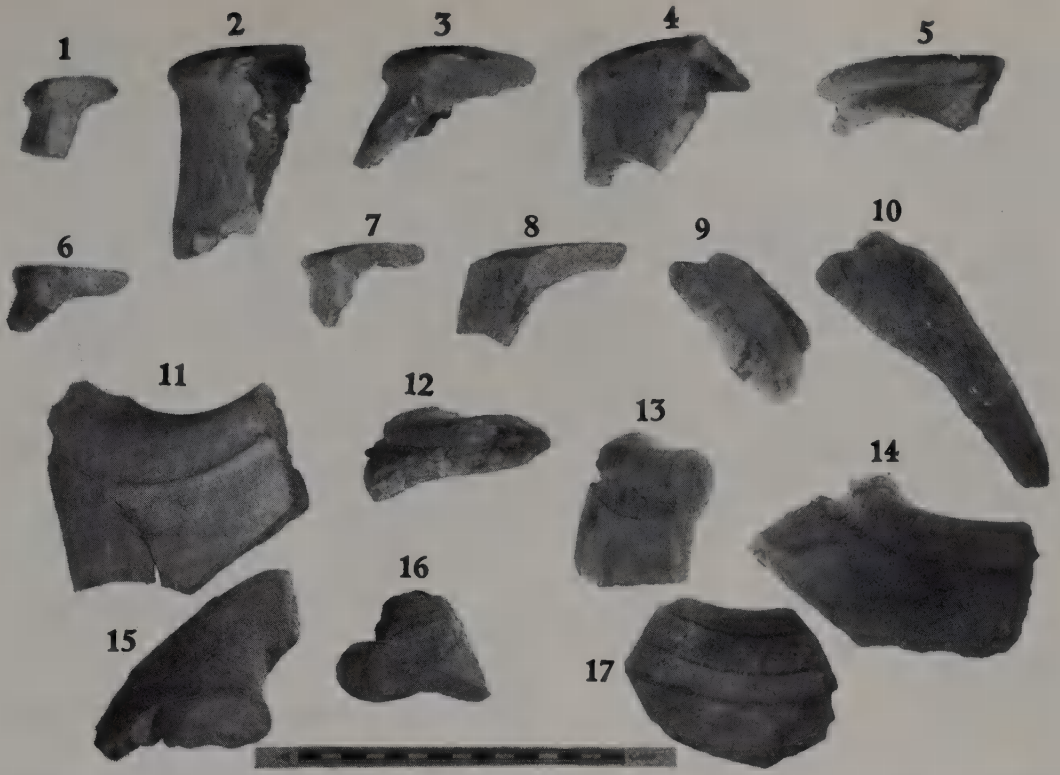
Pl. 27. Iron I Vessels (see corresponding Fig. 13).



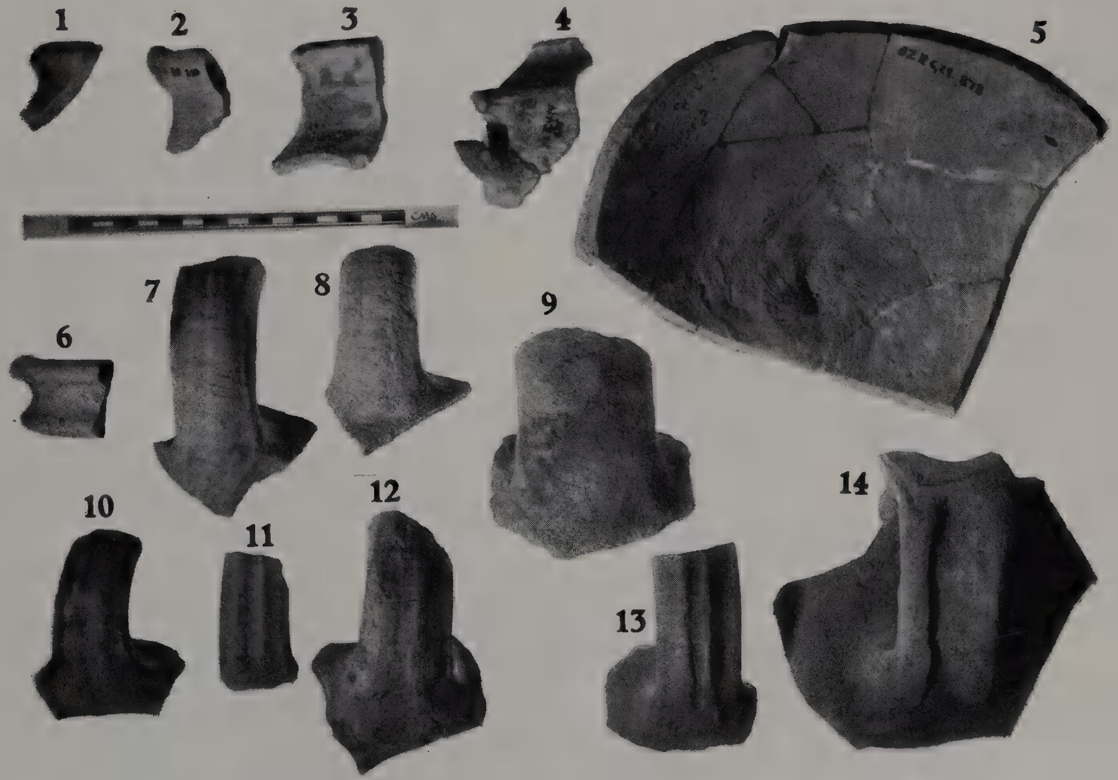
Pl. 28a. Iron I Decoration and Burnishing. 9—1334. 10—1401. 11—1400. 12—1365. 13—1985. 14—1572. 15—975. 16—2042. 17—1625. 18—1649. 19—1703.



Pl. 28b. Grain Pit and Early Pottery of Field II (see Fig. 14). 1—121. 2—747. 3—743. 4—735. 5—732. 6—609. 7—746. 8—604. 9—125. 10—734. 11—123. 12—744. 13—599. 14—935. 15—96. 16—751 (combed ware).



Pl. 29a. Stratum III Jars (see Fig. 15). 1—876^{pc}. 2—901^{pc}. 3—92. 4—775. 5—863^{pc}. 6—916^{pc}. 7—791. 8—774. 9—849^{pc}. 10—598 (cf. 849^{pc}). 11—860^{pc}. 12—597. 13—917^{pc}. 14—281. 15—288. 16—772. 17—1106 (Fig. 20:8).



Pl. 29b. Stratum III Jars (see Fig. 16). 1—853^{pc}. 2—220. 3—243. 4—656 (Fig. 20:9). 5—878^{pc} (Fig. 15:16). 6—572 (Fig. 18:19). 7—927^{pc}. 8—215. 9—251. 10—856^{pc}. 11—448. 12—725. 13—794. 14—582.

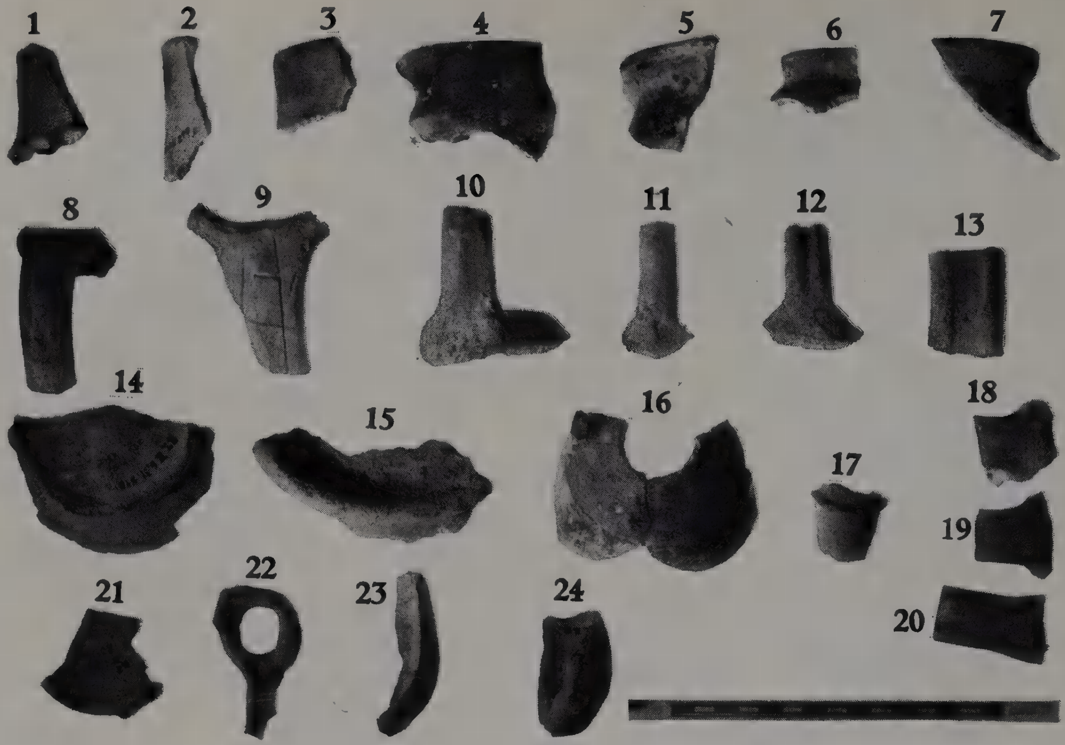


Fig. 30a. Stratum III Jugs, Decanters, and Juglets (see Fig. 16). 1—846^{pc}. 2—299. 3—678. 4—852^{pc}. 5—253. 6—432. 7—1494 (Fig. 20:10). 8—912^{pc}. 9—815. 10—897^{pc}. 11—278. 12—290. 13—578. 14—898^{pc}. 15—748 (cf. Fig. 17:22). 16—892^{pc}. 17—76 (decanter neck). 18—520. 19—530. 20—773. 21—859^{pc}. 22—223. 23—285. 24—85 (Fig. 20:11).

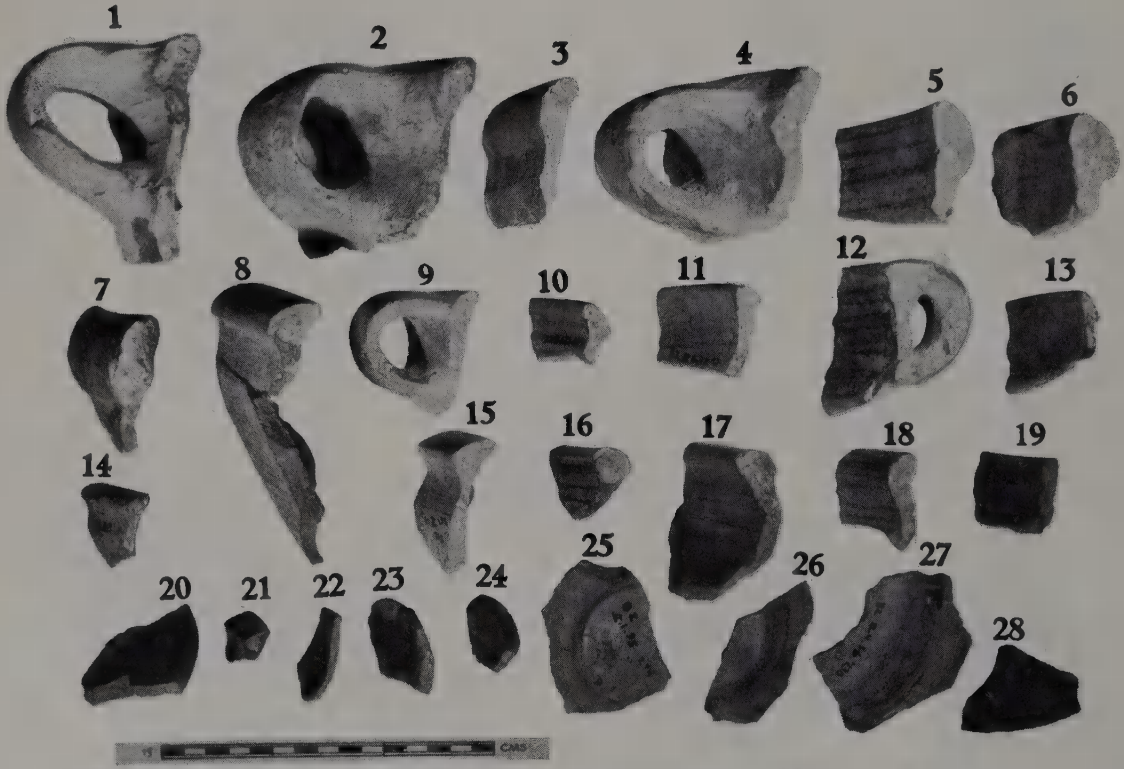


Fig. 30b. Stratum III Bowls (see Fig. 17). 1—903^{pc}. 2—900^{pc}. 3—926^{pc}. 4—117. 5—120 (cf. 926^{pc}). 6—289. 7—928. 8—879^{pc}. 9—882^{pc}, 888^{pc}. 10—906^{pc}. 11—913^{pc}. 12—588. 13—847^{pc}. 14—869^{pc}. 15—295. 16—97. 17—81 (cf. 882^{pc}, 888^{pc}). 18—848^{pc}. 19—867^{pc}. 20—886^{pc}. 21—602. 22—420. 23—101. 24—1223 (cf. 886^{pc}). 25—294. 26—302. 27—730 (cf. 858^{pc}). 28—2100 (ware).

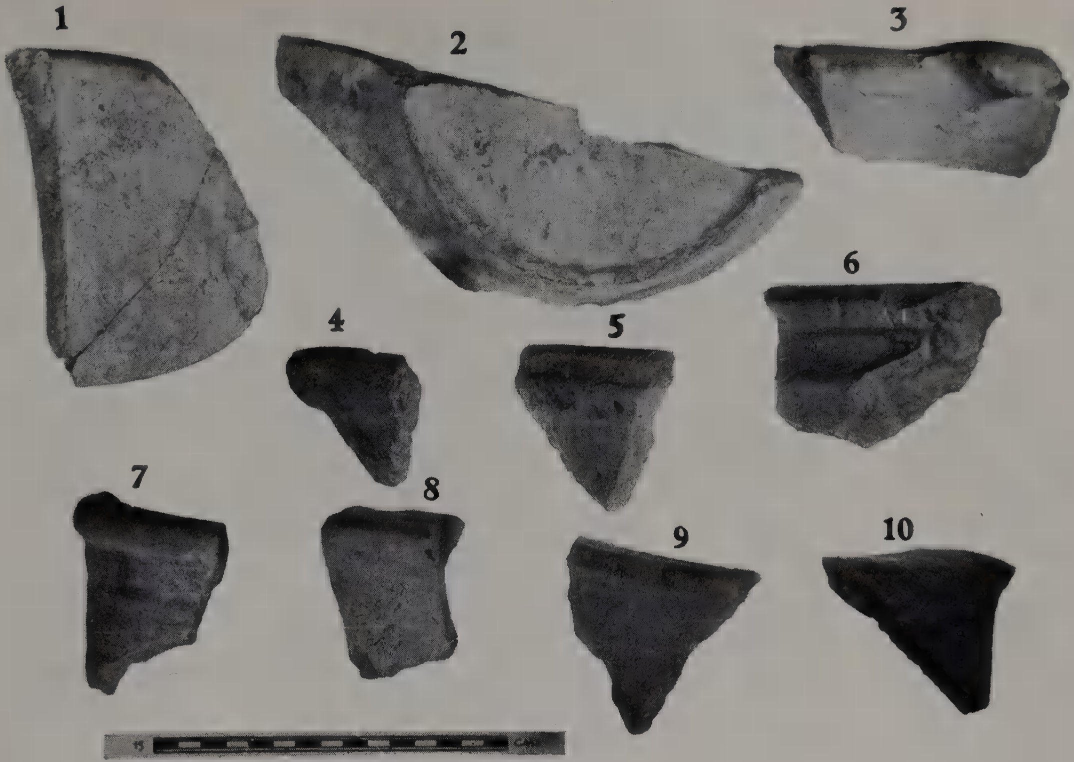
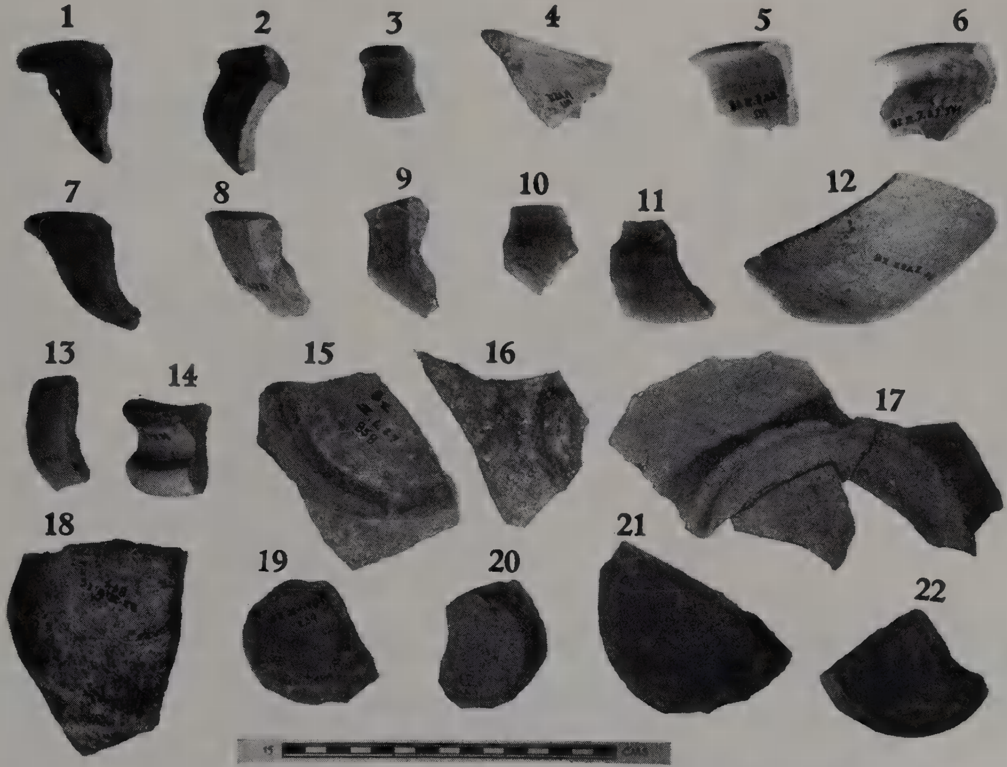
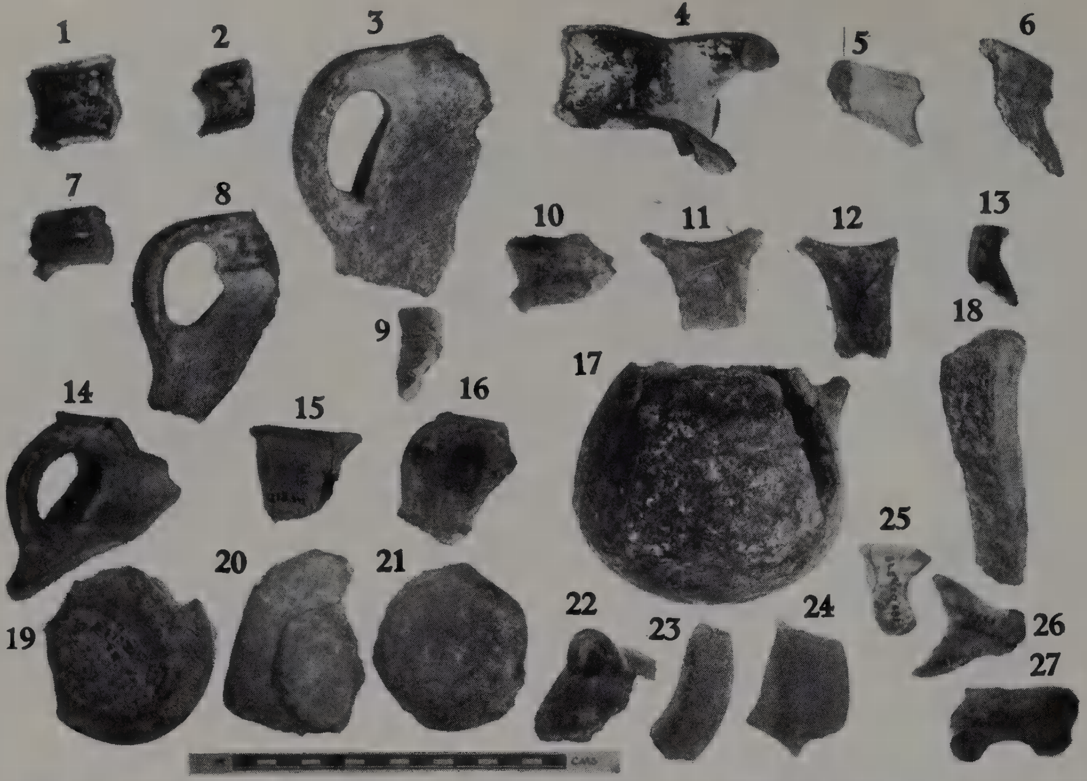


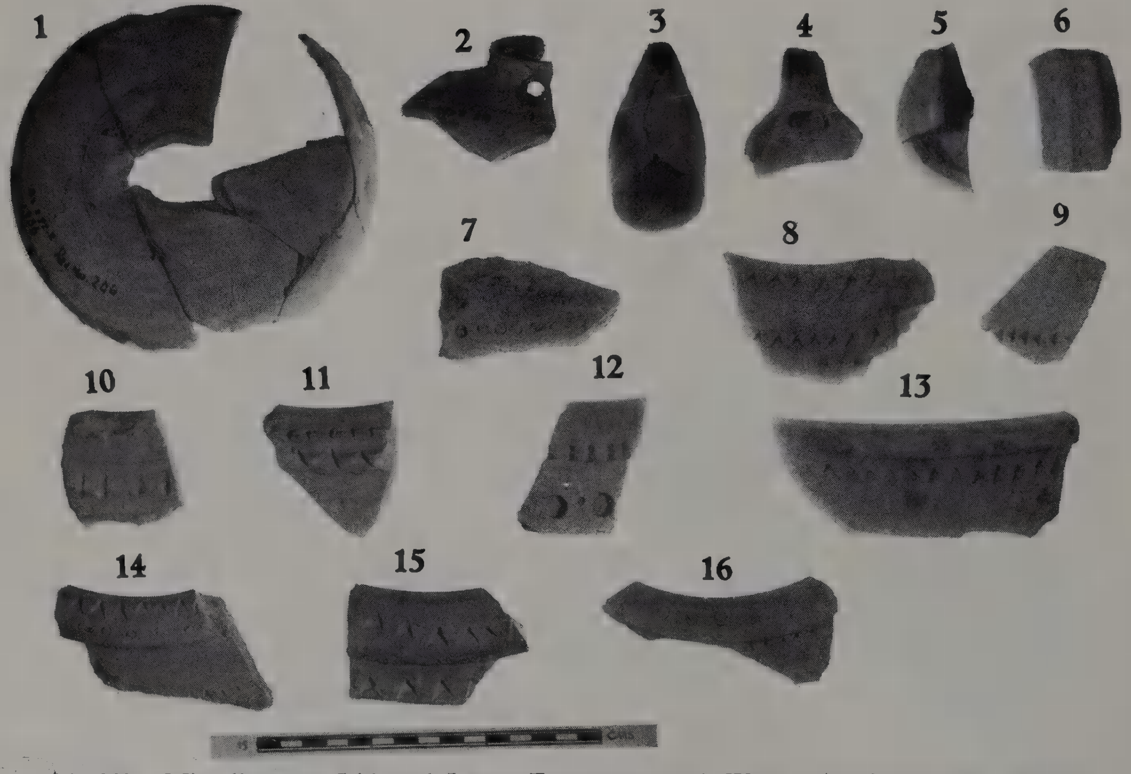
Fig. 31a. Stratum III Bowls (see Fig. 18). 1—283. 2—453, 201. 3—665. 4—669. 5—539. 6—541. 7—195 (cf. 539). 8—871^{pc}. 9—911^{pc}. 10—222. 11—410 (fragmentary). 12—1185 (Fig. 20:12). 13—1527 (Fig. 20:13). 14—257. 15—858^{pc} (Fig. 17:22). 16—873^{pc} (Fig. 17:24). 17—908^{pc}. 18—844^{pc} (Fig. 17:26). 19—239. 20—741 (cf. 795, Fig 18:12). 21—782. 22—109 (cf. 795).



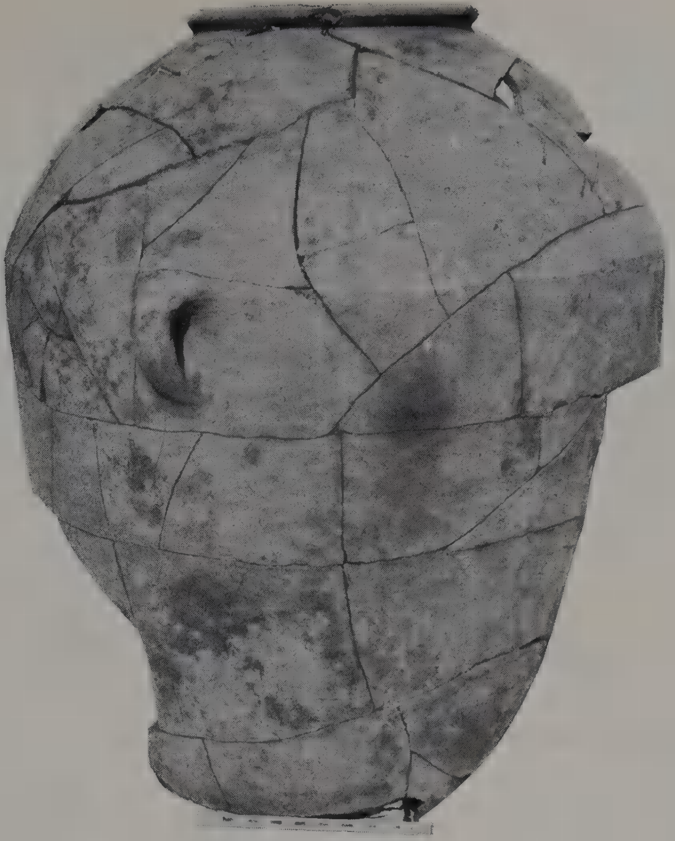
Pl. 31b. Stratum III Bowls (see Fig. 18). 1 and 2—877^{pc}, 915^{pc}, 918^{pc}. 3—933 (cf. 877^{pc}). 4—439. 5—527. 6—296. 7—1010 (earlier). 8—608 (Fig. 14:9). 9—605 (Fig. 14:8). 10—1577 (earlier).



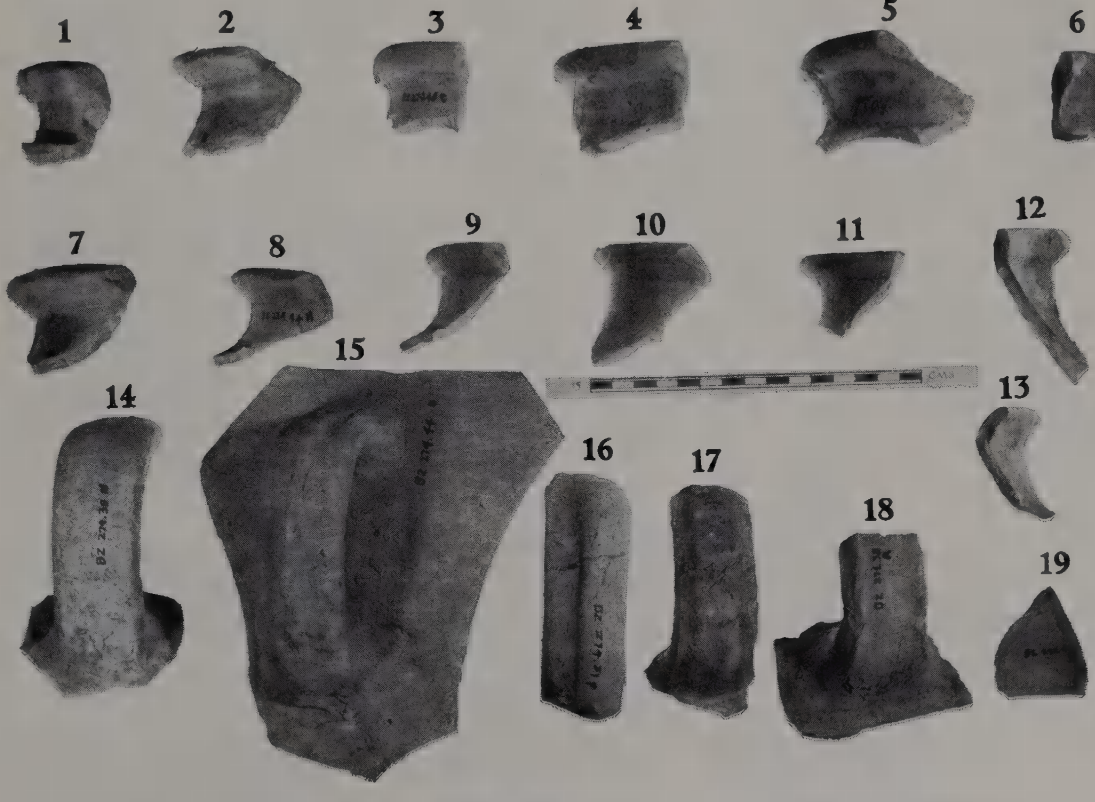
Pl. 32a. Stratum III Cooking Pots, Basin, Lamps, and Figurines (see Fig. 19). 1—855^{pc}. 2—594. 3—865^{pc}. 4—2156 (Fig. 20:15). 5—870^{pc}. 6—891^{pc}. 7—419. 8—864^{pc}. 9—221. 10—611 (cf. 221). 11—500. 12—736 (cf. 500). 13—920^{pc}. 14—118. 15—442 (cf. 871^{pc}, Fig. 18:5). 16—780 (cf. 865^{pc}). 17—600 (Fig. 20:14). 18—914^{pc}. 19—287. 20—909^{pc}. 21—100. 22—857 (lamp spout). 23—854 (lamp rim). 24—275 (lamp rim). 25—681 (figurine fragment). 26—692 (figurine fragment). 27—845 (figurine fragment).



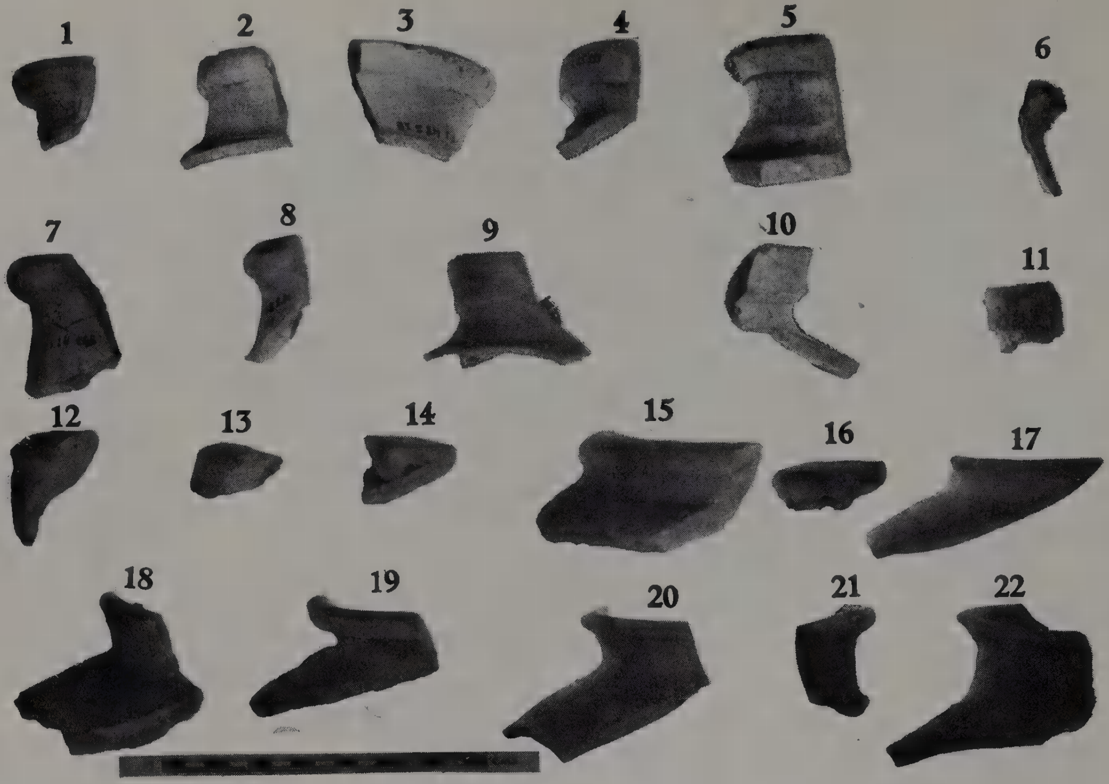
Pl. 32b. Miscellaneous Lid and Lamp Fragments and Ware with Impressed Designs (see Fig. 20). 1—1906 (Fig. 21:20). 2—2164 (Fig. 29:3). 3—1260 (Fig. 29:4). 4—449 (Fig. 24:5). 5—1093 (Fig. 21:23). 6—413. 7—771. 8—777. 9—38. 10—24. 11—42. 12—7. 13-16—1931 sherds.



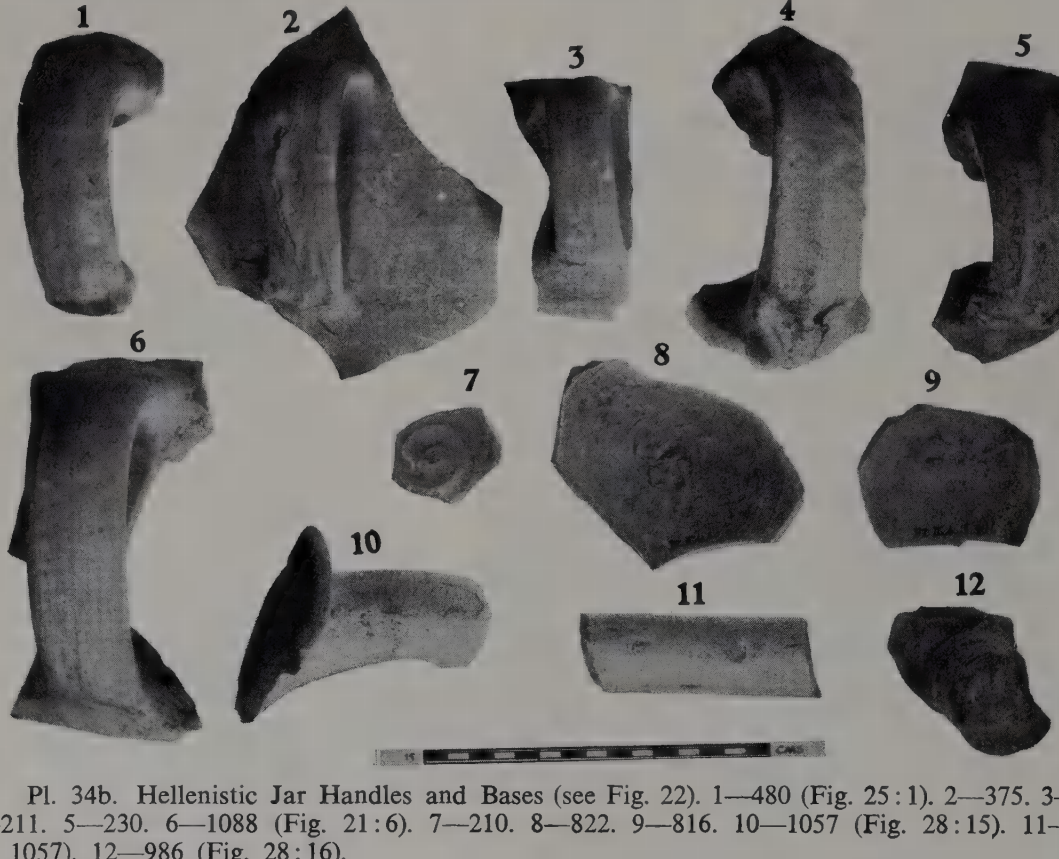
Pl. 33a. Iron II Jar 1845 (see Fig. 20:7).



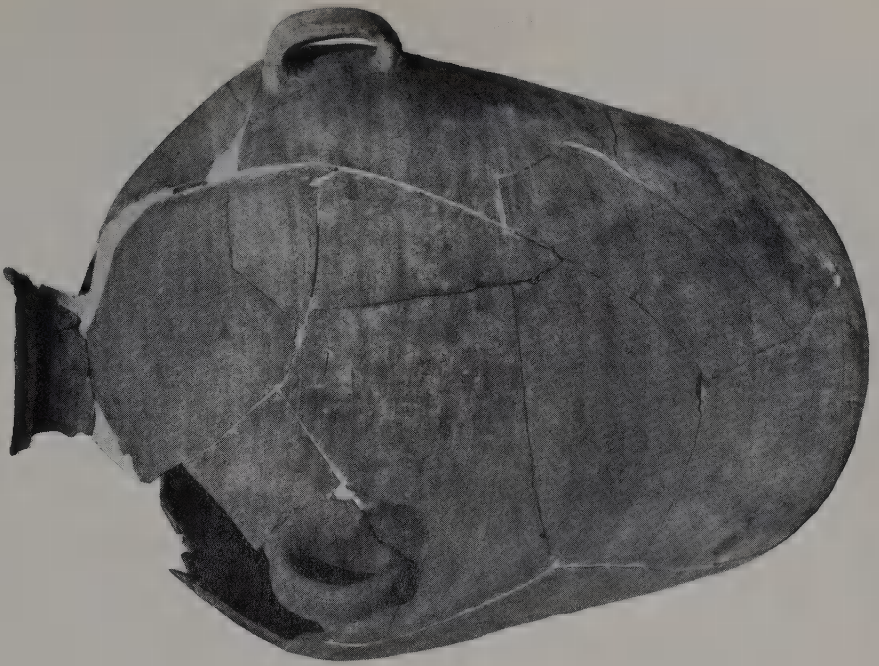
Pl. 33b. Locus 274 Pottery Cache (see Fig. 21). 1-19—274.38 A-S respectively.



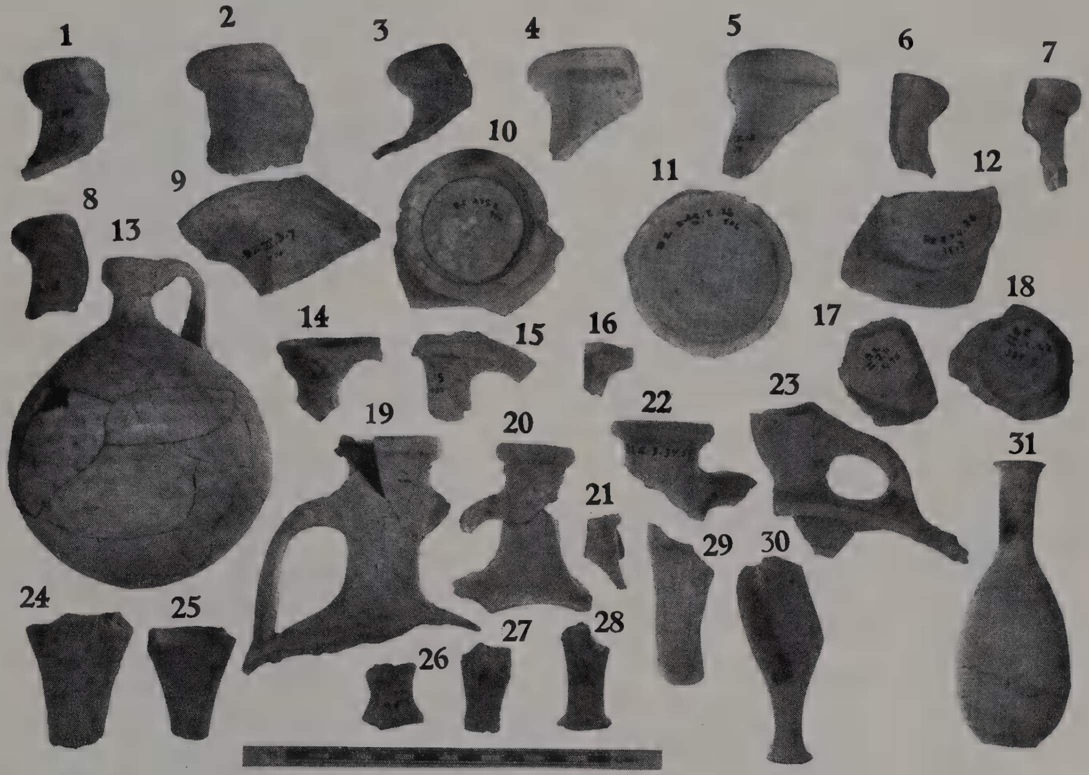
Pl. 34a. Hellenistic Jar, Jug, and Crater Rims (see Figs. 22, 21). 1—349. 2—394. 3—513. 4—553. 5—167. 6—208. 7—235. 8—427. 9—352. 10—401. 11—402 (cf. 352). 12—2132. 13—1966. 14—367. 15—1004 (cf. 1845, Fig. 20:7). 16—2131 (cf. 1106, Fig. 20:8). 17—987. 18—1011. 19—90 (cf. 1011). 20—1097. 21—1475. 22—202 (cf. 136, Fig. 25:5).



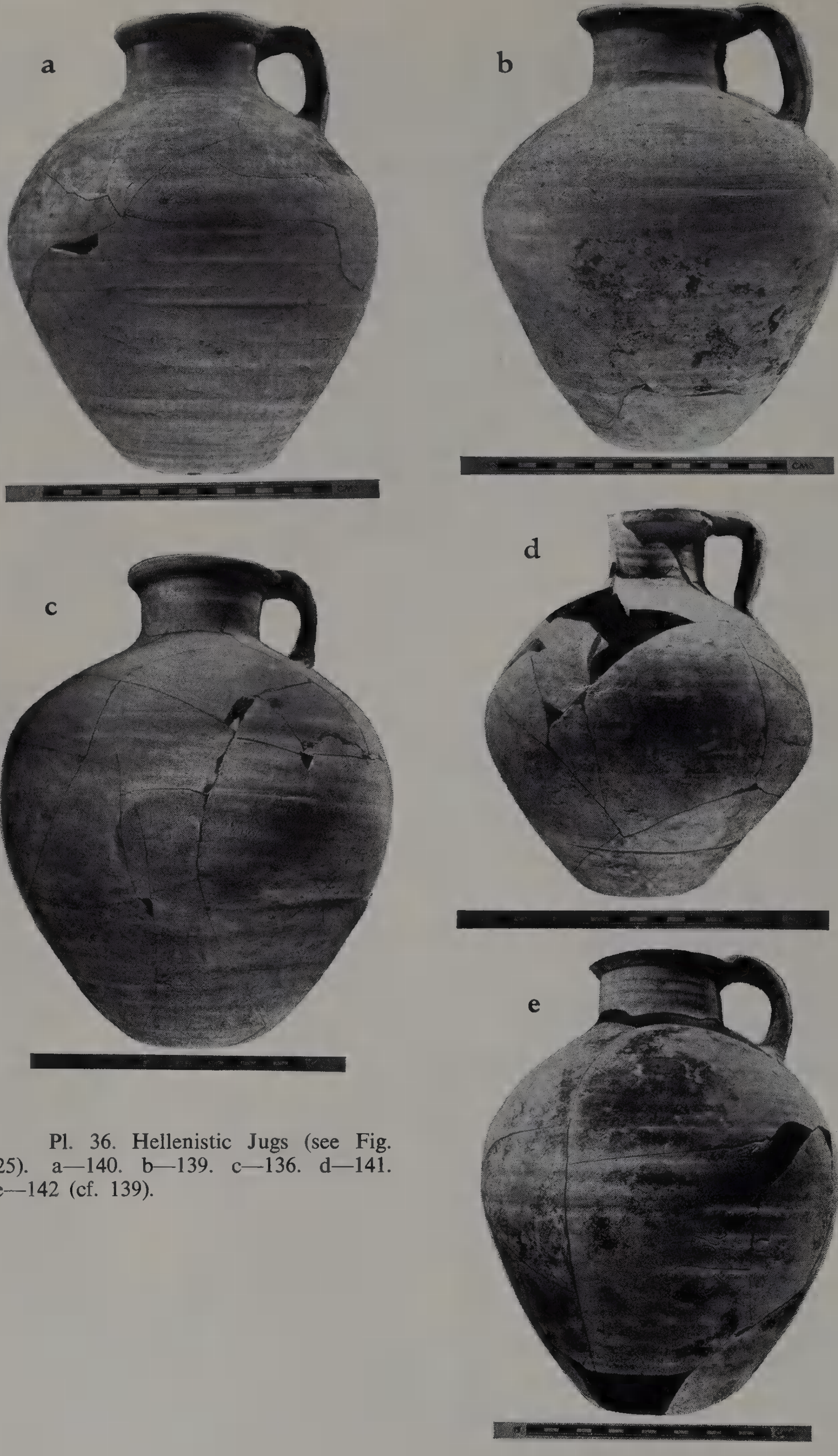
Pl. 34b. Hellenistic Jar Handles and Bases (see Fig. 22). 1—480 (Fig. 25:1). 2—375. 3—484. 4—211. 5—230. 6—1088 (Fig. 21:6). 7—210. 8—822. 9—816. 10—1057 (Fig. 28:15). 11—1173 (cf. 1057). 12—986 (Fig. 28:16).



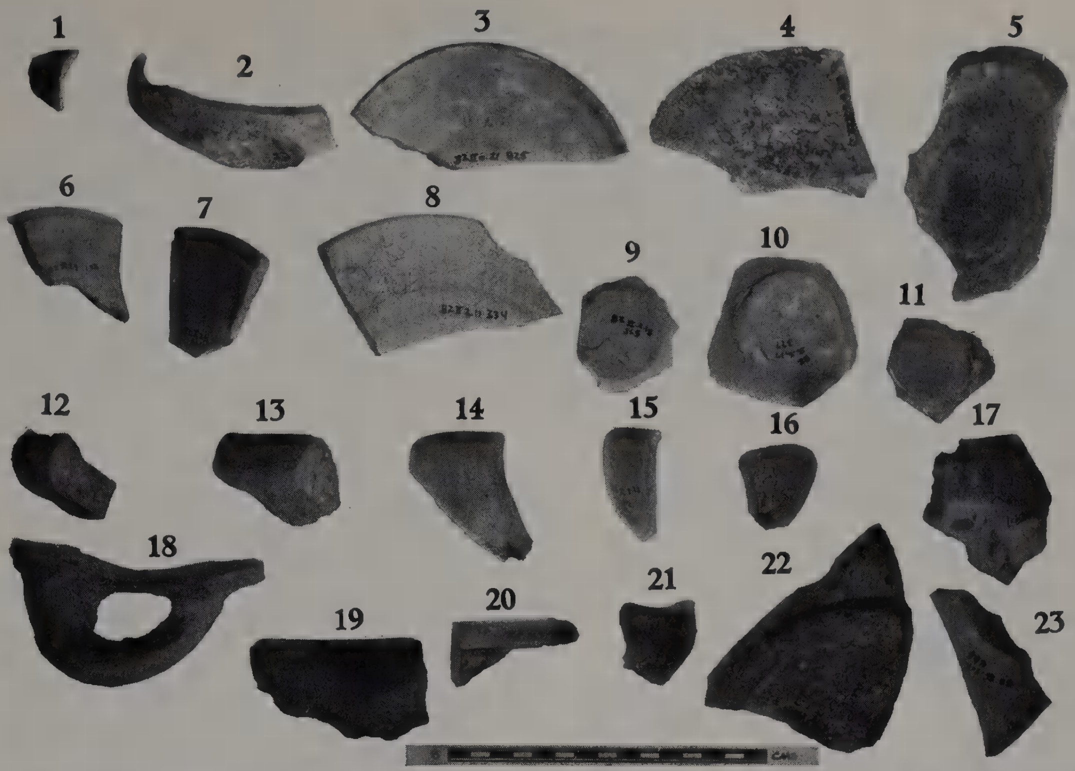
Pl. 35a. Hellenistic Jar 1922 (see Fig. 29 : 1).



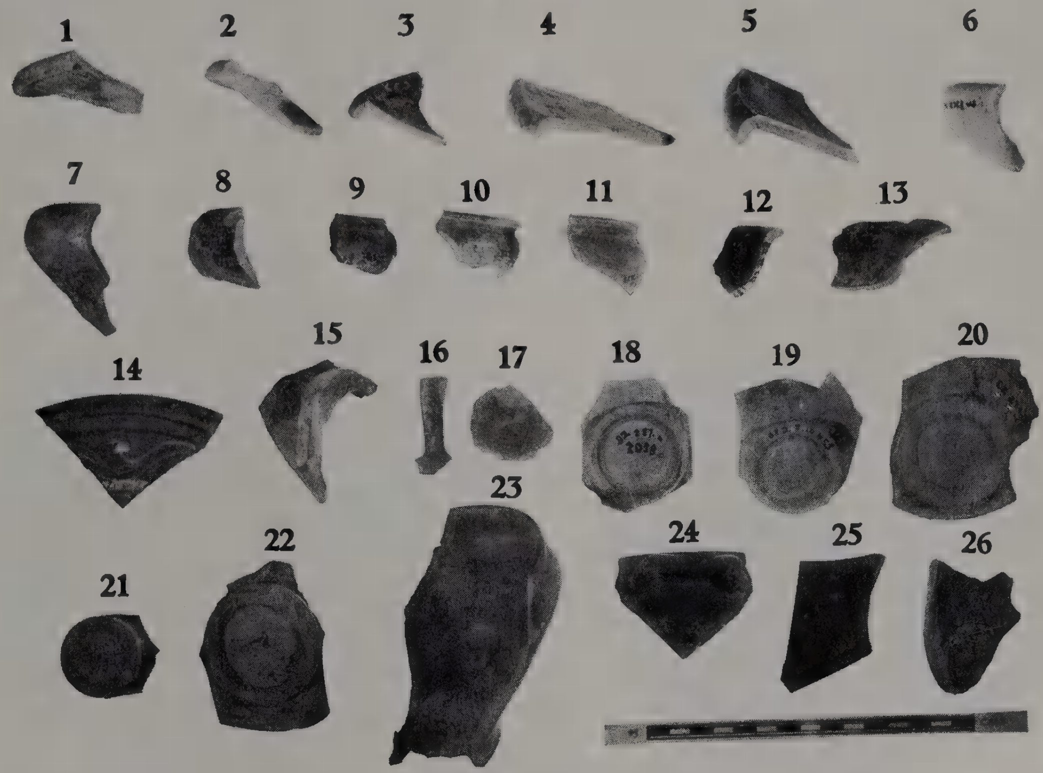
Pl. 35b. Hellenistic Jugs, Juglets, Flasks, and Unguentaria. 1—569 (cf. 235, Fig. 22 : 16). 2—34 (cf. 235). 3—40 (cf. 235). 4—105 (Fig. 28 : 1). 5—159 (cf. 208, Fig. 22 : 17). 6—16 (cf. 366, Fig. 22 : 18). 7—366 (Fig. 22 : 18). 8—1014 (Fig. 21 : 14). 9—476 (Fig. 26 : 2). 10—946 (cf. 1024, Fig. 24 : 16). 11—406 (Fig. 22 : 19). 12—1513 (Fig. 21 : 15). 13—155 (Fig. 26 : 4). 14—1560 (Fig. 21 : 16). 15—1030 (Fig. 28 : 11). 16—93 (Fig. 28 : 2). 17—490 (Fig. 28 : 3). 18—384 (Fig. 23 : 3). 19—372 (Fig. 23 : 1). 20—1013 (Fig. 28 : 10). 21—338 (cf. 1013). 22—584 (Fig. 23 : 2). 23—64 (cf. 372). 24—373 (Fig. 24 : 6). 25—843 (Fig. 24 : 8). 26—438 (Fig. 24 : 7). 27—7 (cf. 438). 28—1117 (cf. 843). 29—332 (Fig. 26 : 3). 30—1050 (Fig. 29 : 10). 31—1256 (Fig. 29 : 11).



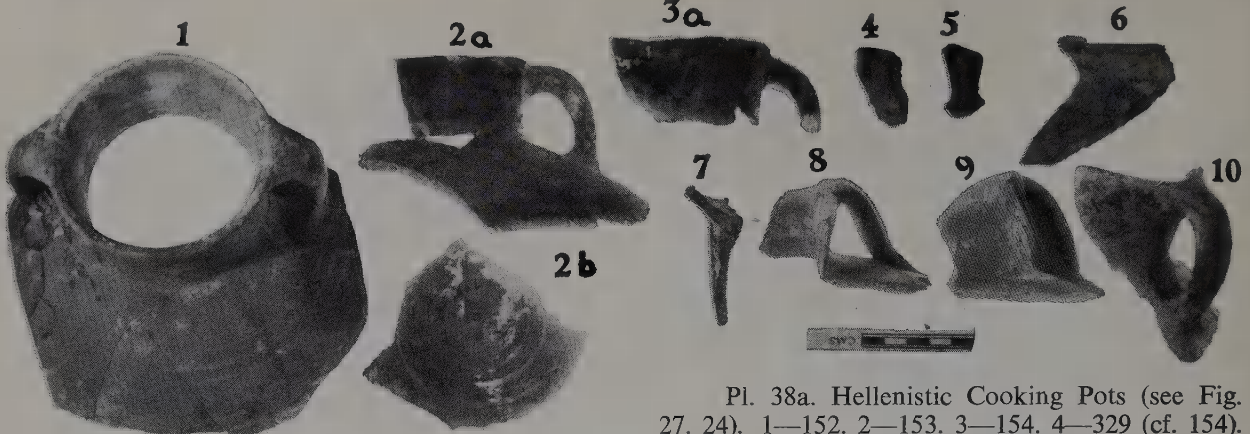
Pl. 36. Hellenistic Jugs (see Fig. 25). a—140. b—139. c—136. d—141. e—142 (cf. 139).



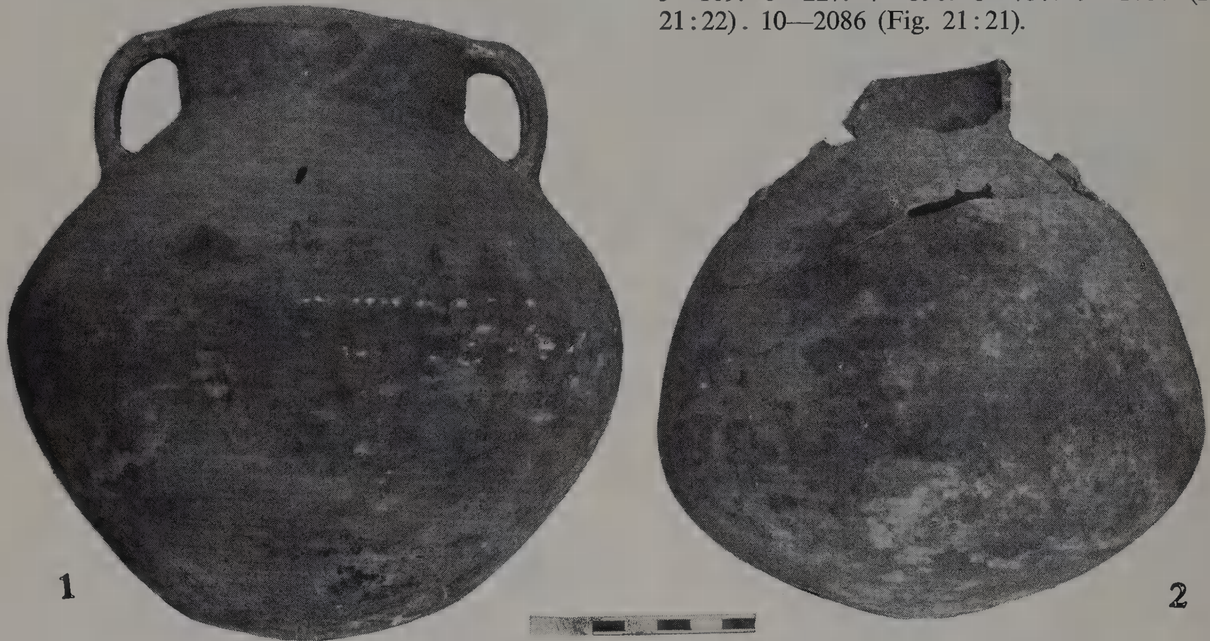
Pl. 37a. Hellenistic Bowls and Mortaria (see Fig. 23). 1—364. 2—491 (Fig. 28:5). 3—825. 4—325 (Fig. 28:6). 5—272. 6—172. 7—331 (Fig. 26:6). 8—334 (Fig. 26:7). 9—365. 10—377. 11—770. 12—479 (Fig. 26:5). 13—374. 14—198. 15—392. 16—824. 17—181 (Fig. 28:4). 18—67 (cf. 181). 19—985 (Fig. 28.12). 20—1474 (Fig. 21:18). 21—1499. 22—171. 23—403.



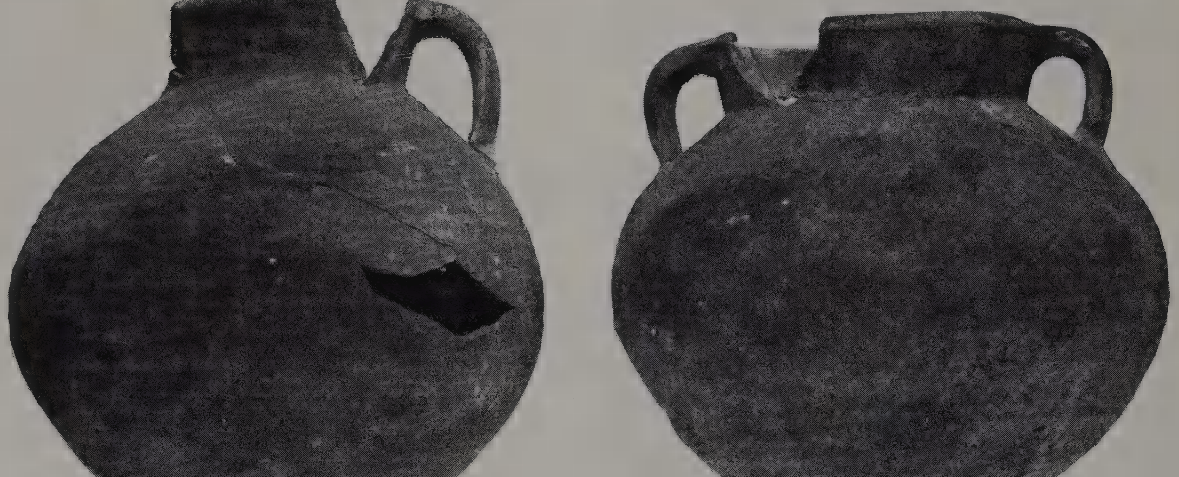
Pl. 37b. Hellenistic Decorated and Imported Wares (see Figs. 24, 28). 1—1054. 2—361. 3—336 (Fig. 27:8). 4—1134. 5—1020. 6—1115 (cf. 1140). 7—1140. 8—1183. 9—108. 10—992 (cf. 189). 11—378. 12—189. 13—494. 14—515. 15—386. 16—1037. 17—1006 (fragmentary). 18—2058 (cf. 1338). 19—455 (Fig. 27:9). 20—1005 (cf. 455). 21—1338. 22—1024. 23—**BZ** 31 67A. 24—**BZ** 31 68G (Fig. 29:9). 25—1232 (ware) 26—1257 (ware).



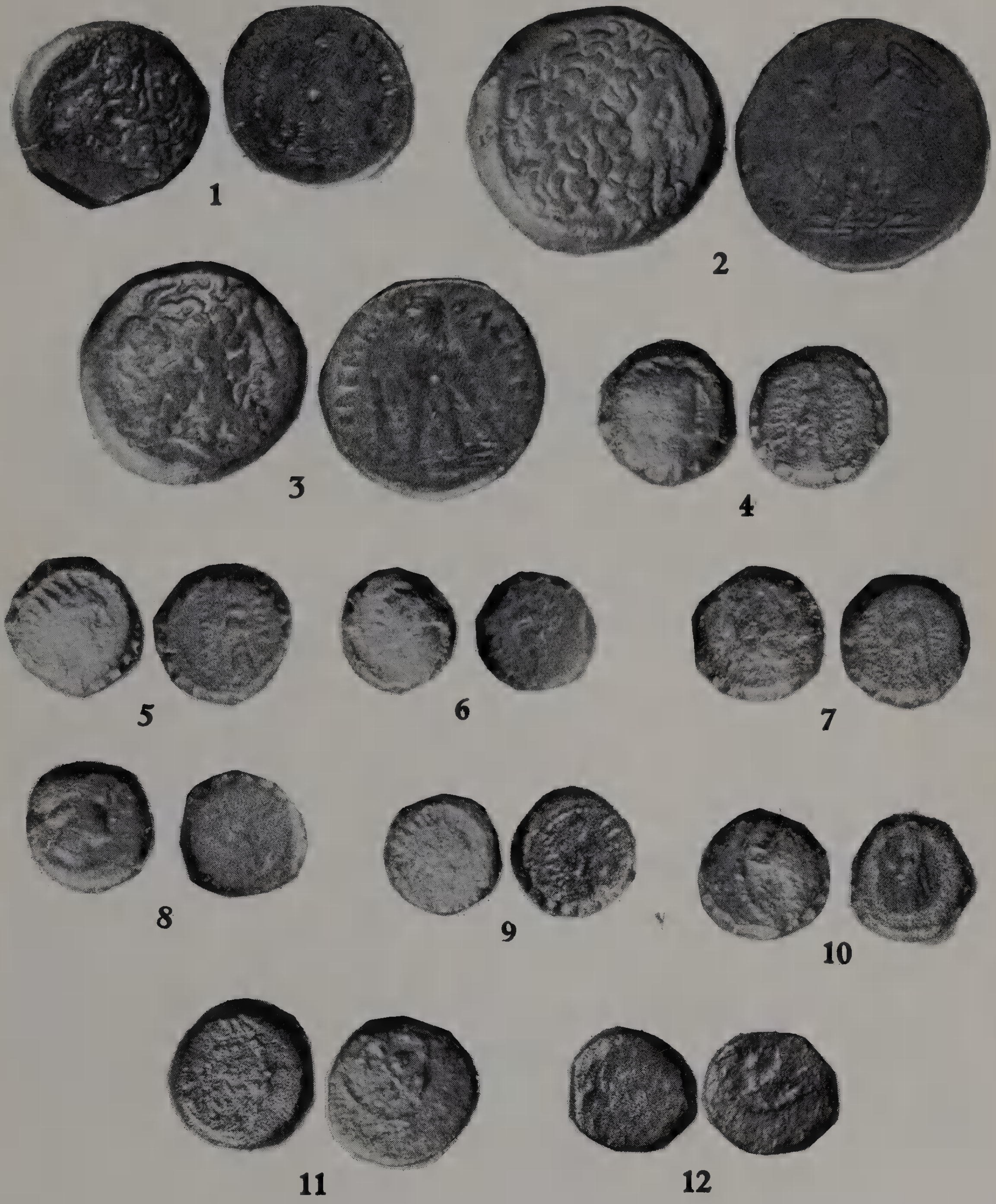
Pl. 38a. Hellenistic Cooking Pots (see Fig. 27. 24). 1—152. 2—153. 3—154. 4—329 (cf. 154). 5—169. 6—227. 7—390. 8—757. 9—1086 (Fig. 21:22). 10—2086 (Fig. 21:21).



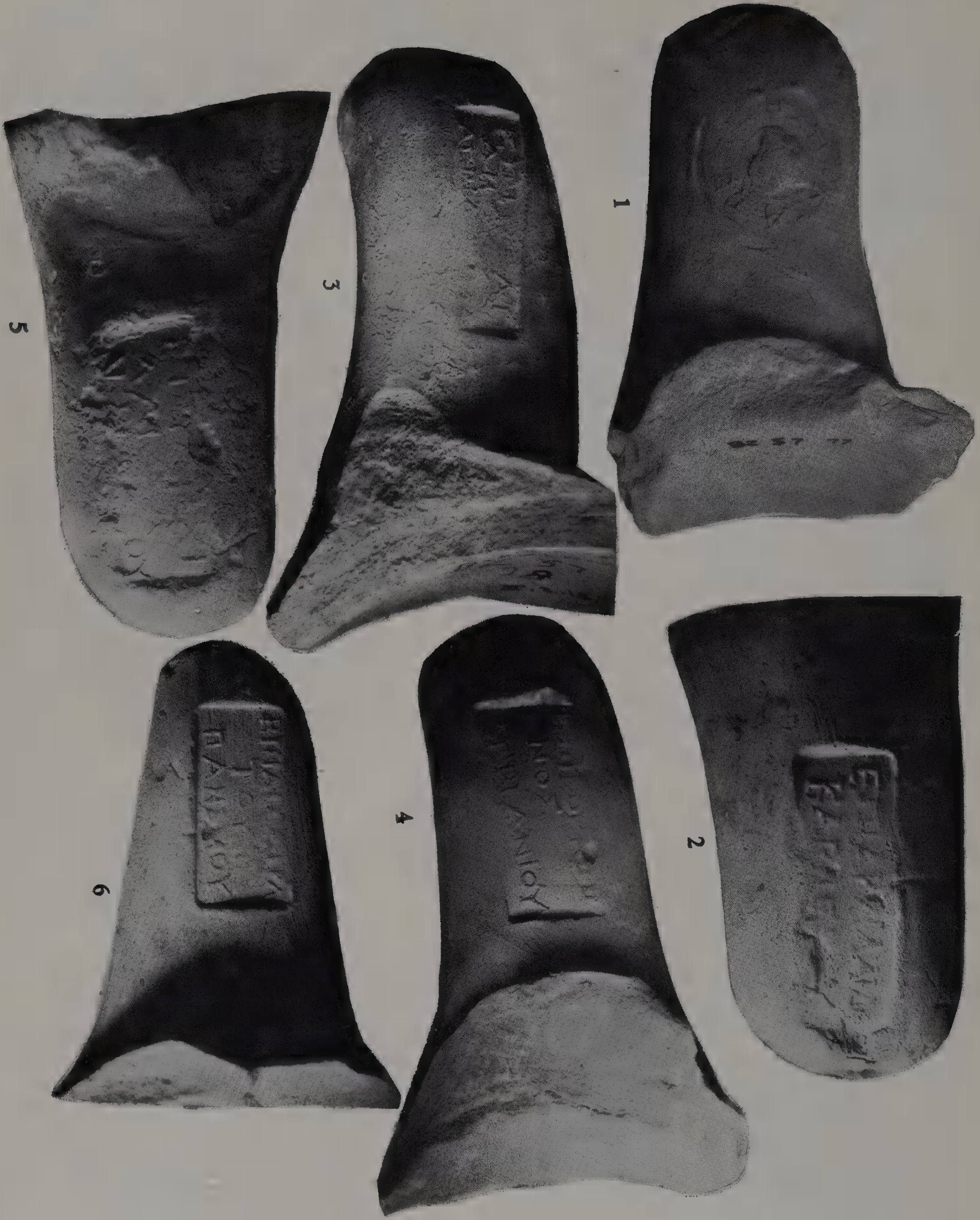
Pl. 38b. Hellenistic Cooking Pots. 1—138 (Fig. 26:9). 2—129 (Fig. 27:5).



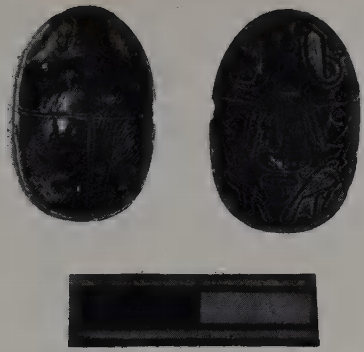
Pl. 38c. Hellenistic Cooking Pots. 1—130 (Fig. 27:2). 2—131 (Fig. 26:8).



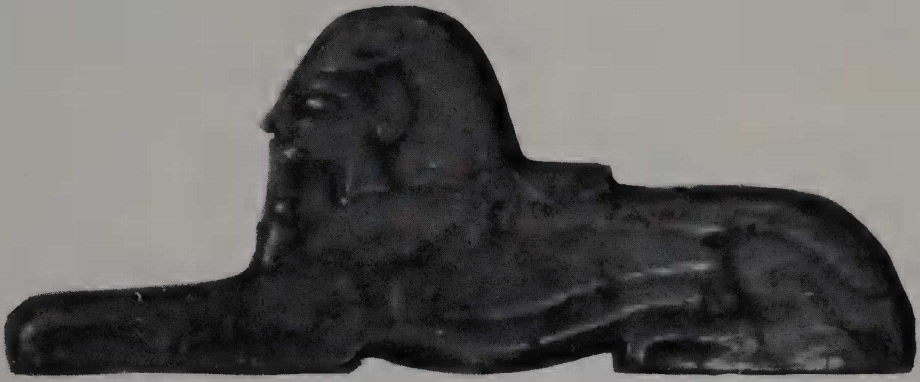
Pl. 39. Coins of the 1957 expedition. Nos. 1-3, Ptolemy II (Philadelphus); Nos. 4-10, Antiochus IV (Epiphanes); Nos. 11-12, Hasmonean.



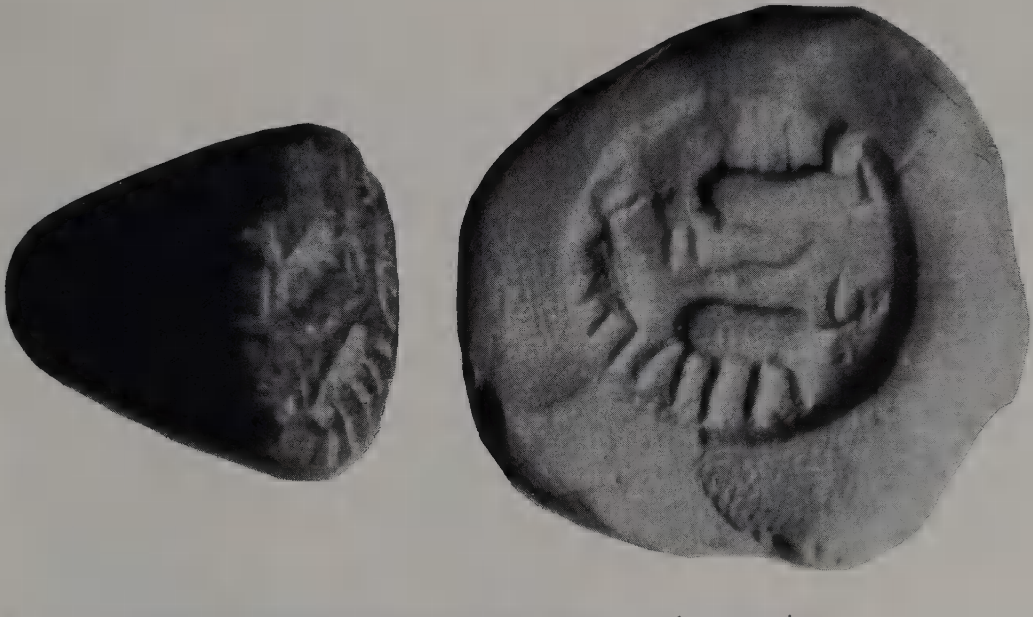
Pl. 40. Rhodian amphora handles. No. 1 shows the potter's name; Nos. 2-6 have eponyms and names of months.



Pl. 41a. Hyksos scarab.

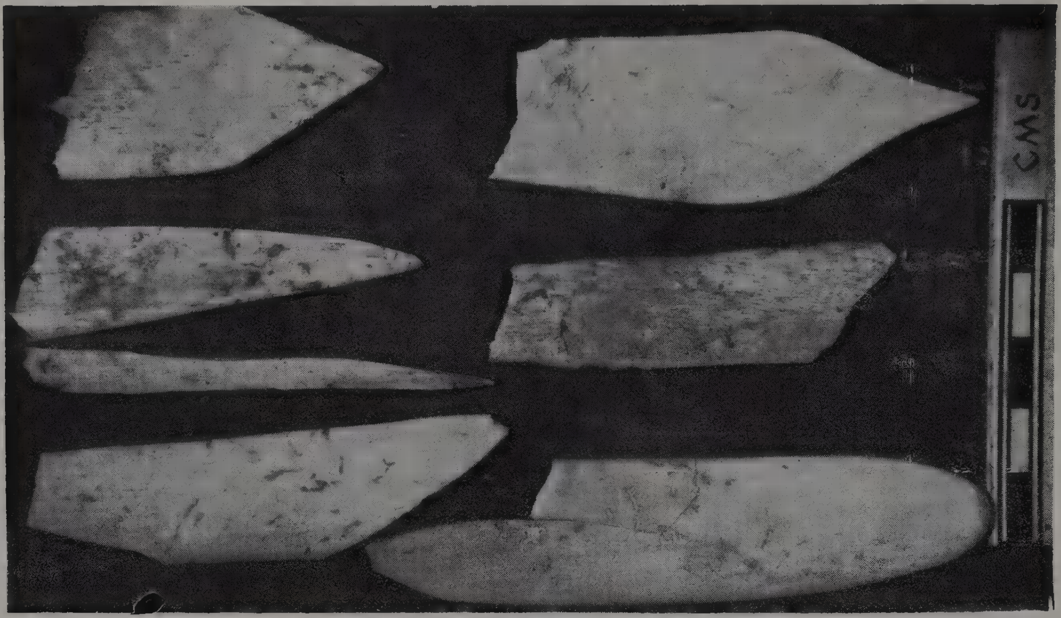


Pl. 41b. Ivory sphinx inlay.

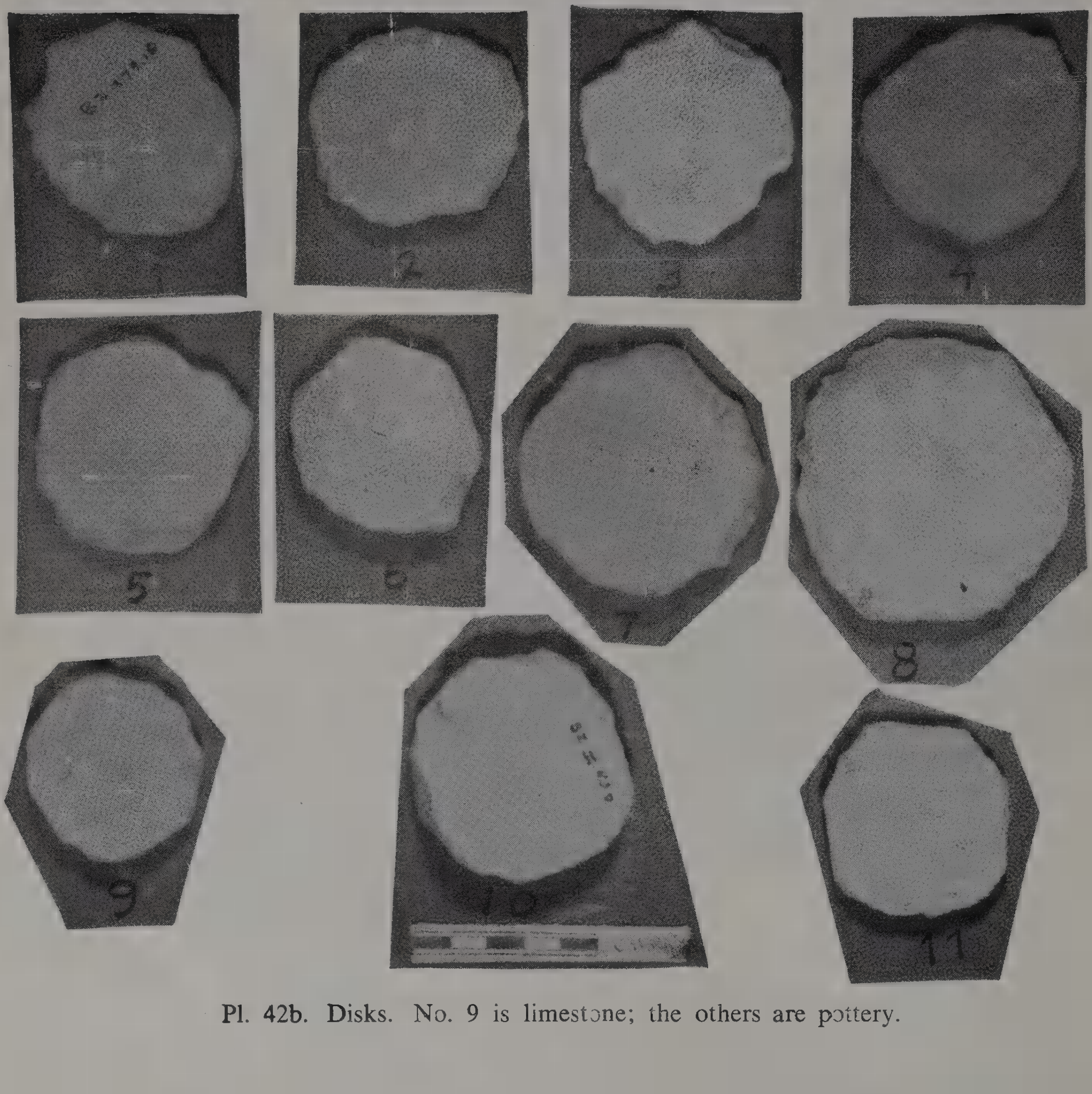


Pl. 41c. Seal and impression. Three bovine animals and a scorpion.

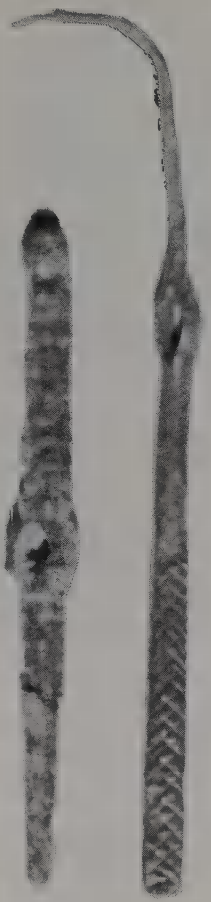
PLATE 42



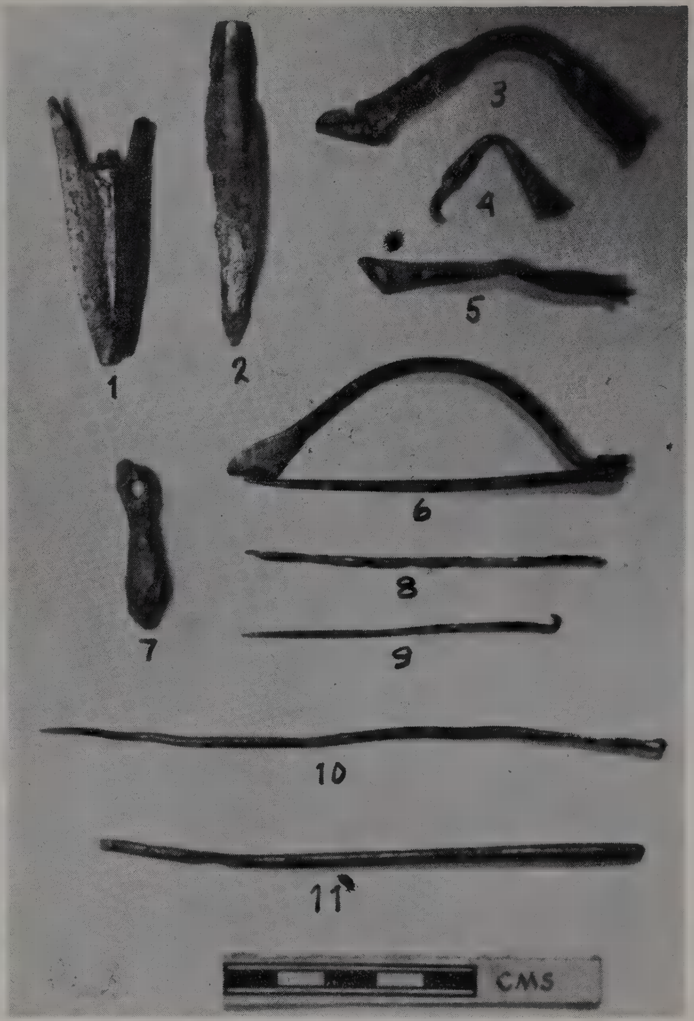
Pl. 42a. Bone spatulae, probably used in weaving.



Pl. 42b. Disks. No. 9 is limestone; the others are pottery.



a



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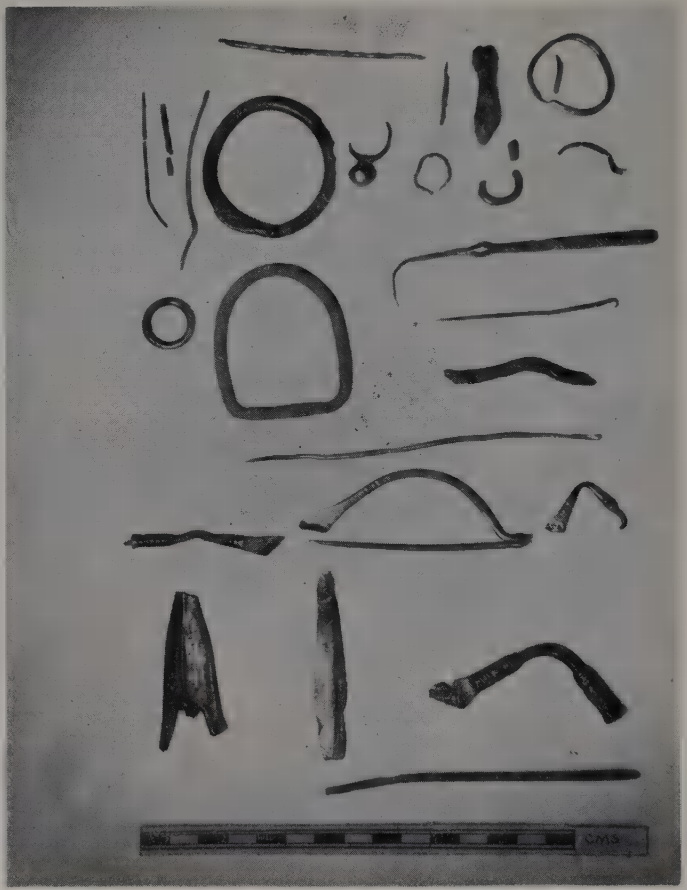
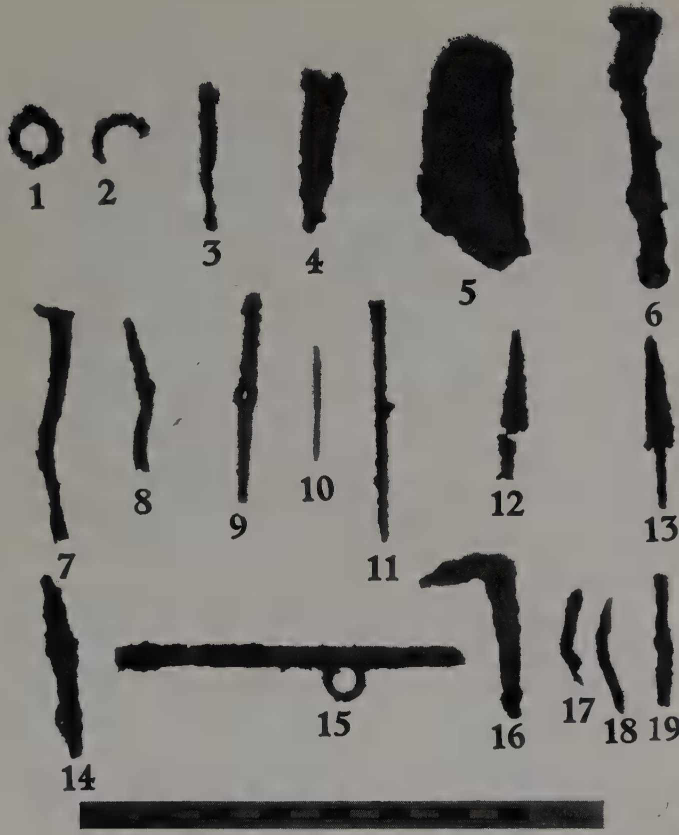


c

Pl. 43a. Toggle pins. The one on the left is iron; the one on the right bronze.

Pl. 43b. Bronze pieces. Nos. 1 and 2 are arrow heads; 3-6 fibulae; 7 a lug; 8 part of a needle; 9 a crocheting needle; 10 a long needle with an eye; 11 a shaft of a spatula.

Pl. 43c. Bronze pieces. The two arrow heads, the four fibulae, the spatula shaft, and the needles are shown also above, Pl. 43b. The smaller ring at the left is iron coated with bronze. In the center above is a bronze earring with ball pendant.



a

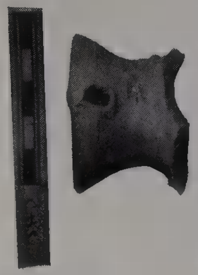
b

c

Pl. 44a. Iron. The toggle pin, No. 9, is shown also in Pl. 43a.

Pl. 44b. Animal head on jar handle.

Pl. 44c. Stone piece, possibly an animal head.



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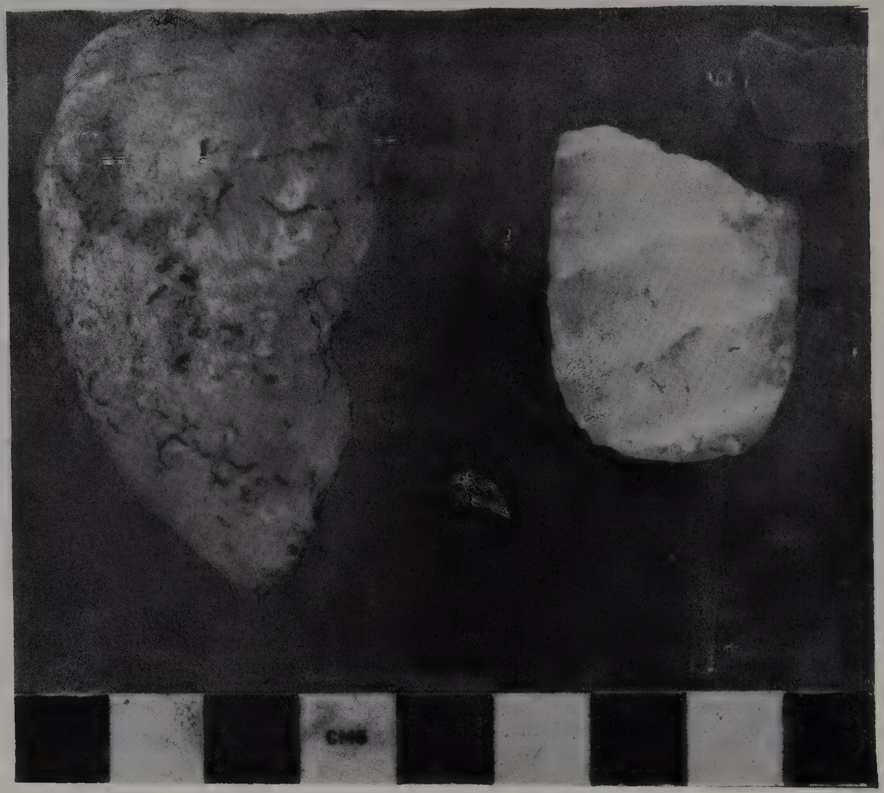

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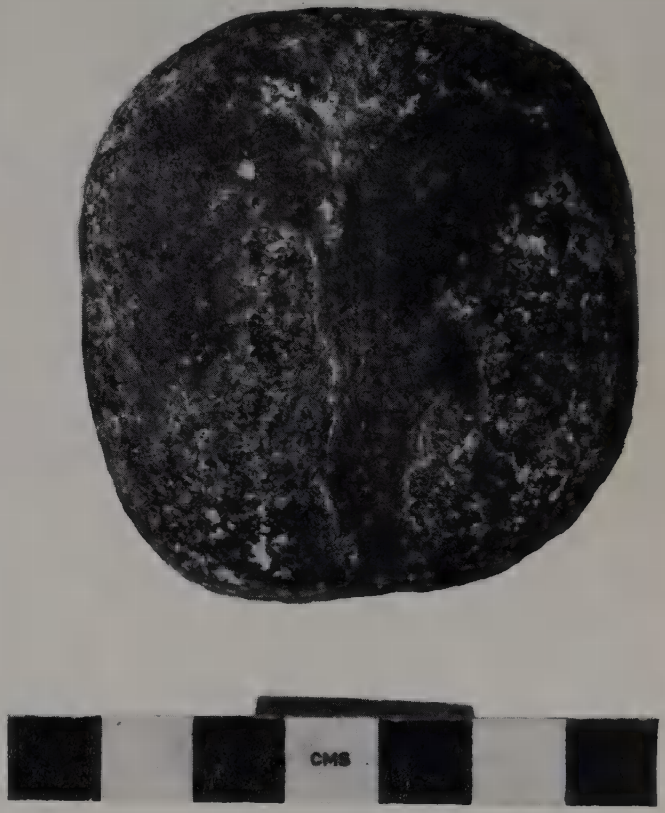
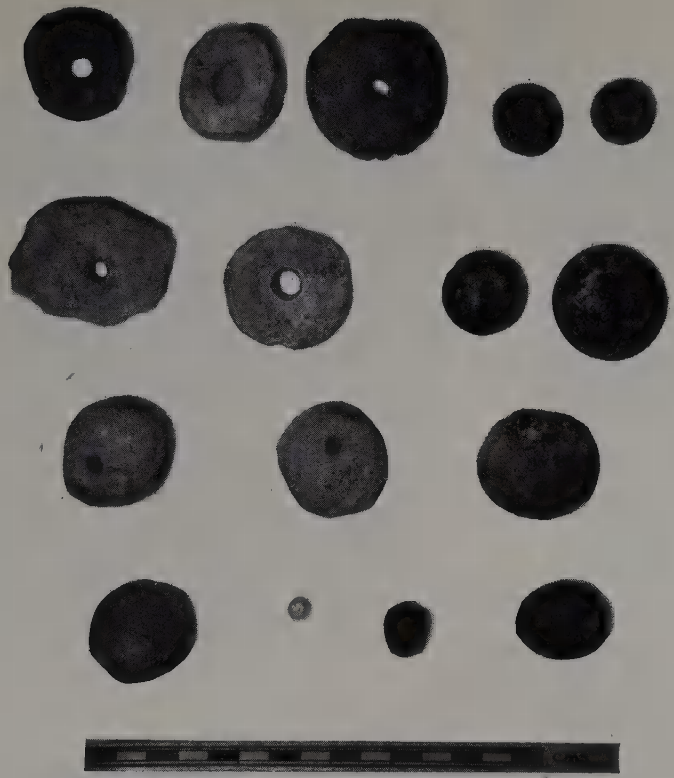


c

Pl. 45a. Perforated base; probably an incense burner.

Pl. 45b. Alabaster fragments, probably of small imported jars.

Pl. 45c. Ovoid grooved stone, possibly an arrow shaft straightener.



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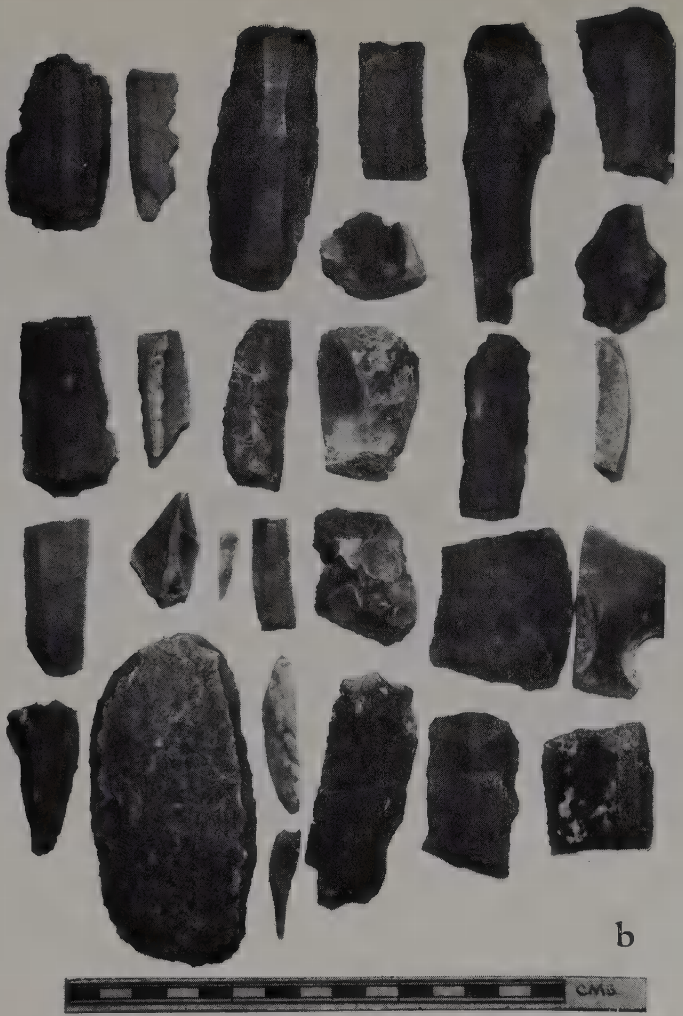

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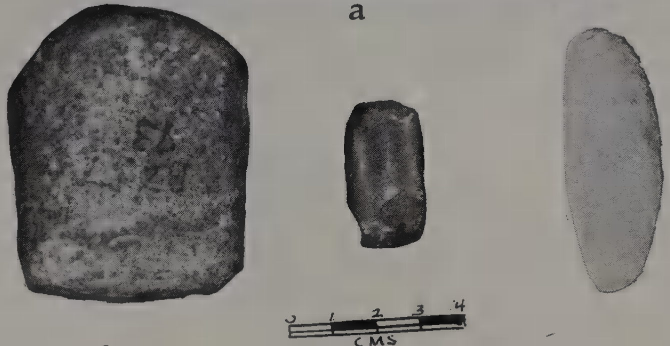
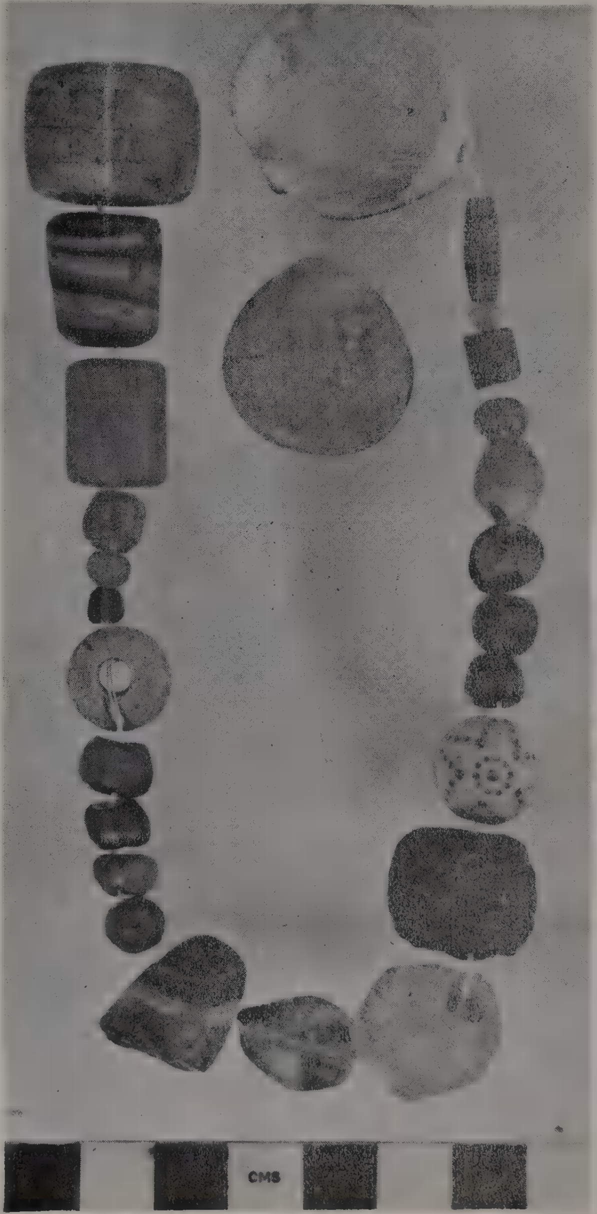


c

Pl. 46a. Spindle whorls, buttons, weights. The disk in the top row, second from left, has a depression larger and not so even as the holes in the whorls. It may be a game piece or a toy.

Pl. 46b. Flints.

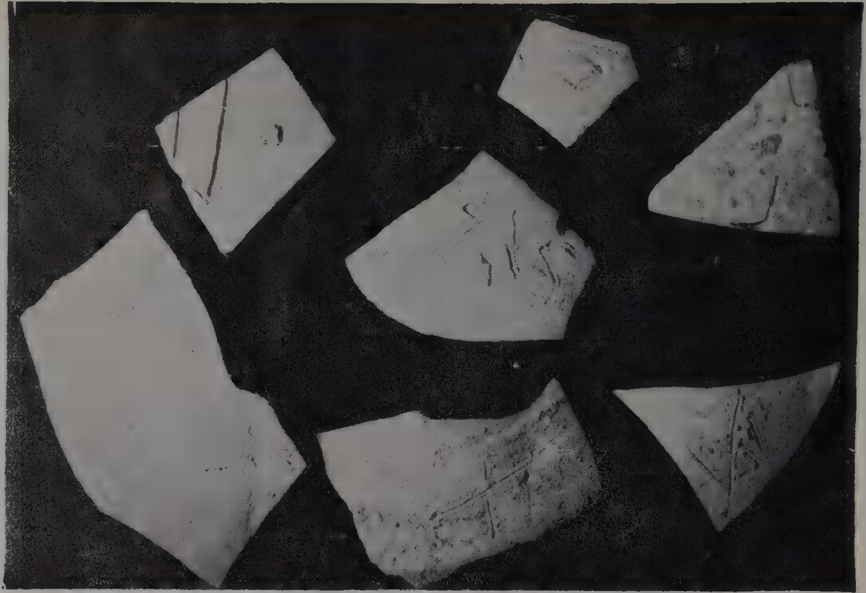
Pl. 46c. Stone implements. The large stone is basalt with a groove off center and signs of use as a polisher. The middle smoother stone, also grooved, may have been a polisher or an amulet. The limestone piece at the right may be a knife, a polisher, or a cult object.



Pl. 47c. Beads from the 1957 expedition.

a

b



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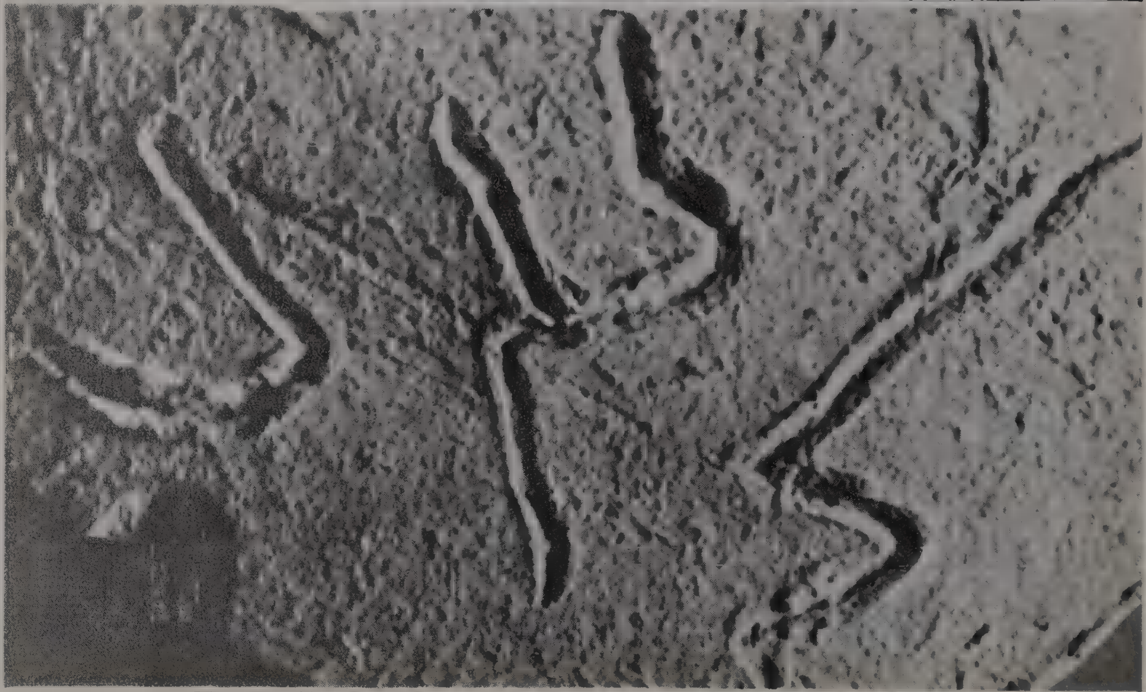

Pl. 47a. Sherds with scratches, potters' marks, inscription (center).

Pl. 47b. Enlargment of the center sherd of Pl. 47a.

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